"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Sunday cloudy; south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,043. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS REACH THE MARNE IN 8-MILE DRIVE; OUTRUN ARTILLERY, ARE HELD ON THE FLANKS; HINT OF A NEW FORCE AHEAD TO STOP THEM

TRANSPORT SUNK ON VOYAGE HOME WITH WOUNDED

President Lincoln, 18,000-Ton Liner, Bound for United States, Torpedoed in War Zone.

REMAINS AFLOAT ONE HOUR

Navy Gets Meagre Report from Admiral Sims, but No News of Those on Board.

CARRIED CREW OF 700 MEN

Vessel Fully Equipped with Lifeboats, and Belief Is That Loss of Life Was Not Heavy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The American troop transport President Lincoln, of 18,168 gross tons capacity, sixth in size among the vessels that have been used for our army transportation, was attacked by a German submarine at 10:40 o'clock this morning and sunk somewhere in the naval war zone.

Announcement of the loss of this important vessel, based on meagre information cabled to Secretary Daniels, from Vice Admiral William S. Sims, at London, was made by the Navy Department late this afternoon. The announcement was silent on the point as to whether there had been loss of life.

Unofficial reports indicated that the President Lincoln, which was returning from European waters to the United States, was bringing wounded men home.

The original announcement made by the Navy Department, than which the officials here professed to have no later information up to a late hour tonight, read:

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that the U. S. S. President Lincoln was torpedoed at 10:40 o'clock this morning and sank an hour later. The vessel was returning from Europe. No further particulars have been received."

Chances of Rescue Favorable.

The fact that the torpedoing of the vessel occurred in broad daylight, as well as the statement that she did not sink for an hour, inspired the belief that the loss of life probably was not heavy. The vessel also undoubtedly was convoyed, and the convoy vessels would be in position to rescue survivors. But there might be considerable difficulty in removing some of the wounded from the sinking steamer.

Just where the President Lincoln was sunk was not stated, but the fact that Admiral Sims sent the message indicates that it was somewhere in the naval war zone, within his jurisdiction, and not near enough to American ports for the first report to have been sent by wireless to this side from the convoy vessels.

The President Lincoln is the second American transport under American convoy that has been lost since the United States entered the war. Both of these losses were sustained while the vessels were returning to this country from abroad. The first case was that of the Antilles, which was torpedoed on Oct. 17, 1917, while returning from France. The torpedo hit the Antilles abreast of the engine room, and the ship sank within five minutes. One hundred and seventeen persons out of about 237 on board were saved. High seas made rescues difficult in the case of the Antilles.

Comparing the facts in the two cases, so far as disclosed, the Antilles having gone down in five minutes, the President Lincoln having stayed above for an hour after being struck, the differences of the season of the year, the differences of time, leads to the conviction that the death roll in the case of the President Lincoln will not be as large as was that of the Antilles, unless the President Lincoln, which was a much larger vessel, carried a very much larger number of passengers.

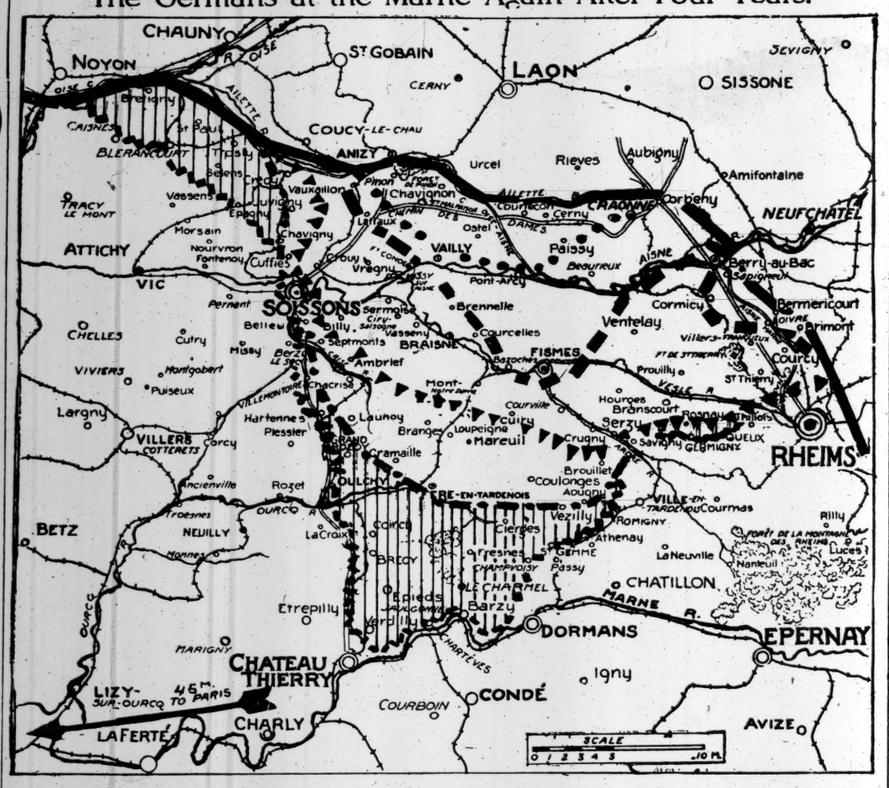
Formerly Flew German Flag.

The President Lincoln was one of four of German vessels taken over by the United States, which were not renamed when the American flag was hoisted. The others were the George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line and the President Grant and the Pennsylvania. The President Lincoln was for months at Hoboken before being taken over by the United States Government and repaired for use as a transport.

There are five army transports larger than the President Lincoln. They are the Leviathan of the Hamburg-American Line, 54,282 gross tons, formerly known as the Vaterland; the George

Continued on Page Nine.

The Germans at the Marne Again After Four Years.



The shaded portions of the map mark the approximate areas which were overrun by the Germans at the time of publication of yesterday's official reports.

The solid black line at the top shows the battlefront before the great drive began and the successive lines of different character from north to south indicate the stages of the daily advance since Monday.

BRITISH EXPECT ATTACK IN NORTH

Waiting Armies Think Foe Will Seek to Prevent Aid Being Sent to French.

AMERICAN VANGUARD NEAR

Hosts of New World Massing to Turn the Scale Against Kaiser's Hordes.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Friday, May 31.—On the British front north of the Somme to Flanders there is still only gunfire, while the men stand and wait, knowing that the crisis of the war for the time being is away on the Marne, where some of their comrades with the French armies have been fighting. Their turn to resist the German onslaught may come soon, for it is still possible that the enemy may strike in the north unless he decides to shift his full weight to the present zone of action in the hope of gaining the road to Paris.

That decision will depend, no doubt, upon his guesswork as to the strength of the French resistance, which he will have to face on the Marne, but in any case it is likely he will attack the main British front in order to hold the divisions where they stand. Meanwhile we, who are waiting and watching, feel something of that tension which I remember in the early days of the war before the first battle of the Marne, when in spite of the grave anxiety of the French armies and people and of the gallant British men of the first expeditionary force we had absolute faith that the German hordes would be checked and broken.

That is our faith now, and after nearly four years of heroic struggle and infinite self-sacrifice, the French and British troops are not less resolved to deny victory to the enemy than were those who chased them back across the Marne in 1914.

An Answer to the Enemy's Success.

Now, as then, the sun is hot over the fields of France, and the poppies are in full bloom in the wheat, and white dust rises like smoke along the roads as men go marching to the rescue of France. But there is a difference on those roads; it is the answer to the enemy's success between the Aisne and Marne promising to make it null and void, so that no German victory shall be a final victory, nor any march of theirs a journey's end until that last march when they shall go back beaten in all their hopes.

There are new men on the roads, men of a new race who were not in this war when it began, but are now on our side, men who come in their hundreds of thousands, but are still only the vanguard of a mightier army.

Though far away from the fighting across the Aisne yesterday, because that is outside the territory of the war correspondents with the British armies in the north, I saw outside a French cottage the answer to the great challenge which the enemy has now flung down. A flag was hanging up outside the garden gate, and a sentry guarded it. It was the flag of the Stars and Stripes outside an American headquarters.

If we hold the enemy for the next few months—and they will be long and bloody months—the American armies in France will so tip the wheel of fortune that never again will the enemy have the initiative on the western front, and, slowly perhaps, but very surely, with this great aid to the French and British arms, the strength and spirit of the German war machine will be sapped and shattered.

We must gain those few months at all cost and spoil the enemy's plan to reach a decision before that time, for the American troops in France will then, if not before, be ready to strike on a wide front, as a day or two ago they struck at Cantigny.

Little Flag a Great Symbol.

The little flag outside the cottage which I passed yesterday was the symbol of the great power that is behind us, and further on there were living witnesses of the American army that is growing and spreading with giant stride. They are splendid to see. I saw many thousands of them yesterday in the French villages where they are billeted, among farmhouses and cottages, in fields where they have pitched their camps, in woods where they have their huts, and along the roads when they came marching with their packs. They are tall and proper men. Some of those I passed were young giants of 6 foot 2 and 3, long, lean fellows with bronzed hatchet faces and tough, hard look.

It is easy to tell them by a glance as Americans, though not easy to say why. Apart from their uniforms with stiff collar and canvas gaiters—I notice that many of them are taking to the puttee—there is something in these faces under the slouch hats that is different from English faces, different from Canadian faces, and quite different from Australians and New Zealanders, though in their dress and style they are the most like those Anzacs. They are clean shaven like the British lads, and many of them belong in every fibre of their being to the Anglo-Saxon race; but there is something in their facial expression and set of the eyes and cut of the jaw

Continued on Page Two.

VISIT W. S. S. ART EXHIBIT.
It is inspiring to see this collection of American ideas for W. S. S. posters.
Public Library and
Waterman Pen Bldg., 199 B'way.—Advt.

OUR MEN DESTROY ENEMY POSITIONS

Pershing Reports Heavy Losses Inflicted in American Raid in Woevre Region.

ANOTHER FORAY NEAR TOUL

German Line Penetrated to a Depth of 400 Meters and Prisoners Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A successful American raid today in the Woevre sector, in which the enemy's advanced positions were destroyed and losses inflicted in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is reported in General Pershing's evening communiqué. The dispatch follows:

In the course of a raid executed this morning by our troops in the Woevre, our technical detachments destroyed the enemy's advanced positions. At the same time our raiding party inflicted losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In Lorraine artillery fighting has diminished.

There is nothing to report from the other sectors occupied by our troops.

Early in the day our aviators shot down a hostile machine.

Belittle American Troops.

The driving of the Germans from Cantigny is told in an addition to General Pershing's communiqué of yesterday, given out by the War Department today, as follows:

Section B.—Attention is drawn to the fact that the German official communiqué of May 29, afternoon, in reporting the capture of Cantigny avoids mention of the fact that the operation was conducted by American troops. Recent marked endeavors of the Germans to discount the fighting qualities of our forces indicate that the enemy feared the moral effect of such admission in Germany.

In renewed counterattacks on our new positions in the Cantigny region made by Germans on the morning of May 29 tanks were used. Our lines were firmly held. Hostile losses appear to have been very heavy. At the conclusion of this counterattack our prisoners had increased to 240.

On May 30 the Distinguished Service Cross was presented to First Lieutenant William D. Meyering, infantry, at general headquarters, A. E. F. The cross was awarded by the Commander in Chief to Lieutenant Meyering for the following act: Lieutenant Meyering commanded a platoon of infantry, which was attacked by the enemy on the morning of April 6, 1918. He took effective measures before and during the attack to defeat the enemy, and handled his men well under fire until he was seriously wounded. Forced to attend to his wounds, he refused assistance, and walked through

Continued on Page Four.

EXPECT RALLY AT THE MARNE

Its Name a Trumpet Call and the Best of Omens for Defenders.

STRONG ON BOTH FLANKS

Reserves Coming Up Rapidly and a Crisis in the Battle Is Approaching.

BRAVE DEEDS TO GAIN TIME

Three French Battalions, Cut Off in Woods, Dig In and Decide to Fight to the Death.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Friday, May 31.—It is almost impossible to discuss the situation today without giving some indication that might be useful to the enemy. I shall therefore be very brief, and shall not attempt to explain why I and those who know the real outlook much better still are confident and cheerful. I do not know whether the German people yet understand the truth about the last battle of the Marne or how the repetition of this great name will affect them. To Frenchmen, if there is to be a new battle of the Marne, the name, so far from being a cause of fear, will be a trumpet call and the best of omens.

The Wings Holding.

In contrast with the further advance of the German centre, the French and British forces on the wings are holding firm. The great highroad from Soissons to Château Thierry marks broadly the western limit of the offensive.

On the northern stretch of it there was hard fighting yesterday. In the morning the enemy crossed the road at Hartennes and attacked westward with a number of tanks, but was checked near the hamlet of Tigny.

Further north a well-known French division made, with its traditional spirit, a thrust westward across the road and the little River Crise and reached the village of Noyant. It had to fall back, but here, too, the German advance was arrested.

The Compiègne road is firmly held, and the disparity of forces is being rapidly reduced.

On the other flank of the battlefield the French and British divisions stand across the hills on the other bank of the Ardre, a small tributary of the Vesle, from Brouillet to Thillois, on the northern foothills of the mountain of Rheims, whence the front runs around the ruined city.

This French division is the same that I have already cited for its determined resistance on the first day of the battle. Yesterday it struck out from La Neuvillette along the canal and captured two hummocks, called Castalliers and De Courcy. It was a bold effort, intended to check the enemy rather than in the hope of retaining the position. This indeed proved impossible, but the French were slow to retire, and the lesson will not be lost upon their adversaries.

Decided to Fight to the Death.

The news is gradually coming in of what happened on the front, submerged by the assault of Monday morning. Its most northerly part was the low ground beside the Ailette called the Forest of Pinon, which I described fully last Christmas, when I spent several days with the outposts by which it was held, in conditions somewhat reminiscent of wild West warfare. The nearest trenches were on the hills a mile or two behind, this ground being too marshy to dig in. In the forest blockhouses were then being built, and were laid out while each side raided the other across the frontier on the stream and canal. Nothing then seemed less likely than an attack across such ground, but preparations were being pushed forward with the idea that a few groups of defenders would gather in and around the blockhouses and fight a delaying action, and then, if possible, escape back to the hill trenches.

The event turned out otherwise. When the surviving groups and outposts, amounting in all to three battalions, got together on Monday morning, they decided to intrench themselves and to fight to the death. Carrier pigeons brought notes from them to this effect. The last note received was dated 2 P. M. on Tuesday. The best that can be hoped is that some survive as prisoners.

I think it may be said that there is now no danger of a break through toward any vital objective.

It is not to take the pitiful remains of Rheims and Soissons that the German command has committed itself to this development of its final effort. At both these extremes we have abundant room and better positions; and that is equally true at the centre, where the French are selling dearly every foot they yield. On the south of the Vesle the crisis is passing, and the position has none of the dangers peculiar to the fronts of the Somme and Flanders.

Once more, in General Foch's phrase, "the wave will die upon the beach."

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Daily Mats. Incl. Sunday. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

Official Reports of the Battle

German

BERLIN, (via London,) May 31.

Night Report.—On the whole front from Noyon to the west of Rheims our attack is progressing favorably.

Day Report.—We have closely pursued the enemy retreating from the Ailette front. South of the Oise and across the Ailette we captured the Bretigny-St. Paul-Trosly-Loire line.

North of the Aisne in constant fighting we drove the enemy back by way of Bieux-Chavigny.

To the south of Soissons the French brought forward cavalry and infantry for a violent counterattack. They were caught with disastrous effects by our fire and defeated.

We have crossed the Soissons-Hartennes road.

French divisions which were brought up in the direction of Fere-en-Tardenois from the southwest across the Marne and from the southeast were unable anywhere, in spite of their desperate counter-attacks, to offer successful resistance to our advancing corps.

The rear positions of the enemy at Arcy and Grand Rozoy were pierced.

To the south of Fere-en-Tardenois we reached the Marne.

The heights of Ste. Gemme, Romigny, and Champvoisy are in our possession.

On the southern bank of the Vesle, to the west of Rheims, Germigny, Gueux, and Thillois were captured.

The number of prisoners and booty are increasing continuously. More than 45,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns and thousands of machine guns have been taken.

French

PARIS, May 31.

Night Report.—On our left wing in the region of the lower Ailette the Germans have continued their pressure during the course of the day. Our troops have broken all enemy attacks in the region of Blerancourt and west of this locality.

The enemy who had succeeded in crossing the Oise, east of Sempigny, was repulsed on the right bank of the river.

The principal effort of the enemy has been in the sector of Soissons and further to the south, in the direction of Neuilly St. Front.

To the west of Soissons our troops have delivered vigorous counterattacks and have arrested all the enemy's efforts, inflicting very severe losses. The enemy was unable to make any progress in this direction.

On the other hand the enemy has been able to win some ground to the west of the road from Soissons to Château Thierry, and in the direction of this town he has passed Oulchy-la-Ville and Oulchy-le-Château.

In the centre weak German forces have reached the north bank of the Marne, between Chartéves and Jouigonne.

On our right the situation is unchanged, as well as to the northwest and to the north of Rheims.

Day Report.—The Germans extended their effort on their right as far as the Oise by violent attacks in the region of the Ailette. The French fell back, fighting, on positions to the north of the line of Blerancourt-Epagny.

In the region of Soissons and further south the German attack broke down before the heroic resistance of the French, who maintained their position in the western outskirts of the town and along the road to Château Thierry.

In the centre the Germans succeeded in making a slight advance in the regions north of the Marne.

Further east, as well as northwest and north of Rheims, all German efforts to make progress were vain. An energetic counter-attack delivered by French troops won back Thillois.

Germans Outrun Their Artillery; Allies, Warned, First to Open Fire

Prisoner Said Offensive Would Begin at Midnight Sunday and at That Hour Allies Laid Down a Damaging Barrage—At 1 A. M. Germans Did Advance—An Infantry Battle Now.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Friday, May 31.—I talked today with one of the most famous French Colonial Generals whose forces were in line when the offensive burst. They are still stubbornly disputing the German advance on the wooded heights where the action has been in our full view, save where the forest intervenes. The General had just returned from a three-hour visit to the firing line—his contempt for danger is proverbial—and he stood in the shade of a ruined house. He said:

"The German advance southward has been rapid, but not alarmingly so. It is the normal consequence of numbers, four or five to one superior, pending the arrival of reserves. Then, too, one must consider the effect of German gas in weakening the physical efficiency of my soldiers. I never saw anything like the violence of the German bombardment. On the trenches only small calibres were used, three and four inch, and minenwerfer, but their number must have been prodigious, I should think a gun for every yard, if placed in a straight line. And of course the enemy's progress has been facilitated by the thick woods hereabout, of which they take advantage to 'infiltrate' under cover among the numerically weaker defenders. They do it cleverly, too, and evidently have been well trained. They are making good war."

His tone was calm, unprejudiced. It was the fair verdict of a professional soldier, veteran of a score of campaigns. He went on:

"However, I think we shall soon check them now. Already they seem to be tiring, and their aggressiveness is perceptibly diminished. It has become practically an infantry battle, as in March. Nearly all the wounds are inflicted by rifle or quick-firer bullets. The Germans have managed to bring along a few light field guns, and, what is more remarkable, 'sausages' to direct them, but shell transport is difficult and the cannonading negligible. The satisfactory thing about the whole affair is that the enemy is not making much headway on our flanks. Provided he cannot push westward, there is little to worry about from a military viewpoint. The loss of ground is regrettable, but in a war of movement you must expect movement to occur."

How the Battle Began.

A vivid picture of the opening scenes of the great battle was given to THE TIMES correspondent by a British medical Colonel who until Tuesday had been the head of the largest hospital in the sector attacked. He talked leaning against one of the camions of his unit in the street of a village which is by now doubtless under enemy fire.

The long central street was thronged with troops on the move, amid the

Continued on Page Three.

"A WALL OF GREEN around your home will give you that privacy—" See top of Page 2.—Advt.

GAIN MARNE ON WIDE FRONT

Germans Are Closing in on Chateau Thierry, Which Is Under Fire.

POSSIBLY IN RHEIMS ALSO

British Staff Hears That Attack Is Being Made East of City, but Has No Details.

PRISONERS TOTAL 45,000

Four Hundred Guns Among the Booty—Allied Reserves Are Beaten Off, Berlin Says.

LONDON, May 31.—The army of the German Crown Prince has reached the Marne River.

Announcement of this further success of the great drive in the new Aisne-Vesle salient is made by Berlin, and admitted by the French War Office tonight.

According to the Paris bulletin, "light elements" penetrated to the river between Chartéves and Jaulgonne, [five and six and a half miles respectively north by northeast of Château Thierry and about fifty miles from Paris.]

Berlin simply announces the gaining of positions on the river "south of Fère-en-Tardenois." [This represents approximately a forward movement of nearly eight miles since yesterday's report.]

In addition, the German War Office states the allied troops on the west flank of the salient, both north and south of Soissons, have been pressed back, and some gain has been made on the eastern flank, with the capture of three towns on the southern bank of the Vesle, west of Rheims.

More than 45,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns and thousands of machine guns have been taken from the Allies, says the Berlin communication, which expressly reports that allied reserves which were brought up into the battleline from southwest and southeast in the direction of Fère-en-Tardenois were unable to stem the German onslaught.

The Reuter correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:

"There is no sign of relaxation in the German pressure. On his right, in spite of gallant resistance, the enemy has been able to push out his line north and south of Soissons on both sides of the Aisne. In the centre his advanced parties are still progressing.

"Along whole front detachments of German infantry are filtering steadily through the woods and along the valley, wherever they can find a weak spot in the thinly held French line."

Another dispatch from this correspondent says that forty divisions are engaged in this struggle and forty more are in reserve.

The French War Office admitted early today the withdrawal of the lines northwest of Soissons toward Noyon, thus linking the Aisne operations with those of the Picardy front, but the night communiqué seems to indicate that on the Blerancourt-Epagny line a stand in force is being made, and that German attempts to drive ahead here are being checked.

South of Soissons the Germans have pushed across the road which runs southward from that town to Château Thierry.

HUGE MASSES PLUNGE AHEAD WITH GUNS GOING

Germans Use Selected Men to Penetrate Allied Line as They Sweep Southward.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 31—(Associated Press.)—In the centre of their line the Germans are placing great faith in their immense superiority of numbers. An added advantage is that they carry a number of light and heavy machine guns. They are evidently well

supplied with ammunition, as they kept their guns going at all times.

In this central part of the battle front the enemy, finding that before him were only tired troops, which had fought day and night since Monday, was able to make another leap forward toward the Marne by penetrating the thin allied line with small bodies of selected men, armed with light machine guns.

Ville-en-Tardenois was a target for the few cannon they were able to carry forward with them during their rapid advance. Their incendiary shells started a fire in that town, or its immediate vicinity, as the correspondent witnessed large clouds of smoke there, while frequent shrapnel burst overhead.

Eastward, in the vicinity of Rheims, where the united French and British columns are resisting, the enemy appears unable to make any advance, except when the Allies are ready to recede to readjust their line when neighboring troops fall back.

In the allied Staff Headquarters the officers are full of confidence that the battle will soon turn in the favor of the Allies, nothwithstanding the present great superiority of the German effectives. The spirit of the allied troops is marvelous under the circumstances. The correspondent saw French and British battalions, who had just come out of the struggle, singing along the road despite their exhaustion.

Aviators report great activity on the roads all along behind the German advanced forces as fresh enemy divisions are hurried forward to take the place of exhausted units. The allied airmen are doing splendid work, harassing the German reinforcements and supply columns by making attacks from low altitudes with machine guns. The German aviators are numerous in this region, and aerial combats are constantly taking place.

Fighting has begun on a new section of the battle line in the region of the Ailette River, between the Aisne front and the front of the German attack in March. Owing to the ability of the enemy to bring to bear a large concentration of artillery and the use of poisoned gas shells, the Allies were obliged to withdraw slightly.

South of Soissons the enemy attempted a renewal of his push, but came in contact with French troops, which thrust him back, notwithstanding his employment of numerous tanks. The French here executed a vigorous counter-attack, which caused great confusion and loss to German battalions and made the enemy hesitate.

SEES NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Havas Correspondent Says Allies Can Choose Real Battleground.

PARIS, May 31.—While any progress by the Germans on French soil, with the inevitable trail of ruin and desolation, strikes French hearts sorely, the unswerving confidence with which the general public views the situation is most remarkable. No doubt is felt as to the outcome, and there is no weakening in the resolve to fight on to the end.

The Havas correspondent at the front, who is thought to reflect the official view, thus summarizes the situation:

"The rapid advance of the enemy is due to the temporary numerical inferiority of the Allies, which has completely changed the aspect of the struggle. It is necessary to go back to the beginning of the war for an analogous situation. This is a war of movement where two armies manoeuvre under the open sky.

"Under these conditions the momentary advance of an army and the capture of a town may mean nothing. The problem is more vast. For its own reasons our command did not find it advisable to give battle either on the Somme, or in Flanders after the March offensive. It confined itself to stopping the enemy.

"Shall we accept battle this time as we formerly accepted it on the Marne? That is the secret of our command. The Germans have no illusions as to the value of the success they have gained. They know we have several million picked troops forming in manoeuvring masses, which they will have to encounter—somewhere.

"If the enemy had the choice of ground for the offensive, we have the much more important choice of the field of battle on which Germany's destinies will be decided.

"It will be seen, therefore, that there is no ground for alarm. We probably are witnessing the preliminaries to a great battle which both sides wish to be decisive. Consequently, it is comprehensible that our commanders do not act hurriedly, but strictly in accordance with plans agreed upon."

SMALL RAIDS ON HAIG'S FRONT.

German Gunfire Is Active at a Few Points.

LONDON, May 31.—Activity by the German artillery in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, east of Amiens, and in the Albert region was reported today by the War Office. The enemy gunfire between Festubert and the Clarence River in Flanders also has been lively. A few raids were reported.

The day bulletin reads:

A party of our troops rushed a German post southeast of Arras during the night and captured a few prisoners. A few prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us also in patrol encounters northeast of Ypres. The enemy raided one of our posts northeast of Robecq. A few of our men are missing.

The hostile artillery was active in the Villers-Bretonneux and Albert sectors and between Festubert and the Clarence River.

The night bulletin simply says that "there is nothing of especial interest to report from the British front."

This communication, dealing with aviation, was issued this evening:

Our airplanes and balloons on Thursday were very active, the fine weather enabling much work to be done in co-operation with the artillery, as well as in reconnoissance and photography.

Bombing was carried out vigorously all day. Thirty-eight tons of bombs were dropped on various targets, including railways, roads, dumps, and billets, at Merville, Armentières, Bapaume, Albert, and Valenciennes.

Twenty-eight German machines and two German balloons were destroyed during the day and six other hostile airplanes were driven down out of control.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31, (Associated Press.)—Infantry fighting along the British front in Flanders this morning was still confined to raids and outpost actions. There was intense activity among both services, and a large amount of bombing was being carried out on either side of the battle line.

SUGGESTS GERMANS ARE NOW IN RHEIMS

British Staff Statement Also Says the Enemy Reached the Marne on a Ten-Mile Front.

CALLS SITUATION 'SERIOUS'

But Says Germans Are Using Up Effectives and Reserves Will Settle the Struggle.

LONDON, May 31. — A statement given to The Associated Press tonight by a high military authority, expressive of the opinion of the British General Staff of the situation on the western front, says:

"The main German offensive has been directed toward Château Thierry and Dormans. The Germans have reached the right bank of the Marne on a front of ten miles from a point west of Château Thierry to Dormans. They have not captured Château Thierry, but are attacking very heavily here and to the northward.

"They already have captured Soissons, and yesterday they extended their attack northwest to Noyon and forced the French back, so that the line now runs almost straight from Noyon to Soissons.

"Around Rheims the position is still somewhat obscure. Probably the Germans already have entered Rheims.

"The French reported yesterday that the allied line had retired to the south of the canal near Rheims, but this morning there was news that the British were resisting north of the city. The new development is that the German attempt is to extend the attack east of Rheims, where they were reported attacking last night, but no further details have yet been received.

"The Germans have thrown in every resource in an effort to widen the salient in which they find themselves by attacking its flanks, but on the heights to the west of Soissons the French are resisting well, while the British are making a stand south and southwest of Rheims. These efforts thus far have held the German salient to a narrow width.

"The situation is very anxious, not only because the Germans have made such rapid progress, (an advance of twenty-six miles in four days,) but also because they still have such large reserves available to be thrown in at any point.

Thirty Divisions Attacked Seven.

"The Germans' big attack began May 27 with about thirty divisions on a front of thirty-five miles from Bermericourt to Leuilly. This front was held by seven allied divisions, of which three British were on the right and four French on the left.

"After a bombardment of two hours, which appears to have been very effective in cutting our wire, the Germans assaulted. They overran the French front lines. The British held in their second line at first, but eventually were compelled to fall back to conform to the French alignment.

"The Germans advanced very rapidly, crossing the Aisne, although the French had occupied very strong positions here with three divisions commanding the river crossings.

"Since this time the Crown Prince has done the utmost possible with his group of armies to push forward. He has thrown in every reserve division he possesses, with the aim of pushing through to the Marne and cutting the important railway to Chalons.

"Our transport of reserves has worked very well, and there is every reason to hope that Germany will not make any further progress at this point, although the situation must remain anxious as long as they have plenty of reserves available. The immediate future depends on what course the enemy adopts.

Now a Question of Reserves.

"The Crown Prince has used up practically all his own reserves, but could get a few from the army corps to the eastward. But the great bulk of the German reserves are to the north. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will use them to develop a success toward Paris or to pursue his original intention toward Amiens, with the aim of cutting the allied armies in two.

"The Germans have the initiative. The Crown Prince has on his left the army group under General von Gallwitz, and to the left of Gallwitz is the army group under Duke Albrecht. Neither of these army groups has been engaged.

"Some reinforcements for further efforts by the Crown Prince could be obtained from these armies, but the bulk of the German reserves are in Prince Rupprecht's group, to the right of the Crown Prince, and they are very formidable in strength. The enemy may put them in to exploit the success already gained and push in the direction of Paris, or he may continue his effort through Amiens.

"The question has been much discussed during the last few days as to whether this German attack was a surprise to the Allies. It cannot be called a complete surprise, for the fact is that the concentration in the Laon area was well known. But until a day or two before the battle we had no indication that an attack on a big scale was impending. The Germans deserve full credit for maintaining secrecy regarding their plan.

"The main masses of men were brought up to the actual front lines only on the night before the attack, which was preceded by only two hours' bombardment for the purpose of cutting our wire. The Germans are not making the same use of their artillery as heretofore. They are using trench mortars in large numbers for wire cutting.

Germans Skilful in Secrecy.

"The Germans were very skilful in keeping secrecy and in bringing up their troops at night. They had prepared for an attack on this part of the line for a long time, constructing the necessary gun emplacements and assembly places so that our aircraft did not observe any construction of new trenches or emplacements just before the attack. The German use of artillery before the attack was of a different character than heretofore.

"Their guns did not register on definite targets, but selected merely a wide area and shelled it continuously. It always has been difficult for aircraft to obtain definite strategical information. Thus in 1914 airmen found it very hard to detect columns on the road, and much doubt existed as to the actual front covered by the German advance in Belgium.

"Under the conditions which prevailed in the region of the Chemin-des-Dames, an initial success could hardly be prevented. Nor can it be prevented anywhere where there are not adequate reserves immediately available.

Cites Allies' Disadvantages.

"The Allies have these disadvantages: First, they are inferior in numbers; second, they are acting on exterior lines; third, they have many vulnerable points; fourth, north of the Somme they have little foot in which to manoeuvre.

"It is not fair to blame the high command when the Allies have inherently an unfavorable strategic position. If it is said that the high command placed three tired British divisions on an exposed part of the front, it must be remembered that this disposition was made with full agreement of the British Headquarters.

"Questions such as the bases of supply and communication have to be taken into account in the employment of troops. Until fresh reserves of the Germans have been engaged somewhere, the situation must continue anxious.

"On the other hand, the attack of the past week has not been so serious as on some other points in the allied line, because we have more room to manoeuvre and can better afford to fall back.

"Another thing that must always be considered is that the Germans are rapidly using up their effectives. Thus far they probably have employed forty-five divisions in the present attack, of which twenty-nine have been identified."

A previous statement from the same source said:

"Is this the enemy's main attack?

"He probably did not know when he initiated it whether it would prove to be a subsidiary or leading operation. It must be remembered that the enemy has three great geographical objectives as means toward his great objective of destroying the Franco-British Armies—the Channel ports, separation of the allied armies by an attack through Amiens, and an attack on Paris.

"In the present operations he is doing all possible to develop his initial success by attacks both on the centre and on the flanks of the salient. He has achieved considerable success in the centre, but on the flanks the French are holding well on the heights west of Soissons and the British are similarly fighting hard on the heights around Rheims.

Praise for American Exploit.

"No review of the past week would be complete without mention of the fine exploit of the American troops in the capture of Cantigny. It was an extremely well conducted operation, and in view of the fact that the troops were untried it is notable that they not only captured their objective, but held it. It is always much more difficult to consolidate and retain a position than to capture it, and the performance of the Americans shows the very high standard attained, as well as their training, bravery, and fighting qualities."

TRYING TO FLANK RHEIMS.

Paris Thinks Enemy Seeks to Push In from the Southwest.

PARIS, May 31.—In accordance with their favorite manoeuvre the Germans are apparently swinging columns eastward, with the object of getting around Rheims through Ville-en-Tardenois and the valley of the Ardre. The bastion, constituted by the ruined city and the high ground known as the Mountain of Rheims, is a menace to the German flank. It is too strong to be attacked in front with any chance of success, so the enemy is trying to turn it from the southwest.

The extreme front of the German advance [probably last night] was Le Charmel, about two miles north of the River Marne, according to an outline of the battlefront as marked out by newspaper correspondents, says the Havas Agency.

Line Defending Paris Was Weakened to Save Ports in Last Drive, Says Clemenceau's Paper

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—Prime Minister Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, comments on the situation today to the following effect:

"In the present grave hour nobody has a right to consider the actual present operation without taking comfort for past events and the near future. When Germany freed her hands in the east and was able to bring on our front the mass of guns and supplies taken from the Russians, the first objectives at which she would aim would be the coast and the separation of the French and British armies.

"Now, we must have no illusions on this point: It was impossible for us to defend with equal strength in men and material both the coast and Paris. A choice had therefore to be made; and our high command, realizing that it was necessary at all cost to prevent a further advance toward the coast, decided to hold the front between Paris and the enemy with the lesser strength, since here there was at least more room to manoeuvre.

"It must not be forgotten, incidentally, that this year's operations have a decisive character, at all events in the mind of the enemy, who is risking all to win victory through has advance, knowing full well that if he is now mastered and held up before having achieved the success on which he is gambling, the result will be equivalent to defeat.

"This viewpoint has the effect of changing all values and all data in regard to the present military operations, so far as a comparison with preceding battles and former offensives is concerned, which were merely vast operations designed to wear down the German Army, pressed and confined on two immense fronts. Looking at the present battle from this angle, we can realize with more calmness the indisputable advantages which the enemy has obtained through almost suddenly transporting important masses of men to one point of the front.

"Thirty-four enemy divisions have been identified as having taken part in the first two days' fighting. The front was broken in the early hours by twenty divisions, launched on the thirty-one miles of front between Pinon Forest and Brimont Fort.

"On the same evening the Germans reached the Aisne and threw in seven fresh divisions to force the crossing of the river. Another seven divisions, making a total of thirty-four, were brought in to widen the bridgeheads on the Aisne and force the way to the Vesle.

"Our troops were literally submerged in the proportion of 10 to 1, and were forced back fighting foot by foot at every point where it was humanly possible to resist.

"Two serious consequences have arisen from this advance which began to be seriously arrested only last night by the arrival of our reserves. In the first place, the main line from Paris to Chalons will be within range of the enemy's heavy guns, unless we can drive him back; and secondly, the main line running from Rheims through Laon to Amiens, which has been disengaged by the present battle, will enable the enemy more easily to transport troops inside his own lines.

"The enemy's success, however, the gravity of which must not be dissimulated, involves no vital danger to the Allies, which, after all, is the capital point at this critical moment.

"The suspense we are going through is precisely what was to be expected during the proverbial 'last quarter of an hour' of the struggle. Germany is in a hurry to finish the war. It is imperatively necessary that she win this year, and she awaits like a criminal the sentence of death or life from the mouth of the supreme judge.

"The Allies are this supreme judge, for they represent the whole universe except German imperialism and militarism, and they will hold out until the arrival of the American Army, which will very shortly throw its sword heavily into the scales of justice."

ALLIES ABANDON GROUND ON AILETTE

Soldiers, Ready to Retire as Ordered, Say They Will Stand When They Are Told.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, May 31, (Associated Press.)—While continuing their strong pressure on the centre of their line, the Germans today began a violent diversion along the Ailette River northwest of the main operation. In this area they advanced nearly five miles.

The reason for this new push was probably because the Germans feared that a counterattack in that region might endanger their forces now contained within the bulging salient.

The Allies chose to recede, leaving in the possession of the Germans a patch of territory approximately stretching from the extreme limit of Vareses, on the Oise, and passing by Blerancourt to Epagny.

In the vicinity of Soissons further combats of extreme violence today ended in favor of the Allies. In this region the resistance of the French division was the acme of heroism, fighting as they were against odds immensely superior.

All the men seemed to know that where they retired it was simply for stategic puposes. They say: "We may be told soon to hold firm and we will do it." The same is true throughout the forces which are retiring.

The eastward flank of the Allies is showing great tenacity, not only preventing the Germans from advancing, but even counterattacking and retaking important points. Officers and men at these critical periods participate in all the dangers of personal combat in which the enemy has lost fearfully.

LUDENDORFF AIMING TO SEPARATE FRENCH

Believed in Paris That His Immediate Objective Is the Railroad to Nancy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—The enemy's object in the present battle is now becoming clear. Ludendorff, having failed in the Picardy battle to cut off the British from the French, is now making a desperate effort to separate the French armies on the north from those on the east.

Incidentally, while threatening Paris on the north through the Valley of the Oise from Noyon, fifty miles from the capital, where the German drive in March was stopped, and from the east by this new drive, Ludendorff is endeavoring to pin down substantial forces which would obviously be required to cover the capital.

The Germans' immediate objective is evidently the great main line railroad which runs from Paris to Nancy, well to the south of the Valley of the Marne. The enemy advance yesterday by the capture of Fere-en-Tardenois reached a point within ten miles of the Marne, along which runs another important line, which passes direct from Paris through Meaux, Château Thierry and Epernay to the important military centre of Chalons.

Fere-en-Tardenois is roughly 25 miles from the point where the German drive started and fifty miles from Paris as the crow flies, but rather further along the twisting valley of the Marne. The Germans are still more than thirty-five miles from the nearest point to Paris reached by them at the end of their terrific drive in August and September, 1914, when they were stopped only after they had got within fifteen miles of the capital.

The latest drive over the Chemin des Dames heights across the Aisne into the broad plain between that river and the Marne has now practically exhausted itself. Therefore there is reassurance that Paris is now in no imminent danger.

FOCH MAY SPRING TRAP ON GERMANS

An Opportunity to Close In from Three Sides Is Suggested in Washington.

NEEDS BIG FORCE AT MARNE

Gas Shells Greatly Helped Rapid Advance to Marne by Crown Prince's Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The German drive across the Aisne in the direction of the Marne has reached the stage of interesting possibilities—the point where General Foch, whose reputation as a master strategist won him the chief command of the Entente forces, may be ready to spring a trap on the advancing Germans.

It was Foch who turned the tide in the original battle of the Marne in the Fall of 1914 when the Germans, after having swung across the Marne on a wide front, were nearer Paris than they now are, and who struck his historic blow at the centre of the German forces along the Marne, driving them back across the Aisne, where the Germans dug themselves in and brought on trench warfare in the West.

General Foch has fought on and knows every inch of the ground over which the Germans have been snoving the edge of their wedge southward from the Chemin des Dames front to the Marne. The battlefront now so shapes itself, it was suggested tonight, as to render it possible, if General Foch has sufficient reserves, to catch the Germans in a trap. German bulletins have spoken of the French reinforcements brought up on the German flanks from the southeast and the southwest. These reinforcements, the French maintain, are preventing the Germans from spreading out to the east or the west.

The suggestion made here is that General Foch may be leading the German centre into a trap, while building up the sides of the wedge and getting ready a reserve army on the south side of the Marne streng enough to stop or even throw back the centre as he did in 1914. In that case there would be a great infantry battle, in which the enemy would be attacked from the sides of the wedge and from the front before their artillery could be brought forward over the rough terrain extending southward from the Chemin des Dames to the Marne

Gas Big Help to Germans.

From a high military source it was learned tonight that the advance which the Germans have been able to make in the Aisne-Marne drive has been greatly facilitated by the use of gas shells. These projectiles are filled with "mustard oil" and their practical value is highly superior to that of liquid flame or ordinary poisonous gas waves, because the gas shells can be delivered effectively against strong positions or high points and can be projected great distances, placing the gas just where the enemy wants it landed.

When the shells explode the mustard oil is spread and gives off the so-called mustard gas, which sometimes clings to wooded positions for several days. It is learned that when the Germans advanced against the Chemin des Dames and other ridge positions figuring in the advance toward the Aisne, the Vesle, and the Marne, they made extensive use of gas shells, and that this had much to do with forcing the retirement of the allied forces.

In the opinion of most military men here, the greatest difficulty confronting the Allies has been the lack of the necessary man power to check the enemy effectively through the use of reserves on one front without sacrificing the defense of another, and the contest now in progress, which military men expect to continue throughout the Summer months with increasing fury, has been a race between the Germans and the delivery of the American man power on the western front.

Opinions differ regarding the purposes of the Germans. The belief is entertained by some well-informed officers who have been recently in France that the Germans started out in the present drive to round out the Montdidier corner by taking over the Chemin des Dames and extending their lines southward toward the Marne and also beyond Soissons and toward Compeigne. Their object was to be able in the next stage of the campaign to make the advance toward Amiens and Compeigne on a broader and safer front.

Those who entertain this belief do not think that the Germans will try to go much further than the Marne in the present stage of the offensive unless some unusual opportunity offers, but that the Aisne drive will soon be followed by blows on the Flanders front and another thrust at Amiens.

Expect Early Check to Foe.

Although the Germans have driven the nose of their wedge southward to the Marne, and consolidated the lines of this new wedge with those of the Picardy wedge, the present campaign has reached the stage, it is believed, where the advance will soon be checked by the allied forces. As between Paris and the Channel ports it is believed by most military men here the Germans would prefer the latter. Early in the war the Germans were within reach of Paris, close enough to see the French making preparations to move, without any thought of dropping out of the war.

It was learned today that the German drive has been having a marked political effect on neutral European Governments and that it has been influencing negotiations with neutrals, among whom there has been growing apprehension over the German advance.

Large French Reserves at Hand.

An official French telegram concerning the German drive, received today, says:

"The expected event which will hold in check the Germans will be the intervention of large French reserves. Until now only a limited number of troops have been engaged, which explains why the German rush has extended to the valley of the Marne."

The dispatch indicates that French military experts expect the Germans to employ every means to extend their lines on the left and on the right in order to disengage their flanks.

Paris Bombardment Continued.

PARIS, May 31.—The German long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed early this morning.

Philip Gibbs Among the American Soldiers

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

which makes them a new and unmistakable type.

On these roads of France I passed long columns of marching men. They were pretty baked after a hard hot march, and their packs were heavy, loaded with their full kit; but they came along with a swing, with rifles slung and heads up and keen eyes, looking out of a white mask of dust through which the sweat ran in little channels and dikes. They seemed to have every old thing in their packs, which are much longer than those of the British, and I noticed that in addition to an extra pair of field boots slung outside with water bottles, shovels, and tin plates, some of them had private and particular property which they carried on this "pilgrim's progress."

Carried Their Music, Too.

One of them had a guitar tied to his pack, another a banjo, and another a violin case. Obviously they were on the move with all their belongings, and not merely on a route March for the sake of a little exercise on a hot afternoon.

I came across another lot on a narrow road through a French wood, one of those great woods which are haunted in their glades by many old memories of history, when English knights rode out to meet the champions of French chivalry. It is a strange thing to find the young knights of the New World there now.

They were having a halt after long marching, and lay with their packs as pillows on each side of the roadway, with the sunlight striking through the leaves above them, where birds were singing on the boughs. They were smoking and gossiping, or just lying back staring up through the leaves at the blue sky above in a day dream which took them back, perhaps, to some little home in Pennsylvania or Georgia or Tennessee. I have seen English boys in the Summers and Winters of this war lying like that on each side of this road in France, as brown as Autumn leaves, but not until a year ago did I ever guess I should see an American battalion resting under the same trees, with the same look of youth and hardihood.

After the routine of the day the American soldiers stand about in the high streets of the French villages, which I am told is a habit of theirs at home, watching the passersby and exchanging ideas. Yesterday I met crowds of them like that, leaning up against the whitewashed walls of French cottages or waiting in long queues with their dixies for the evening meal, and in an estaminet I heard two American officers grappling with the difficulties of the French tongue.

"'Merci' means 'thank you,'" said one of them, "and 'bien, bien,' means 'very much,' and 'bon' means 'bully for you.' I guess that takes one pretty far."

And an English officer at my table was exchanging English slang for American, old lamps for new, and was very pleased with a few nuggets such as "23—skiddoo," and "we've got the blinkers off now," and "that's the stuff to give them," and "pure ivory," and "he's gone bughouse."

Nothing could be more comradely than the way in which the British and American soldiers chum up with each other, and all I saw yesterday over a wide district of France is certain proof that when we have held the enemy during the next few months his chance of final victory will be dead, for the American armies, fighting with the British and French, must prevail, unless fate is against us.

Another Hospital Bombed.

I have little to record today about the war on this front, for there has been no clash of arms, but there was another of those tragic incidents which seem more cruel than other things in the war—the killing of hospital attendants and nurses and wounded men who formerly seemed safe under the protection of the Red Cross.

It was Wednesday night last, or, rather, in the small hours of Thursday morning, that a German airman came over one of our villages on a night bombing raid. The moon was hardly up with only a faint light in the sky, and the raider dropped four of his bombs in the open country before arriving over the housetops. He seemed uncertain of his target, and lit a flare which made a vivid light below him, then dropped another bomb. This one fell through the roof of a hospital which I described after the retreat on March 21, when many wounded lay on the floors of wards in long rows as they had been carried in on stretchers. It is a well-known hospital, marked with the Red Cross on all its roofs, and far away from any military buildings.

There were not many wounded there on that night—at least it was not crowded as on the days of battle—but enough to make a number of victims, including a few medical officers and nurses, and there were many wounded. The bomb smashed through the upper story, and a great weight of timbers and masonry crashed down on the lower floors, killing and burying those beneath. An officer was being operated on at the time, but most of the staff were asleep upstairs, and this saved some of them, because they were not crushed in the downfall. Two fire brigades worked hard and successfully in rescuing the wounded.

Another German raider arrived in the midst of their rescue work and dropped five bombs in the neighborhood without doing any more damage, and then a long-range gun shelled a village near by, increasing the agony of the wounded men, already nerve-shaken by this scene.

The hospital staff behaved with fine courage and devotion, and the nurses as usual were splendid. The courage of the women in this war vies with that of the men, and I have already told how well the Waacs behaved on that night when their camp was bombed.

But in my description of that other raid a few nights ago, when some twenty German raiders dropped many bombs over the village where I happened to be at midnight, I did not tell, not knowing until today, that these girls were again put to a severe ordeal of courage, and that several of them were killed and wounded. A little group of girls lay down in a wide ditch instead of taking cover in the narrow slit trenches that had been dug for them, and a bomb burst directly over them, killing or wounding them all.

FOCH'S COUNTERATTACK IS THOUGHT IMMINENT

Likely to be Developed in the Plain Between the Marne and the Aisne, Adjoining Rheims.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—Rheims now lies in No Man's Land, surrounded on three sides by the enemy. It is only free on the south, where it is covered by the mountain of Rheims, which dominates and protects what is left of it. The gaunt ruins of the cathedral stand like a spectre in the midst.

The French have in the mountain of Rheims, covered with forest and honeycombed with fortifications of all kinds, a defensive position of the first class, which may be relied upon to enable them to hold back the enemy on this wing until General Foch's imminent counterattack in the adjacent plain between the Marne and the Aisne can develop itself.

The enemy is firmly held around Rheims, and the effort to enlarge the width of the wedge driven into the allied lines has been foiled in this direction thus far.

The position of the great battle on the left this morning was that the enemy was held at a point slightly west of Soissons, which the Germans reached two days ago, but had been unable to occupy effectively, and consequently is still unable to use it as a base for a further advance. The Allies occupy strong positions along the little River Crise, south and southeast of the city.

The arrival of strong detachments of Foch's reserves yesterday enabled the Allies to continue to hold back the enemy west of Soissons and the bank of the Crise to the southeast is held solidly enough to justify the belief that the Allies will be able to nullify the German effort to envelop Soissons from the south, a plan indicated by their capture of Fère-en-Tardenois and the attack on Hartennes.

PARIS PRESS CONFIDENT,

And Returning Officials Also Have Full Faith in Generals.

PARIS, May 31.—The Paris newspapers do not attempt to minimize the importance of the German advance. Gabriel Hanotaux, in the Figaro, compares the strategic situation with that on the eve of the battle of the Marne. All the commentators, however, express confidence that the high command will so dispose the allied troops as to restore the situation.

The Petit Parisien says that the Government officials who saw the army chiefs yesterday returned in the evening still confident, which it regards as a good sign.

"We return with the impression that as the day advanced the situation became more favorable," René Renoult, President of the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who accompanied Premier Clemenceau to the front yesterday, said to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris, on his arrival in Paris.

It is the resistance of the two wings of the allied forces which inspires the confidence of the military critics. To take victorious advantage of the success they have so far gained the Germans must succeed in bending these two hinges.

A dispatch to the Echo de Paris from the front, filed at 2 A. M. today, reports that the reserves are arriving on the battleground, with artillery and auxiliary services. Their entrance into action, the message reports, is being effected methodically, without any display of nervousness. General Foch and General Petain are working intimately together, it adds, to meet the serious situation.

AT MARNE CROSSING OF 1914.

Germans Now at Scene of Gen. von Hausen's Earlier Movement.

The portion of the Marne reported to have been reached by the German armies, between Dormans and Château Thierry, was crossed by the 3d German Army on Aug. 25, 1914. This army was commanded by General von Hausen, then opposed by parts of the French 5th and 4th Armies under respectively Generals Franchet d'Esperey and de Langle de Cary, between whom Foch was to sandwich in the new 7th Army a week later.

On von Hausen's right was a large gap, which in the rapid advance of the German armies, after the battles of Mons and Charleroi a few days before, had been left by General von Bülow, with the 3d Army, being detained by the siege of Maubeuge, which, surrendering on the very day that von Hausen crossed the Marne, enabled von Bülow to take his place in the exposed gap between von Kluck with the 1st Army and von Hausen.

The extreme German right was protected by the 4th German Reserve Corps of von Kluck's army. His centre had made a rapid advance, believing that the British had been rendered hors de combat at Mons. This centre had nearly reached Dagny, four miles south of the Grand Morin, southeast of Paris, when on Sept. 5 he became aware that the 4th Reserve Corps, protecting his right west of the Ourcq, and ready to engage the outposts of Paris, had suddenly been engaged by another new French army, the Sixth, under Maunoury; so on the night of Sept 5 he began to withdraw his centre.

That was the eve of the battle of the Marne, with von Kluck, von Bülow and von Hausen lying all stretched out from five to ten miles south of the river. On their left Duke Albrecht of Württemberg's army, the Fourth, lay across the Marne facing the army of de Langle de Cary across its confluent, the Ornain.

From the Aisne the advance of the Germans had taken just ten days. Nine days later their armies were back on the Aisne.

The Least of Any Nation

Americans are the lightest cocoa drinkers of any civilized people. We average only one cup apiece every fortnight. As a matter of fact only 15 per cent. of us ever drink cocoa, but it is gaining fast in popularity. It would gain far faster through more advertising. And perhaps this also applies to the article that you manufacture.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

BRITISH CASUALTIES 166,802 DURING MAY

22,054 Officers and Men Were Killed or Died of Wounds—Total in April Was 52,475.

LONDON, May 31.—Casualties in the British ranks reported during the month of May reached a total of 166,802. The losses were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 1,636; men, 20,510.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 6,182; men, 138,566.

British casualties reported week by week have recently been running near the 40,000 mark, evidently representing the losses sustained during the heavy fighting that started with the beginning of the German offensive in March. The total reported during April was only 52,475, as the lists apparently did not begin to reflect fully the effects of the casualties sustained in resisting the German thrusts in Picardy and Flanders until the beginning of May.

HURL AUSTRIANS BACK.

Italians Repel Attacks as Their Airmen Raid Foe's Lines.

ROME, May 31.—The Italian Official Communication issued today, says:

Wednesday night an enemy attack against the bridgehead of Capo Sile was repulsed. Other attempted attacks against Spinongia and west of Canove were crushed by our fire.

The aerial activity has been intense. Enemy trenches, dumps, and hutments have been bombed on the Asiago and Lavarone Plateaus. The roads leading to Gallilo, and troops and transports were attacked with machine gun fire. Three hostile aircraft were downed.

An earlier bulletin recounting the daytime operations read as follows:

There was desultory artillery fighting yesterday. In the Giudicaria, the Val Lagarina and the Val Arsa, and on the Asiago plateau, enemy defensive works and enemy troop movements were bombarded effectively.

We frustrated a surprise attack at Cima Palone. A hostile patrol counterattacked at Cortellazzo. Some prisoners remained in our hands.

CAN'T FOOL ITALIANS NOW.

Soldiers Laugh at Teuton Attempts to Set Them Against America.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A new German propaganda designed to destroy the Italian people's confidence in the United States was disclosed today in official dispatches saying thousands of copies of German newspapers had been distributed in Italy carrying a story saying the recent message of President Wilson to Italy was addressed in fact to France, and that the Italian Government substituted the words "Italy" and "Italian."

Aviators dropped copies of the publications in Italian trenches, but the Italian soldiers, the dispatches said, were not to be deceived and received them with ridicule.

As an explanation of the propaganda officials today suggested that the Austro-German authorities might be in fear of an Italian offensive. Internal conditions in Austria, it was said, make unlikely an Austrian offensive at this time.

DECORATES CROWN PRINCE.

Kaiser Gives Him Star of Royal House of Hohenzollern.

AMSTERDAM, May 31. — Emperor William has conferred upon Crown Prince Frederick William the Star of Grand Commander of the Royal House of Hohenzollern, with Swords, a Berlin dispatch today announces. In bestowing the decoration the Emperor sent the following telegram:

"In view of the great successes which the brave, battle-proved troops of your army group have gained in these days under your command, I confer upon you the Star of Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern, with Swords, and convey to you my heartiest congratulations on this high and well-merited distinction."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

GREEK TROOPS TAKE 1,500 PRISONERS

Storm Bulgar-German Defenses and Drive In for Two Kilometers.

GET IMPORTANT BOOTY, TOO

French Artillery and Airplanes Take Part in Battle on Twelve-Kilometer Front.

LONDON, May 31.—More than 1,500 German and Bulgarian prisoners, among them thirty-three officers, and a large quantity of war materials, have been captured by Greek troops on the Macedonian front, according to an official communication received from Saloniki tonight. The statement says:

Greek troops, supported by French artillery, have captured the strong enemy positions of Srka di Legen, on the Struma front, on a width of twelve kilometers and to a depth of two kilometers. More than 1,500 Bulgarian and German prisoners were taken, including thirty-three officers. A large quantity of material also was captured.

PARIS, May 31.—The following report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by the War Office tonight:

Eastern Theatre, May 30.—Greek troops supported by French artillery attacked enemy positions of great strength of Srka di Legen, south of the Struma. Over the whole of the front of the attack, which measures twelve kilometers, and to a depth of two kilometers, the infantry captured in the first rush the first position of the enemy, reaching all of their objectives and passing them at certain points.

The enemy reacted strongly with violent artillery fire and attempted west of Srka di Legen a counter-attack which failed completely. More than 1,500 prisoners, Bulgarians and Germans, including thirty-three officers, have been counted up to the present. Important war materials have fallen into our hands. The Greek troops and the French soldiers which were co-operating with them have shown the finest spirit.

In spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions the aerial forces took an active part in the battle, using their machine guns at a low altitude on the Bulgarian reserves. They have bombarded with success railway stations in the Vardar Valley and the aviation ground at Hudovo.

In the region of Doiran and near Dodropolje the British and Serbian troops have carried out with success a number of raids, bringing back prisoners.

This is the first time this year that the Greek Army has been mentioned as taking part in an engagement of any size on the Macedonian front. Prior to the abdication of King Constantine, a year ago, about 70,000 Venizelos volunteers held the front east of the Struma protecting the great agricultural fields of Thessaly.

The King abdicated on June 12; on June 30 the classes of 1916 and 1917 were summoned to the colors; and by Jan. 1, 1918, ten classes in all had been called—as fast as they could be clothed and new rifles supplied by the French—or, in addition to the volunteers between 150,000 and 200,000 men. The total man power of the country is over 500,000.

Since General Guillaumat, in December, succeeded General Sarrail in command of the Allies on the Macedonian front there has been more movement, but principally in the Vardar and Monastir sectors to the west. For example, on April 28, on the Cerna an entire Bulgar outpost of 800 men was wiped out by the Serbians.

The Athens correspondent of The London Times has constantly, and particularly in recent letters, described the revival of the war spirit in Greece. Writing in April, he said:

"The young men of Greece are now making a very fine response to the national call to arms. It is no exaggeration to say that a wave of enthusiasm for the war is sweeping over the country. Only people akin in character to the Latins like the Greeks could have exhibited such an incredibly sudden change from the comparative indifference that was still too widely observable in the Autumn and early Winter to an ardor for battle that should carry the nation far. * * *

"How soon the whole force will be ready to take the field will depend mainly on the speed with which the protecting powers are able to supply the needful equipment."

SIMS ON BALL FIELD.

Admiral Practices at London Game —Arlie Latham Is Umpire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—Memorial Day was celebrated here by a baseball game between the United States Army and Navy for charity. Princess Patricia of Connaught was the guest of honor, and both Admiral Sims and General Biddle took the afternoon off to instruct her Royal Highness in the meaning of "southpaw," "fadeaway," and other technicalities of the game.

For once the sun shone hot enough to please even a true New York fan, and the grand stand was full of United States and Canadian soldiers and sailors, though the bleachers had few spectators.

Before the game was called the Admiral and the General amused the crowd by indulging in a little fielding practice on their own account, and then the Navy went to the bat, with Arlie Latham, formerly of the Giants, as umpire.

The ground, which was laid out for football, was a little narrow for ball playing, but the spectators roared themselves as hoarse and showed quite as much enthusiasm as if they were back on the Polo Grounds at home. The Anglo-American Baseball League has now made a good start with so many American and Canadian enthusiasts in London, and four games are played every Saturday.

GERMAN TREACHERY STIRS PARIS ANGER

Call for Revenge Follows Attacks on Corpus Christi Day After Berlin's Plea.

FEELING AGAINST THE POPE

His Intervention to Save Cologne but Not Paris Brings Censure — London Aroused Too.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—For the first time since the beginning of the war revenge has an important place today in the speech in Paris because of the airplane and long-range gun attacks on Corpus Christi Day. There is also bitterness toward the Pope for his intervention in behalf of Cologne without stipulating also that the Germans cease their attacks on the holy day.

Whatever potential power the Pope is supposed to have as a peacemaker later on is greatly lessened in French public opinion in the last twenty-four hours. Rightly or wrongly the Pope is more than ever exposed to a charge of sympathy for Austria as against the Allies.

Paris people went to church yesterday thinking themselves safe because the Germans, through the Pope, had begged England not to bomb Cologne on the holy day. England consented. Paris took it for granted that she also would have a day of immunity from long-range bombardment and aerial attack.

It was a cruelly false hope. Shelling and bombing were worse than usual. As on Good Friday a church was hit by a long range shell which exploded on the high altar shortly after the evening service began, when the edifice was crowded. The name of the church may not be given, as it would afford the enemy accurate information in the direction of big gunfire. But it was one of the most cherished in Paris. Its name is a household word throughout the world.

Feeling in America at the time of the Lusitania sinking is repeated in Paris with great intensity. Grief over damage to the church and the loss of lives by last night's air raid over the suburbs is supplemented by anger and chagrin at having been fooled by the implied German promise on Corpus Christi Day.

France supposed her capacity for surprise at German treachery had been exhausted, and yesterday began with an unusual sense of security and safety for twenty-four hours. The false hope was shared by Americans in Paris attending their Memorial Day services at several churches.

It was one of these churches that was hit by a shell. Nothing further is left in the way of treachery or cruelty that Germany can do to surprise the French. Hence the call for revenge. The Government is urged by press and public to turn the French aviators loose over German towns by day and night to avenge Good Friday and Corpus Christi.

LONDON, May 31.—A wave of indignation is sweeping the country, aroused by the German response to the British consideration for the celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi at Cologne.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It is reported that one of the shells fired by the German long-range guns yesterday fell on a church in the Paris district. This is another illustration of Germany's contempt for her most sacred engagements. The least one could have looked for was that the German Government should observe toward Paris on the feast of Corpus Christi the same consideration as had been solicited on behalf of Cologne."

The Star says: "In Germany yesterday the festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated without disturbance. Although weather conditions were suitable, there were no allied aerial attacks in any Rhine towns. The promise of the British Government was kept. In Paris the festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated under a bombardment of German long-range guns. A church was hit, and eighteen persons were injured during the day."

GENEVA, May 30.—Religious processions in celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi were not held in the Archdiocese of Cologne today. According to The Tribune, Cardinal von Hartmann forbade the processions for fear of allied air raids, at the request of the civil and military authorities.

The British Government had promised Cardinal von Hartmann that there would be no bombing of Cologne during the time of the Corpus Christi procession in that city. The request was made by the Cardinal through the Vatican. Serious damage has been caused in Cologne recently by British bombers.

MATHEMATICS LOCATES GERMAN SUPERCANNON

Officers Figured Direction and Distance from Paris by Two Holes Made by One Shell.

The location of the great German guns that opened the first bombardment of Paris was a feat of mathematics worked out with the aid of two holes which a single shell made in passing through a metal awning and then through a glass one in a factory in Paris, it was stated yesterday by Chester M. Wright, formerly the editor of The New York Call, who was a member of the American Labor Mission, which has just returned from Europe.

The two awnings were several feet apart, and the relation of one to the other gave perfect data on the course which the shell had taken as it approached the earth. In most cases the falling shells tore wide gaps through the walls and often destroyed the evidence concerning the direction of their flight when they exploded. But in this case the shell passed through the awnings as if they were sheets of paper, leaving clean, sharply defined apertures. After these had been measured to the one-thousandth part of an inch and the direction of the shell's fall exactly established, the earlier career of the shell became a problem on paper. By applying the laws governing the flight of projectiles, and allowing for wind and the state of the atmosphere and other considerations, French artillery officers were able to follow back the course of the shell to the mouth of the cannon in the Forest of St. Gobain, after which it was speedily demolished by French artillery.

Mr. Wright, who studied the housing plans for British workmen during his mission in England, said that the British Government had accomplished marvels in some of the model cities which it had laid out and built around the great Government arsenals.

FORESEES A BETTER WORLD

Ideals Will Be Higher After the War, Says President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A renaissance of higher ideals and better living after the world war was forecast by President Wilson tonight in a talk to his fellow-members of the Central Presbyterian Church, gathered to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the church.

The President said the spectacle of twenty nations battling against the forces of evil was a striking evidence that Christ still ruled the hearts of men.

Dispatches from The Times Correspondents on the French Battlefront

GERMANS OUTRUN THEIR ARTILLERY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

swirling dust clouds thrown up by rushing lorries or high-powered staff cars. At a door opposite, a belated inhabitant was piling the last of his household goods on a rickety cart.

The Colonel's khaki uniform was gray with dust, his face was haggard with strain and fatigue of four sleepless nights, and his cheeks were covered with a three days' old beard. But for all that he must soon resume his weary pilgrimage. Yet his voice rang and his eyes brightened as he spoke of the gallant resistance of the French and British against tremendous odds, or praised the devotion of his hospital staff, who safely removed all their numerous wounded at an hour's notice on Tuesday morning despite exceptional difficulties. He said:

Prisoner Told of Coming Attack.

"Though the violence and size of the attack was to a certain extent a surprise, it must not be supposed that we were entirely unwarned. In the latter part of last week a prisoner declared that there would be an assault on the sector about midnight on Sunday. Although such information is always open to question, we started a heavy barrage at the hour named upon the roads and cencentration points behind the German lines. Soon afterward the enemy artillery preparation began, and our gunners redoubled their efforts with the result, as we learned later from prisoners, that the storm troops, advancing at the last moment to assault positions, suffered extremely severe losses.

"The preparation appeared to be executed by an unexpectedly large number of large batteries, which proves that the Germans had taken the utmost care to dissimulate the preliminary work of registration. The heavy guns devoted their whole attention to our batteries, leaving the infantry defenses to light artillery and trench mortars.

"At the moment of assault a regular hail of mitrailleuse fire developed, from which came the greater part of the first wounded to reach me.

"Although the enemy aircraft flying low swept the roads behind our line with bullets, the ambulance service functioned admirably, and by Monday evening we had received half our total capacity.

"The attacking numbers were so great as literally to submerge the first lines of our defense, but individual mitrailleuse posts here and there continued to massacre the advancing foe long after he passed the points where they were situated.

"I confess that I was surprised by the splendid showing of our new drafts. The division had been just brought up to strength by fresh troops from England after the March battle, but the youngsters fought like veterans, despite the infernal prelude of gas and high explosives.

The French behaved equally well. I am informed that one of their regiments was surrounded early on Monday in the forest on our left. The following afternoon a message came from them by carrier pigeon that a few hundred survivors were still holding out in a kind of redoubt improvised with an equipment of logs and barbed wire. The rest was silence, but deeds like that can stimulate us to be worthy of our allies.

Swept Along Rapidly.

Once the Germans gained a footing on the Chemin des Dames plateau they progressed rapidly, and by Monday evening I learned that they had effected the crossing of the Aisne. That night aircraft bombed the hospital despite the huge red wooden Geneva cross, which must have been clearly visible in the moonlight at each side of the main building.

"The next morning shells began to fall on a neighboring village, and evacuation was imperative. The railroad transport was hampered by the enemy bombardment, but we managed to get away nearly all the wounded under heavy fire before the line finally became inutilizable.

"The remainder of the light cases were sent off on foot under escort of the hospital attendants, with instructions to get a lift on empty lorries, when possible, which they mostly soon did. Finally the personnel of the hospital got off in their own lorries.

"The journey was slow and uneventful save for aircraft attacks on Tuesday and Wednesday night, which were happily unattended by loss of life.

"Altogether the retreat was far more orderly and less difficult than what I saw in March, but just the same two such experiences in two months are rather disagreeable. A redeeming feature was the kindness and sympathy of the French units everywhere. The way the refugees ignored their own troubles to care for our wounded touched us all immensely."

Von Kluck's Chance Was Better.

To use an expression that became famous in the early days of the war, before movement gave place to position fighting, the whole German force engaged in this offensive forms a "marching wing" that is trying to turn the allied position to the west and north, which are too strongly held for a direct assault.

Despite the initial success, the conditions are far less favorable for the Crown Prince's army than they were for von Kluck's. The extreme limit of the latter's "hook formation" advanced across undefended ground and was able to give all its attention to the business of turning the Franco-British left, whereas now the German progress southward is being barred by ever-increasing forces as the allied reserves arrive. At the same time the German movement of convergence westward is faced by very serious difficulties. To strengthen the line of defense from Soissons southeast, the Allies have a much shorter distance to travel than in the centre of the battle area, and the enemy has already reached a point where losses are beginning to outbalance gains.

The battle for Soissons was a case in point. Here the enemy was able to utilize guns already in position the "registration" of which was long ago completed. Yet it was only after the first divisions launched to assault had been practically annihilated by a successful counterattack that Foch, true to his policy of never wasting men unnecessarily, allowed the new divisions which the enemy immediately threw forward to occupy the heap of smoking ruins to which the city had been reduced.

On my last visit to Soissons a few days ago I was able to see how thoroughly the place was exposed to the fire of the German heavy artillery. In every direction houses had been destroyed by the bombardment of the last week in March, and an occasional shell served as a reminder that the storm could burst again at the German will. It did so on Tuesday afternoon, and all night high explosive and incendiary shells from the land batteries and the air rained upon Soissons. The French were established in a semicircle outside the eastern limit of the city, from the Belleu Heights to the Soissons-Coucy road, and the German havoc was wasted upon inanimate bricks and mortar.

At dawn on Wednesday the enemy delivered an attack in very strong force from the northeast. A flanking fire of "seventy-fives" and quick-firers on the hills above Belleu Village cut them down like corn, and although their ranks were continually renewed, their terrible sacrifices gained them little headway until their attack was lengthened southward against the lower slopes of the plateau.

Foot by foot the enemy advanced through the ruins of the burning town, disregarding the slaughter inflicted by the French mitrailleuses posted at every point of vantage. The new divisions before whom the French withdrew, by order, suffered heavily for their advance.

Hills and Valleys for Defense.

The region behind the centre of the battle area, where the German progress is being slowed down as the allied reserves come up, is a series of long rolling hill slopes and wide valleys and offers positions for defense by gun and mitrailleuses. When I visited this region yesterday the roar of battle was noticeably less loud than usual—proof that the German advance has outrun its artillery.

As elsewhere, the roads were thronged with troops on the move, long rows of camions and trains of artillery. There was no trace of confusion or overhaste, and the measures taken to delimit certain routes for certain traffic efficiently prevented congestion or delay.

Even refugees lying on farm carts piled high with hay and bedding, with furniture underneath, or driving cattle along the by-roads reserved for them, seemed surprisingly calm and confident. They had been warned in good time by the military authorities, they said, and had been able to effect the removal of their most cherished belongings.

There had been no shelling, but some refugees from the towns spoke of night raids by German aircraft.

"C'est la guerre," they concluded, philosophically.

It was not for them to mourn over homes or farms that soldiers of France were dying to defend when their own lives had escaped danger.

All accounts agree that from the outset there has been wonderfully little friction in the complicated business of transportation. The machine is working smoothly—this is the best summary of the situation.

BOHEMIA RACKED BY RENEWED RIOTS

Austrian Flag Pulled Down at Kolin and People Raise the Czech Banner.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BURNED

Outbreak Compared to Risings of 1848—Neue Frei Presse Warns of "Great Crisis."

LONDON, May 31—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Riots and internal disorders of all kinds are increasing in Bohemia. A Vienna newspaper says that what is happening today in Bohemia resembles the Lombardi and Venetian uprisings in 1848 except that now the empire is hampered by its engagements in a war from which it does not see a way to escape.

At Chozen crowds, exasperated by police brutality, set fire to barracks and to the City Hall, where the mounted police were lodged. Eight of the officers were burned to death. At Kolin the people pulled down the Austrian and raised the Bohemian flag. Public buildings have been burned at Tabor and other towns in Bohemia, and at Olmutz, Moravia. At Prague the offices of the German newspapers, the Zeitung and Neueste Nachrichten, were sacked.

The Prague correspondent of the Stuttgart Neueste Nachrichten telegraphed to his paper that the events of last Sunday at Prague exceeded in gravity all the previous demonstrations.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna appeals to all conservative elements for the preservation of the Austrian State, asserting that "only the tenacity and union of those who desire the preservation of the State can make the monarchy survive this great crisis."

The Croatian press reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Bosnia, that rioting has occurred in various towns, and that the Italo-Slav entente is daily becoming stronger.

GERMANY MASTER OF CZECHS.

New Treaty Blow to Hopes of Austria's Oppressed Races.

WASHINGTON, May 31. — Complete subjugation of Austria-Hungary to German domination and the elimination of any hope for even semi-independence that may have been entertained by the Czechs, Jugoslavs and other anti-German elements in the Dual Monarchy is seen here as the certain result of the new military treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The State Department has just received through its own sources what is believed to be the text of this remarkable document, and it is said to confirm the general statements of its provisions already announced in the press. Among other things it shows that, if there ever was a common ground upon which the United States might have discussed peace with Austria, it has disappeared along with what liberty of action has been left to the Dual Monarchy by her ally.

In this treaty, as officials here interpret it, Austria-Hungary surrenders to Germany not only for the present, but for the future as well, the complete control of her military establishment, in time of peace as well as in war. This carries with it the right to organize the Austrian army even to its personnel, which means that Germany will hold to military service under her own commanders, if she so desires, every fit Slav, Czech, Italian, Pole, and Rumanian comprised in the population of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It follows that there can be no political independence of these people.

Secretary Lansing recently declared formally that the Jugoslavs, in their aspirations for freedom, have the earnest sympathy of the American Government. This message has gone to the oppressed races of Austria as a further assurance of the purpose of the United States to enter into no peace treaty with their oppressors that does not concede their right to a separate national existence.

PUT DOWN REVOLTS WITH POISON GAS

Whole Communities Asphyxiated by Germans Who Shell Villages in Ukraine.

LONDON, May 31.—The Germans, in their reprisals against peasant disorders in the Ukraine, drenched several villages near Kiev with gas, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Express. Thus, adds the message, whole communities were asphyxiated.

MOSCOW, May 29, (Associated Press.)—Strong revolutionary detachments of demobilized Russian soldiers and peasants equipped with machine guns and artillery have risen in the district of Tschigerine, in the Province of Kiev, in an attempt to seize governmental power. The Bolshevist Government has been asked to send troops to subdue the revolutionaries.

The German forces, while disarming Ukrainian troops today at Odessa, were fired upon. The Germans then arrested a number of the important personages in the Black Sea port and took them to the German Army Headquarters.

Peasant disorders are spreading throughout the Province of Podolia.

OUR AID FOR RUSSIA AGAIN.

Francis Calls Stevens Mission for Conference on Railroads.

MOSCOW, May 17, (Associated Press.)—Colonel George H. Emerson, with eight members of the Railroad Mission headed by John F. Stevens, which has been in Russia for the last year, is on his way to Vologda from Vladivostok at the request of David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, for a conference on the possibilities of an improvement in the railway situation in Russia.

SEIZE KRONSTADT FORTS.

Germans Then Strengthen Them, According to News in Petrograd.

LONDON, June 1.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says that according to the Petrograd newspaper Pravo, the Germans have seized and fortified some of the forts at Kronstadt.

DENMARK GETS NO GRAIN.

Has Supply in Argentina, but No Ships to Carry It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, May 31.—In Argentina great supplies of grain are ready for export. The Food Commission in Copenhagen lately tried to arrange its import to Denmark, but it was impossible to procure the necessary ship tonnage, and there is no reason to believe the situation will be better in the near future.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Germans have begun to exert a heavy pressure on the side of the wedge which they have driven into the French line, notably at the two heels of the wedge—at Soissons and at Rheims. The gain which has been made on the western side is really not in response to the German pressure at all. The French line from Soissons ran due north to Folembray, where it turned due west toward Noyon and Montdidier. Thus a right angle was formed in the line at the point where the new line joined the old.

That this angle should be rounded out is a matter of course, as its retention was a military impossibility. There is nothing, therefore, that is particularly alarming in this, and it may be dismissed as at present without importance in so far as the advance is concerned.

What is important, however, is the significance of the joining by this operation of the battlefield of the Aisne to that of Picardy, a step which simply had to be developed at some time during the offensive. It is a substantiation of the view which has been expressed in these columns that the battle of the Aisne is part and parcel of the battle of Picardy and cannot rightfully be regarded in any other way.

If this attack is not directed primarily at Amiens, even though in itself it is moving to the south, there is no excuse for its existence at all, and it constitutes an eloquent admission on the part of Germany of her complete defeat in the first offensive. This Germany, with the strength at her command, is not willing to admit, and it will be a long time, accompanied by extremely hard fighting, before she is willing to admit it.

The test, then, of the German success in this effort is not how far she advances southward, but to what extent she is able to break through the western side of the wedge toward Compiègne. When this effort is made we will be more ready to pass judgment.

On othe other side of the wedge, near Rheims, the Germans have also gained somewhat, but this is a mere reflex action from the more extended gain southward. The total gain here is insignificant at best, being not more than a few hundred yards.

As was the case on Thursday, the greatest gain came in the centre. Here the Germans made an uninterrupted march all the way to the Marne, a distance of about eight miles. Although the point of reaching the Marne is not stated, the Germans apparently hold the northern bank from Jaulgonne, south of Charmel, to a point somewhere near Chateau-Thierry, which is under artillery fire. The rapidity of the advance is worthy of note. It would appear that the French deliberately made no attempt to halt it.

There is an element of sound reason in this. Reports from the front have stated that the French are heavily outnumbered, and it is inevitable that they have lost much of their artillery. Therefore they can have no hope of stopping the Germans until they have a strong and difficult barrier behind which they can take refuge. Then the difference in numbers will be to a large extent offset.

This was not possible on the Aisne, because then the disparity was too great. But since that time four days have passed in which the French have had time to assemble some reserve strength. The fact that the Germans have reached the Marne means that they have cut the Paris-Chalons railroad, upon which much of the supplies in the Champagne and Verdun sectors depend. This, however, is now of hardly vital importance. There is practically no likelihood that the attacks will spread in this direction, and the supplies can still be kept up by means of the road through Esternay and Vitry. Under other circumstances, however, it would be most serious.

There is another reason, too, why Foch should elect to make his stand on the Marne. There is first of all no other good defensive position for some distance in the rear. In addition, by waiting until the Marne is reached, a position which can be held with a material numerical inferiority, he can use what troops he can spare to strengthen the line from the Marne north to Soissons, which, as I have stated, is really the key to the entire situation. But the situation is one well calculated to produce great anxiety until some definite indication has been given that the advance has been checked.

It still does not appear to bear any relation to Paris in its present phase. As a matter of fact, the new German positions on the Aisne are no nearer Paris than are the old German lines at Montdidier. The distances are almost exactly the same. On this particular point therefore there need be no present uneasiness.

As a whole the offensive is going through very much the same phase as the advance against the British. The front of advance is narrowing to almost a point, while the sides remain steadfast. In the present position the Germans are in a very dangerous situation. The salient is very long and its sides are more or less exposed, with neither side having the protection of any natural barrier.

That something in the nature of an effort against these sides is in the wind is indicated by the German report, which states that the French reserves are coming in not from the south, where one would expect, but from the southeast and southwest, the two most dangerous points in the entire sector to the Germans.

QUEER EPIDEMIC SWEEPS NORTH CHINA

Banks and Silk Stores in Peking Closed—Another Loan Sought from Japan.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, May 31.—A curious epidemic resembling influenza is sweeping over North China. There are 20,000 cases in Tientsin and thousands in Peking, where the banks and silk stores have been closed down for several days in large sections, the police being unable to attend to their duties. Fortunately, the sickness is not fatal, and it runs its course in four days.

The Government is in urgent need of money and is negotiating with Japan for another loan.

Chang Huai-chi, whose troops were recently defeated by the rebels in the south, and who resigned, has consented to return to the front.

AIR ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE.

Powder Magazine Believed to Have Been Destroyed by Raiders.

AMSTERDAM, May 31.—A long, heavy aerial attack was made on Zeebrugge Thursday night, and at about 1 o'clock this morning there was a tremendous crash and the concussion was felt in the entire neighborhood.

Flames rose high in the air, and it is supposed that a powder magazine was exploded, according to a Flushing dispatch to the Telegraaf.

BIG MAIL FROM OUR ARMY.

Delivery of 1,600,000 Mothers' Day Letters to be Rushed.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Sixteen hundred thousand letters written by American soldiers overseas to their homes on mothers' day, have been received at Atlantic ports and are being delivered.

Representative Lonergan of Connecticut, who asked the Post Office Department today about the mothers' day letters was told of the number received and assured that their delivery would be expedited.

MOTOR BOATS NOT BARRED.

Fuel Order Refers Only to Private Yachts Used for Pleasure.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In making public the text of the order, issued a few days ago forbidding the use of coal and fuel oil on private pleasure yachts, the Fuel Administration today made clear that no interference with the use of gasoline in motor boats or automobiles is intended.

After tomorrow private yachts may use fuel only to get home by the most direct route.

AMERICAN SEAPLANES MAKE FLIGHT TO CUBA

One of Them Carries President Menocal on a Spin Over Havana City and Bay.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, May 31.—President Menocal and Secretary of War José Marti flew for some time over Havana City and bay this afternoon in an American navy hydroaeroplane managed by Lieutenant Parker, United States Navy. United States Minister William E. Gonzales and several other officials were also taken for flights.

The hydroaeroplane was one of a flotilla of three which arrived at 11 o'clock this morning from an American port. Officials here were apprised by cable of the machines leaving for Cuba and were on hand to welcome them.

The fliers gave Havana's crowded housetops many thrills during the afternoon.

REFUGEES ARRIVE IN PARIS.

People from Soissons and Rheims Sent to Places of Safety.

PARIS, May 31.—Numerous refugees from Scissons, Rheims, Chateau-Thierry (on the Marne,) and other places, arrived in Paris last night and were sent onward hence toward the centre of France.

They had been ordered to evacuate their homes and were carried on motor trucks to the nearest railway.

TELL MINERS OF THE WAR.

Sergeant Beck of Speakers' Bureau Says They Are Hungry for News.

Sergeant H. Austin Beck, formerly of the 1st Battalion Canadian Infantry, invalided by reason of shellshock and gas, has been for the last two months with the speakers' bureau of the United States Fuel Administration. He is the son of the Hon. N. D. Beck, Supreme Court Justice of Alberta, Canada. Returning after two months spent in West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky towns, Sergeant Beck told of his work at the Service Club recently.

"If there is any lack of patriotism in the United States it can be charged to ignorance of the true conditions in France," said Sergeant Beck. "The miners and other workers in the little out-of-the-way places are hungry for news. The Fuel Administration sent us four returned soldiers of the speakers' staff, at the invitation of a committee of workingmen, to mining towns in West Virginia and Tennessee. In many of these places we were the first visitors who had actually been in the fighting. In Pruden, Tenn., the miners increased their output by 300 tons the following day after our visit, and planned to continue this good work. At Petros, where the Tennessee State mine is located, we read the President's 'buy another bond' slogan. The town's quota was oversubscribed thirteen times."

COMPLETE VICTORY OUR AIM, LODGE ASSERTS

Senator Expresses Entire Confidence in Triumph of Allied Cause.

BOSTON, May 31.—The terms of peace this country could accept were set forth by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee, at a dinner given tonight to M. Justin Godart, Vice President of the French Chamber of Deputies, now on a visit to this city. Prefacing his remarks with the statement that the only thing to do now is to "fight this war until we win a complete victory," Senator Lodge continued:

"I lay down no terms of peace, but I know what is necessary to demonstrate that we have won the war, and that is enough when I think how the war will end, for I know what things will end the ar. We seek no territory. We have no selfish motives to serve. We are seeking to protect as far as we can our own independence and the independence of mankind, but we look for the end of the war in these things:

"First, the restoration of Belgium. We believe that Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France. Italy must have the Trentino. We agree most cordially with what the President said in New York when he declared that we were just as interested in defending Russia in the east as in our own work on the western front. If Germany gets Russia and retains possession of it, that is a great Germany victory, and this war would have been fought in vain. Finally, there must be a free Poland on Russia's western boundary, and a free Jugoslav State on her southwestern boundary.

"Then I want to say that the cause of the Allies is our cause, and our cause is theirs. Be he a German or an agent of some other party or organization I care not, the man who attacks one of the Allies attacks us all. The day for casuistry is gone by. Those who are not with us are against us. That is the unity to which we are approaching with rapid strides. The President has said that we are at the peak in the crisis of the war. I firmly believe that there can be but one end, and that is the victory for which we fight. There may be many dark hours before us, as there have been. But we shall come through. We cannot fail."

GERMAN PATIENTS REVOLT.

Tortured by Electric Treatment in Military Hospitals.

AMSTERDAM, May 31. — Drastic methods adopted by the German medical authorities in treating nervous patients in military hospitals in Munich have resulted in revolts by the patients in which wards were wrecked, according to the Cologne Volks-Zeitung.

At Rosenheim the hospital was burned by the rebellious patients. The paper adds that electric shocks of such strength are employed that the patients scream in terror.

Deputies have prepared a long series of questions to ask in the Reichstag concerning the reports of ill-treatment.

ATTACKED IN MIDOCEAN.

Torpedo from U-Boat Misses Steamer by a Few Feet.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 31.—Officers of a steamship which arrived today from a European port reported to the authorities that they had sighted a German submarine in midocean, which fired a torpedo, missing the vessel by a few feet. The lookout had been somewhat relaxed, the officers explained, because the Captain considered the danger zone had been passed.

A warning was shouted by the lookout in the upper crows' nest that there was a periscope on the port bow. The steamship was swung to starboard and zigzagged so violently that she heeled over 35 degrees. A torpedo was seen coming toward the ship. It passed close under the stern. The gun crew got the guns at the stern trained toward the spot where the periscope had appeared, but saw no further sign of the U-boat.

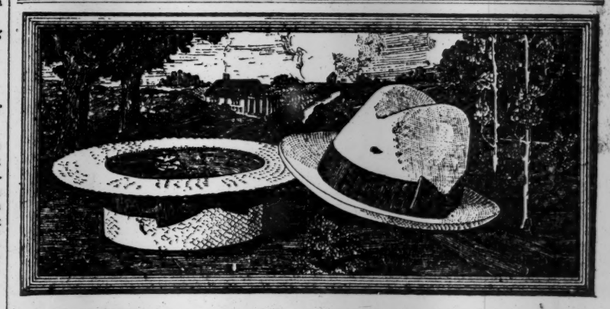
CRITICISES CENSORSHIP.

Westminster Gazette Says Meaning of Articles Is Changed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The Westminster Gazette prints an editorial in which it says it yesterday submitted to the Press Bureau an article by a military correspondent, which "was returned to us today with excisions which by excluding all qualifying or critical passages so changed the meaning and intention of what remains that it was decided not to publish it."

The Gazette admits that there are "many reasons which require the military authorities to be cautious in these times," but cites General Maurice's statement that excisions made by the censor in a previous article made his "comments appear to have a more optimistic tone" than he had intended and also a complaint by the military correspondent of The Daily Telegraph of "the rigid censorship, which forbids discussion," deepening anxiety, and the paper calls upon the Government to state whether the censorship is to be extended to comment upon events which are known to the whole world.



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Young's Straws

NONE BETTER MADE

HOSPITALS BOMBED BEHIND OUR LINES

German Airmen in Wave Formation on Most Pretentious Raid in Picardy.

AMERICAN GIRLS FEARLESS

Nurses Remove the Wounded and Ill—Several Babies Among the Killed and Injured.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30—(Associated Press.)—German airmen made a pretentious raid on the area behind the American lines in Picardy last night. Bombs were dropped on all sides of one of the largest hospitals in a town many miles to the rear of the front. American and French wounded soldiers were carried to cellars and caves by American nurses and members of the American Red Cross.

Only a few persons were injured by flying glass, as most of the windows in the hospital had been shattered by bombs dropped the previous night. Several private houses were wrecked and a number of civilians, including several babies, were killed and injured.

That the raid was planned on a much larger scale than recent ones over this territory is evidenced from reports made by many Americans in villages over which the raiders passed. The Germans came in wave formation and then scattered widely. One squadron dropped bombs a few hundred feet from an American field hospital, and at the same time one of the long-range guns shelled a village a few hundred yards away.

The first alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock. The dropping of bombs and the firing of many anti-aircraft guns began almost immediately. Later, there was a brief pause after which the raiders returned to remain almost until dawn.

Hospital Windows Shattered.

A new American evacuation hospital had been opened only yesterday in a certain village. A bomb fell in front of it last night and shattered windows, but none of the patients was injured.

In some instances the bombs fell within thirty and forty feet of a hospital building, but, fortunately, there were no direct hits. A French nurse, her mother and two little sisters were killed in a house a short distance from a hospital. Another nurse was standing on the upper floor of the hospital, ministering to patients, when a piece of a bomb pierced her lung.

Five American nurses were in the same hospital. They were Miss Natalie Scott of New Orleans, Miss Helen Spalding of Brooklyn, Miss Mary McCadlish of Atlanta, Miss Blanche Gilbert of Cleveland, and Miss Constance Cook of San Francisco. While the raid was in progress they went about cheering the patients. Although many serious cases of sick and wounded were aggravated because they had to be moved, the nurses had to carry them to the lower floors and the cellar.

"It was an exciting time," said Miss Scott, "but there was no panic. Some of our boys actually slept through it all, although their beds were showered with broken glass.

Three Ambulances Caught.

Three ambulances were caught in the raid. Sergeant Wells of San Francisco, who was driving the first ambulance, said:

"Our three ambulances were hurrying to hospitals with patients when a bomb wrecked a building directly in front of us, in a narrow street. Our ambulance was perforated by flying missiles. We were all hurled out, but escaped with a few scratches."

Private Robert A. Bowman of Galveston, who was in the same car, said:

"There was a terrific explosion. The next thing I knew I was lying on the ground. I looked around and heard the patients groaning. I pulled myself together and found the patients uninjured, except for shock. Our ambulance was shot to pieces."

The second car apparently received the full force of the explosion, and was wrecked completely.

Private Roscoe Wiley of Madisonville, Texas, was driving the third car. Sergeant J. W. Nolder of Altoona, Penn., and three patients were with him.

"There was wreckage all around us," said Sergeant Nolder. "Injured civilians in the shattered houses near by were begging for help. We all pitched in as soon as we had recovered from the shock, and assisted in the work of rescue. We had to dig many persons from the débris by the light of small pocket lamps. Meanwhile enemy aircraft were buzzing overhead. The barrage was deafening. Bombs continued to fall. It was worse than anything in the trenches. I would rather have been in No Man's Land."

Funeral Establishment Hit.

In one village a large funeral establishment opposite a hospital was bombed and wrecked. Although the patients in the hospitals were hurriedly covered with blankets and carried off to cellars, there was no panic anywhere.

The Americans and French joked and laughed. One American who participated in the capture of Cantigny said:

"We've got Fritz's goat. We licked the tar out of him when we took Cantigny. Now that some of us are sick or injured and helpless he wants revenge. If murdering the sick and wounded and defenseless women and old men and children is his idea of 'kultur' we must destroy 'kultur' if it takes us a hundred years."

Many villages in the rear of the American line were attacked by the raiders.

This morning, while a Memorial Day service was in progress at a little American cemetery near the Picardy front, German aviators attempted to raid the cemetery. The enemy planes were driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

The ceremony was most picturesque. French civilians—old men, women, and children dressed in white—placed flowers on the graves. Notwithstanding the hum of the German aircraft overhead, the service continued without interruption.

Patients in Burning Ruins.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31, (Associated Press.)—Early on Thursday morning German airmen bombed another hospital—this time a Canadian institution—and exacted a considerable toll of casualties. Among those killed by the explosion or flames was an American medical officer who was administering an anaesthetic to a British officer in the operating room when that part of the hospital was demolished. The raid was made at 12:30 o'clock in the morning.

The hospital attacked was a large one. It had been in existence since the early days of the war, and was marked by huge Red Cross signs. The German airmen, working partly by the light of the moon, dropped four bombs near the hospital, and then, not apparently able to see exactly where they were hitting, lighted a brilliant flare which was let fall to illuminate the surroundings.

As the place was lighted up by this flare, they released another bomb or two, which dropped squarely on a large wing of the hospital. In this wing there were three floors, on the bottom one of which was the operating room. On the story above were the office and patients' room, and above them were members of the hospital personnel. Part of the wing was demolished by the terrific explosion, and many unfortunate people were killed and wounded when the building collapsed and buried them.

Strange to say, those who were on the top floor had better luck than those below them, and several escaped because they fell on top of the débris.

The surgeons were just about to operate on an aviation officer, and the American was standing by with the anaesthetic when the crash came. All those in the room were buried under an avalanche of brick and woodwork. The demolished wing caught fire and burned fiercely, with many victims still pinned in the wreckage.

Rescuers' Desperate Work.

Nothing more awful has occurred in the annals of the hospital service since the war began. Every available person in the neighborhood was called out to assist in the rescue work, and two fire brigades were called in. With the assistance of ladders and other fire apparatus the hospital proper was rapidly emptied of patients and personnel. It was a desperate situation. A roaring furnace represented what was left of the big wing.

Scores of people worked frenziedly at the flaming mass of twisted timbers in their attempts to reach those entombed, and many unconscious forms were carried out by heroic men who risked their lives to reach them. Excellent work on the part of the firemen finally resulted in the fire's being extinguished, but there were still many people, including more than one sister, burned in the ruins. There was no hope that they were alive.

NURSES AND DOCTORS PLUCKY.

New York Girl Among Those Who Stuck to Their Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Junius B. Wood, correspondent of The Chicago Daily News with the American Army on the French front, in a cablegram to his newspaper today describes the bombing by Germans of American hospitals last Tuesday and says:

"Six American nurses in a city back of the lines heroically stuck to the job of caring for the American wounded, who were in cellars when the town was bombed Tuesday night. Most of the German bombs struck near hospitals, and two French nurses and two babies were struck. The Americans aiding in the rescue were the Misses Helen Spalding of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary McCandliss of Atlanta, Ga.; Natalia V. Scott of New Orleans, La.; Blanche Gilbert of Cleveland, Ohio; Constance Cook of San Francisco, Cal., and Mary Hoyt of 310 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.

"Some of the ambulances bringing wounded to the hospitals here had narrow escapes from destruction. One ambulance was blown away as if by a cyclone, the only thing remaining being the battered radiator hood.

"While bombs were crashing on all sides ambulances were dashing in, bringing new victims, and the surgeons continued working with the aid of flashlights and candles through the remainder of the night. Major Fred G. Murphy of St. Louis, Captain Charles Farmer of Louisville, Ky.; Lieutenant Joseph McDevitt of New York City, Lieutenant Thomas Hardy of Richmond, Va., and Dr. William Clark of Washington, D. C., were the men who stuck to their work in this hospital."

60 Casualties Reported by General Pershing; 15 Killed in Action, 11 Dead of Accidents

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The War Department today gave out a list of 60 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the grand total to 6,523. The list included the names of 15 killed in action, 6 died of wounds, 11 died of accident, 1 missing in action, 15 severely wounded, 8 slightly wounded, and 4 died of disease. Seven commissioned officers were included. Lieutenants Richard Anderson, Robert J. Griffith, William S. Stearns, William N. Hewitt, and Frank P. McCreery died of accident. Lieutenants Clark H. Apted and Thomas D. Amory were severely wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 31.	Total.
Killed in action	565	15	580
Died of wounds	237	6	243
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Killed by accident	256	11	267
Gas and other causes	75	0	75
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Died of disease	1,124	4	1,128
Civilians	7	0	7
Total deaths	2,556	36	2,592
Wounded	3,601	23	3,624
Captured	72	0	72
Missing	234	1	235
Grand total	6,463	60	6,523

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 31.

Army casualties made public today, including name of next of kin and emergency address, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—15.

Wagoner.

CAMPBELL, CHICK M.; Tobe Campbell, 1,020 East Seventh Street, Pittsburg, Kan.

Privates.

ABNEY, GEORGE M.; F. P. Abney, Mineola, Texas.

BELEN, STANLEY; Mrs. Margaret Martin, 519 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

BOLEN, ROBERT L.; Napoleon B. Bolen, R. F. D. 1, Saltillo, Miss.

COCHRAN, IRA D.; William N. Cochran, Protection, Ga.

COLON, FRANK; Mrs. Annie Colon, 107 North Main Street, Aberdeen, S. D.

COUNTER, KENNETH EDWARD; Mrs. J. H. Powers, Alden, Minn.

DYER, FRANCIS E.; Mrs. F. A. Smith, Lake Arthur, La.

GREGG, DONALD; D. Gregg, 1,239 Waverly Street, Houston Heights, Texas.

MARTINSON, CARL M. J.; Andrew Lee, R. F. D. 2, Stanley, Wis.

MASSEY, C. L.; Linan C. Massey, R. F. D. 3, Columbus, Ga.

MOONEY, GEORGE E.; P. G. Mooney, Glasgow, Mon.

MURRAY, FRANK A.; Mrs. Nannie Shattuck, Nunda, N. Y.

SPIDEL, HOWARD L.; Daniel Spidel, Union Furnace, Penn.

WHITE, MALCOLM R.; Frank T. White, Southampton, L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS—6.

Privates.

AITKENS, GEORGE F.; Mrs. Mary Tanner, R. F. D. 1, National City, Cal.

CHASE, LESTER W.; Fred E. Chase, 17 Beacon St., Derry, N. H.

MESSINA, CHARLES; Mrs. Josephine Patane, 1,724 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

NELSON, MARSHALL B.; Nels B. Nelson, R. F. D. 2, Grand Junction, Mich.

POULTER, CHARLES; Mrs. Mary Poulter, 941 South Sixteenth Street, Louisville, Ky.

STOKELEY, LESLIE L.; Mrs. Kate Stokeley, General Delivery, Ellington, Mo.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—11.

Lieutenants.

ANDERSON, RICHARD; Mrs. Mina J. Anderson, 1,348 Temple Place, St. Louis.

GRIFFITH, ROBERT J.; A. E. Griffith, care Southern Mutual Insurance Company, Athens, Ga.

STEARNS, WILLIAM S.; Richard S. Stearns, Rockwood St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HEWITT, WILLIAM N.; the Rev. G. R. Hewitt, Enfield, Mass.

McCREERY, FRANK P.; Mrs. C. S. McCreery, 24 North Washington St., Fort Washington, N. Y.

Cadet.

PENN, EUGENE D.; Mrs. R. L. Penn, 3,112 W Av., Austin, Tex.

Supply Sergeant.

GEATING, GORDON J.; Mrs. L. S. Geating, 4,910 North Spaulding, Chicago, Ill.

Privates.

ENGRAM, CLAUD; William Engram, R. F. D. 3, Hawkinsville, Ga.

McDERMOTT, THOMAS W.; Steve McDermott, Albany, Wis.

SNYDER, DANIEL A.; Daniel P. Snyder, 1,948 Bailey St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WOLFF, LAWRENCE; Mrs. Lawrence Wolff, 1,409 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED OF DISEASE—4.

Corporal.

LEWIS, BERT; W. H. Luginger, 122 East Jackson St., Stockton, Cal.

Privates.

GUNDER, DON F.; W. R. Gunder, 409 3d St., Northeast, Puyallup, Wash.

HOOK, HUMBERT; Mrs. Mary Agnes Murray, North, S. C.

VAUGHN, ISAAC M.; C. M. Vaughn, Ballinger, Tex.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—15.

Lieutenants.

APTED, CLARK H.; David W. Apted, 482 Clancy Av., Grand Rapids, Mich.

AMORY, THOMAS D.; E. J. Amory, du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.

Sergeants.

ALBERS, WILLIAM; Mrs. Emma Filedner, 1,885 Cornelia St., Ridgewood, N. Y.

FUSS, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Werner, 224 Cedar St., Newark, O.

Mechanic.

GREEN, CLAUD D.; Mrs. Kate Green, 740 Walnut St., Effingham, Ill.

Privates.

CREECH, HORTON; Ballard Creech, Harlan, Ky.

CUNDIFF, HENRY J.; C. D. Cundiff, 1,656 N. College St., Decatur, Ill.

DOWNER, ELMER C.; Silas W. Doner, R. F. D. 7, Traverse City, Mich.

EAVES, ROBERT J.; Mrs. Janie Eaves, Doucette, Texas.

HICKS, JAMES W.; Hattie Hicks, Williamsburg, Penn.

MURPHY, CHARLES JOSEPH; Edward Murphy, 431 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City.

MUSILEK, HENRY M.; Mrs. Anna Musilek, Lake Andes, S. D.

RUCH, HENRY; Fred Ruch, 300 Delafield Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

STUPELMAN, ISADOR; Max Stupelman, 125 Lilly Street, Newark, N. J.

TRUSSELL, WILLIAM E.; William J. Trussell, Honea Path, S. C.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—8.

Sergeant.

CONNELL, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. George Van Horne, 230 Larnier Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mechanic.

MITCHELL, CLARENCE E.; Mrs. Lottie Brown, 1,606 Penna Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

Privates.

CARBERRY, JOHN JOSEPH; Mrs. Elizabeth Carberry, 29 West 14th Street, Bayonne, N. J.

DITTY, CLARENCE B.; George Ditty, Dillon, Mon.

LUNZER, JOSEPH H.; Miss Elizabeth Lunzer, 250 West Cottage Street, St. Paul, Minn.

OWENS, PAUL J.; Mrs. Kate Cornelius, 107 Brooklyn Avenue, Wellsville, N. Y.

RAUB, FRANK VAN S.; Mrs. Helda B. Raub, 105 South Sixth Street, Newark, N. J.

TOBIAS, JOHN; Mrs. Catherine Tobias, 212 South Tenth Street, Reading, Penn.

MISSING IN ACTION—1.

Private.

LILLY, WILLIAM J.; Miss Anna Kelley, 250 Briston St., Southington, Conn.

OUR AVIATORS DOWN THREE ENEMY FLIERS

Constant Aerial Fighting on the Toul Sector — Rickenbacher Rescues Comrade in Fight.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31, (Associated Press.)—American aviators shot down another German airplane today on the front northwest of Toul. It fell within the American lines.

The aerial activity in this sector continues. Fighting by air craft has been in progress since daybreak.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30, (Associated Press.)—There was much aerial activity on the front northwest of Toul today, and two, if not three, German machines were shot down.

Lieutenant Edward Rickenbacher, the former automobile racer, not only brought down one machine, but rescued Lieutenant James A. Meissner of Brooklyn after his machine had been damaged. Single handed, Rickenbacher attacked two Albatross biplanes and three monoplanes. After he had fired a hundred rounds into one of the biplanes it fell crashing to the ground. The Lieutenant turned and attacked another, which sought safety in flight. Meanwhile, the remaining German machine had descended too low for Rickenbacher to attack.

As he was returning to the rear of the American lines Lieutenant Rickenbacher saw four German airplanes coming toward him. He turned and saw Lieutenant Meissner, who was flying high, attack one enemy machine just as the second hostile airplane attacked Meissner. Meissner's machine collided with one of the enemy and a wing of the American's airplane was torn. Meissner immediately turned toward home, when a third enemy machine, seeing that he was crippled, took hastily after him.

Rickenbacher made a long dive and drove off the German with his machine gun, undoubtedly saving Meissner. The combat was fought east of Thiacourt.

In another fight two American pilots were forced to withdraw because their guns became jammed just as they attacked the enemy. Another pilot encountered five hostile machines and had fired six bursts without apparent damage when the enemy machines retired.

Later, five Americans saw two enemy machine over Apremont. They attempted to get away as the Americans came up, but two Americans got on the tail of one of the enemy machines. Hundreds of bullets were fired into the fuselage of the German airplane and it crashed into a wood. The other enemy machine was chased down by an American, and it was seen to overturn as it reached the ground. The results of several other combats have not yet been reported.

CAMP UPTON SOLDIER IS KILLED IN FRANCE

Death of Stanley Belen Indicates Yaphank Division May Now Be in Action.

LONG ISLAND MEN LISTED

F. P. McCreery of Port Washington and M. R. White of Southampton Among the Dead.

The first soldier of the Camp Upton division has been killed in action. Whether this means that the New Yorkers who trained at Camp Upton are now in action is not, of course, known. The soldier who has made the supreme sacrifice and who is named in yesterday's list from General Pershing as among the fifteen killed in action, was Private Stanley Belen of Company L, 308th Infantry. Belen was 27 years old, and was in the first contingent of selective draft men called to the colors last September. His sister, Mrs. Margaret Norton, of 519 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, said yesterday that she last saw him about eight weeks ago, a few days before he left for overseas duty.

Belen was a salesman employed by the American Tobacco Company when he was drafted. Mrs. Norton, his closest surviving relative, said that she received a telegram from Washington two days ago announcing his death in France. Belen was one of the first men in his draft district to waive exemption after he was pronounced physically fit for service.

"While the news breaks my heart," said Mrs. Norton, "I find consolation in the fact that Stanley died at the front, fighting for his country."

While Mrs. Norton was talking of her dead soldier brother, her own little son, 2 years old, was on the floor beside her playing "war" with tin soldiers.

Lieutenant McCreery's Death.

Lieutenant Frank Plant McCreery of Port Washington, L. I., one of the five Lieutenants reported killed as a result of accident in the list published this morning, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. McCreery of 24 North Washington Street, Port Washington. He was an aviator and was trained at the Wilbur Wright Field, near Dayton. He would have been 24 years old on May 28 last. A telegram received from the War Department by E. S. McCreery, a brother, stated that the Lieutenant was killed in an airplane accident on May 11.

Lieutenant McCreery was a Dartmouth College graduate. He was one of six grandsons of the late Samuel McCreery, for years a prominent citizen of Flushing. The surviving grandsons are Lieutenant Albert McC. Wanglen of the army, Lieutenant William H. Bleecker, Jr., of the Lafayette Escadrille, Samuel McCreery of the army, J. Wesley McCreery, who is in the navy; Kenneth B. Bleecker, who is in the Field Artillery, and Edward S. McCreery of Port Washington.

"In the last letter we received from Frank," said Edward S. McCreery last night, "he told us that he expected to be assigned to a new air squadron which was then being organized for combat work at the front. Frank enlisted in the aviation section of the army soon after this country's entrance into the war. He was the commander of the 19th air squadron at Mineola when he received orders to proceed overseas. At Dartmouth Frank was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity."

A War Department telegram to Postmaster Frank T. White of Southampton, L. I., yesterday announced the death in action on the French front of his only son, Lieutenant Malcolm R. White of the 7th Field Artillery of the regular army.

Lieutenant White, in a letter to his parents, declared the regiment was the first American artillery regiment to land in Europe and the first to step on French soil. He said that his battery fired the first American shells at the Germans.

Heroism of Lieutenant White.

In a dispatch from France a few days ago, a correspondent chronicled the heroism of Lieutenant White and several companions in removing a pile of shells endangered by fire started by a German airplane bomb. They were commended by high officers.

Lieutenant White, in a letter to his father, described the first shots fired by his battery. He said:

"Just after dark the guns were called up and went into position. The camouflage was pulled over them. The 'old man' gave the deflection and range to the gunners. Then it was:

"'Battery right, two rounds.'

"And we sent the first kisses to the Kaiser from American artillery.

"Possibly I ducked several times during the first few days. Away behind the German lines I could hear a dull boom. Then a shell, whistling through the fog, would pass overhead and burst behind me. On clear days the airplanes were thick overhead, and we had to keep down when we spotted any with a cross on the planes.

"One clear night there was a heavy barrage fire with shrapnel in another sector. The flashes from the bursts looked like a multitude of fireflies in a meadow. The star lights and rockets would go up and make the front nearly as light as day."

Lieutenant White enlisted in Elizabeth, N. J. He was assigned to an engineer regiment but was transferred to the artillery. He was 28 years old, a civil engineer, and for several years surveyed timberland in British Columbia. He was the first Southampton man killed in the American forces. A sub-committee from the Public Service Committee will substitute a golden star for one of the 173 blue ones on Southampton's service flag.

Private Charles Joseph Murphy, listed as severely wounded, is a brother of Harlem Tommy Murphy, the boxer. He was his brother's manager when he enlisted in the infantry of the regular army a few days after Congress declared war. The regiment which Murphy joined was one of the first ordered overseas. Murphy's home is at 431 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City. He is 29 years old.

Sergeant William Albers, also reported severely wounded in the list published today, is a regular army veteran. After serving two tours of enlistment in the Philippines and in China, Albers was honorably discharged from the service a few months before this country entered the war. When Congress declared war he immediately sold his confectionery store at 3,069 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, re-enlisted in his old regiment and went with it to France. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Albers of 1,885 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn.

Army Veteran Wounded.

Private Isador Stupelman, reported severely wounded, came here from Russia five years ago, and three years ago enlisted in the regular army in New York. He was sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison and joined a machine gun company. He is 27 years old, and had seen service in the Philippines, the Canal Zone, and Mexico. Before enlisting he was a paper hanger, and roomed at 125 Lilly Street. His parents are still in Russia.

Frank von S. Raub, mentioned as slightly wounded, was among the first drafted men. Although he supported his father and mother no exemption was claimed. His mother received word he was wounded in action May 4. She did not know what regiment he was with. Before he was drafted Raub was employed by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company in Harrison, N. J.

Private John Joseph Carberry, slightly wounded, lived with his widowed mother at 29 West Fourteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J., until a year ago, when he was taken in the first draft contingent and assigned to Camp Dix. Five months ago he sailed for France. A brother, James, is now in training at Camp Dix. Mrs. Carberry received a telegram from the War Department saying that John was wounded on May 4. He was a chauffeur before entering the service.

Mrs. Clarence Wolff of 1,409 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was prostrated last night by the news contained in a telegram from the War Department that her husband was drowned on May 14 when on foreign service. The message stated that the body had been recovered.

Wolff met his death, his wife believes, crossing the English Channel on his transfer from the fighting lines in France to a military post in England, as recent letters from him indicated that such a change had been made. He was drafted in May, 1917, and went to France last March with the 306th Ambulance Company of the 302d Sanitary Train. After his departure one of his three daughters died of pneumonia. Mrs. Wolff does not know whether or not he received her report of the child's death.

Wounded four times since he enlisted in September, 1914, Private Samuel Wills of 215 Ninth Street, Jersey City, died in a Toronto, Canada, hospital on May 17 of poison gas. He was a private in the 1st Brigade, Canadian Reserve Artillery. In a dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, Wills is named as S. Willis.

Wills came to Jersey City early in 1914 from Cork, Ireland, where he was born. He lived at the home of his sister, Mrs. Dennis Kiley, at the Ninth Street address. In his letters to her he said he had been in many battles, including most of the great ones. His brother Thomas was killed in the British Army in April, 1917. A third brother, William, is with the British. Henry D. Wills, the fourth of the brothers, is a member of the 165th Infantry, formerly the 69th Infantry. He was wounded in action on March 23, and is now recovering.

Wisconsin Aviator Killed.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Lieutenant John L. Mitchell, aviator, was killed in action somewhere in France, according to a telegram received by his mother last night.

Lieutenant Mitchell, 25 years old, was a son of the late United States Senator John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin and brother of Colonel William M. Mitchell, in charge of the American Aviation Corps.

OUR MEN DESTROY ENEMY POSITIONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the enemy's barrage to a dressing station. He objected to being taken to the rear until he knew the outcome of the attack. The brave example inspired his men to drive off the enemy, who did not reach our trenches. Lieutenant Meyering lost his right hand by amputation as the result of the wound.

American Raid Near Toul.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31, (Associated Press.)—American forces northwest of Toul carried out a successful raid against the German lines late last night.

The American troops went over the top along a front of 500 yards. At the same time the American artillery opened fire. The men advanced behind the barrage, while the guns pounded the enemy lines and rear areas.

Engineers blew up the enemy entanglements. The infantry swarmed through the defenses, where there was fighting in which the Germans sustained losses. Two prisoners were taken by the Americans. One of them attempted to escape on the way across No Man's Land and was killed by a Massachusetts Corporal.

The Americans penetrated the German positions to a depth of 400 meters. They found numbers of dead Germans who had been killed by the American artillery fire. Information was obtained, and the Americans blew up defensive works and dugouts. The casualties on the American side were insignificant.

Four German counterattacks yesterday against the American troops at Cantigny, west of Montdidier, were repulsed after sharp fighting. Machine guns were especially active during the day. A wounded German Captain was captured.

Foe's Losses at Cantigny Heavy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30, (Associated Press.)—German artillery in the course of the night severely bombarded the new positions of the Americans at Cantigny, west of Montdidier. They fired as many as 4,000 high explosive shells in a brief space of time. Several attempts made by the Germans to come over were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans.

In one of the counterattacks launched against the Americans in Cantigny the Germans tried to use tanks. The enemy infantry had no more than shown itself when the American artillery opened a heavy fire. Both the foot soldiers and the tanks were driven back in disorder.

The new American positions in Cantigny are being improved constantly. The Americans have not budged an inch since they gained the town. Every time the enemy artillery starts a bombardment the American gunners retaliate and smother the opposition fire.

German airmen, flying at a great height, penetrated many miles to the rear of the American lines today. They were driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

Enemy airmen also were active last night and this morning, bombing villages behind our lines without regard to military objectives.

The 82d German Reserve Division, from which the Americans took prisoners in the fighting at Cantigny, is commanded by General von Lorne und Stauge. This officer served on both the Russian and western fronts and came to Cantigny between May 12 and May 16. His division participated in the German offensive on the San River in May, 1915, which pierced the Russian front in Galicia.

PROUD OF CANTIGNY SUCCESS.

Americans Who Missed the Attack Are Joyful Over Result.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—News of the successes of our soldiers fighting near Montdidier caused the greatest joy among American forces remaining in this section. Those with a knowledge of Hun tactics looked for a strong attack against the Americans a day or so after their taking of Cantigny, with the probability of the enemy being driven back.

Enthusiasm was felt over the fact that our men have been able to hold the salient despite counterattacks by the Germans.

BONUS OFFERED GERMANS.

Luneville Raiders Tell of Rewards Promised for Prisoners.

By FLOYD GIBBONS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune.

WITH THE AMERICANS UNDER FOCH, May 31.—"Take prisoners at any cost," were the orders with which three German raiding parties were sent against the American lines in the Luneville sector early Wednesday morning. The enemy paid heavily in dead and wounded for these attempts, all three of which failed.

Since the opening of the German drive on the Aisne, the activity in the Luneville sector has increased 100 per cent. The enemy has greatly increased his artillery demonstration in this region, so that the lines held by our men were in readiness for the attacks. Tuesday night the Germans threw over quantities of gas when they were directed to project gas attacks against the American strong points in advance positions.

Three enemy raiding parties advanced upon three of these separated strong points at 12:45 o'clock in the morning. In the case of the first two attacks, our star shells lighted up the ground and revealed two of the raiding parties cutting our wire. Our machine gunners who had worked in gas masks for several hours made response with the result that both parties were driven back, leaving a number of dead and wounded in the entanglements.

The enemy had dropped a heavy box barrage, surrounding the objective of the third raiding party, which was another strong point. Throughout the intense downpour of shells our men stuck to their posts and were ready with their machine guns when the barrage lifted. With streams of lead the centre and left of the raiding party were driven back in disorder, carrying some of their dead, but leaving a few bodies in No Man's Land.

One section of the raiders succeeded in entering the American position, where violent hand to hand fighting occurred for some minutes. The Americans proved superior in this style of encounter, in which deadly work was done with the bayonets. The Germans were neither able to hold the position nor to capture a single prisoner. They were driven back toward their own lines, leaving in our trenches nine dead and five wounded, who were made prisoners. They said:

"Our orders were to take prisoners at any cost. We were told that every man who brought an American prisoner back would be given a leave for five days and a money bonus."

Throughout the attack the enemy effort to neutralize our artillery was a signal failure, although the presence of extra German ordnance was noticed. The gunners in the same regiments which carried on so well in Sunday night's gas attack worked all night at our guns.

LIEUT. MEYERING HONORED.

D. S. C. Conferred on Brave Officer In Commander's Office.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30, (Associated Press.)—In the office of the Commander in Chief today the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded early this month for gallant conduct in action, was pinned to the blouse of Lieutenant William D. Meyering, an infantry officer, in the presence of the staff, by the Deputy Chief of Staff.

Lieutenant Meyering commanded a platoon of Company F, 23d Infantry, which was attacked on April 6. He took effective action before and during the attack to drive off the enemy, and remained at his post until wounded seriously. Being compelled to seek medical attendance, he walked unassisted through a barrage to a dressing station and refused to go to the rear until he learned the result of the engagement. His brave example inspired his men, his citation says, to drive off the enemy, who did not reach the American trenches.

Lieutenant Meyering's right hand was amputated in consequence of his wound.

Lieutenant Stephen C. Markoe, son of Mrs. Frances Markoe of 571 Park Avenue, has been cited for bravery near Toul. The citation says:

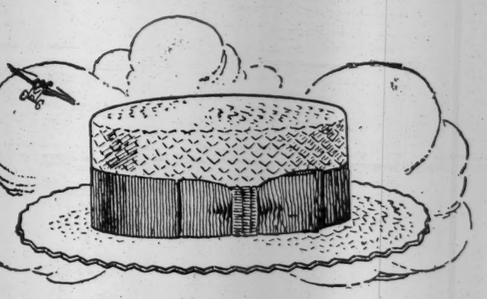
"Lieutenant Stephen C. Markoe, although severely wounded during enemy raid of March 1, killed his assailant and continued to direct his platoon until raiding party was driven off."

BRIGHTEN ALLIES' OUTLOOK.

LONDON, May 31.—The official correspondent with the Australians in France in a telegram received here says that the Americans, with their enthusiasm and earnestness and their magnificent physique, have brought an impression of the mighty, untapped strength behind them which has caused the French and British Armies to take a fresh outlook of the situation.

The correspondent says that the widespread quartering of Americans over the country behind the lines is the best indication of the multitudes in which they are arriving.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



We Never Saw Such a Demand for

Men's Crofut & Knapp "Straws" at Gimbels—$3

There's a very good reason for it,— of course. The "C & K" Straw Hat is the gentleman's summer hat par excellence. It has a style, a fit, a finish that marks it very high indeed in the scale of headgear.

The man who wears a Crofut & Knapp will bless its maker even in the hottest weather. It's as easy fitting as a cap, and the "air" of it is as refreshing as that which will pass through it!

Take Your Pick of 5,000

Men's Straw Hats at $1.85

Not ordinary hats, by any means, as you might think from the price. Dozens of fancy straws, rough and fine sennits, etc., in any shape that is fashionable.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

GIMBEL CLOTHES

For Men of All Tastes

The Suit: $25, $30, $35 and $40

Men are more than ordinarily thoughtful and exacting about their clothing these days. They have every reason to be, in view of conditions.

ALL MAY BE SATISFIED HERE. The so-called "smart" dresser, the youthful man who favors fashions more or less extreme, and from him up to the "conservative" one, who inclines to the becoming, but not the conspicuous, in his clothes.

GIMBEL clothes possess individuality; they are smart, they appeal to men of taste of all ages. In the range of prices named are:

Plain Blue Serges, Plain Browns, Greys, Checks, Plaids and Striped Effects, in 1, 2 and 3 button models.

Good Suits for Men at $19.50

A comprehensive choice in PLAIN BLUES, PLAIN OXFORD GREYS, LIGHT AND DARK SHADES IN FANCY MIXTURES; one-quarter, one-half or full lined.

Men's White Flannel Trousers, $7.50, $8.50 & $10
Men's Striped Flannel Trousers, $7.50 & $8.50
Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $2.50
Men's Auto Dusters, $2.85, $5.50, $8.50, $10, $12 & $15
Men's Knitted Sport Coats, $12.50
Men's Genuine Palm Beach Coat and Trousers, $5.75, $9.50, $12.50 & $15
Men's Genuine Mohair Suits, $12.50
Men's Separate Pants, $4.75, $5, $5.85, $7.50, $8.50, $10

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.

B. Altman & Co.

New Assortments of

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

are now ready for selection at

$30.00 & $35.00

These Suits (in a wide choice of models) are made of carefully chosen light-weight woolen fabrics in plain blue or mixtures; Coats half or quarter lined, with regular or patch pockets.

A high standard of workmanship throughout

(Men's Wear Department, Sixth Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

VOTES 12 BILLION FOR UNLIMITED ARMY

House Unanimously Passes Appropriation Bill with Increase of President's Power.

ONLY THREE DAY'S DEBATE

Longworth Attacks Senator Lewis for Saying We Have 1,000,000 Men in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Spurred by the German advance the House tday, after only three days' debate and by unanimous vote, passed the Army Appropriation bill carrying $12,000,000,000, and giving the President unrestricted authority to increase the army without limit.

The clause granting unlimited power to the President was accepted without opposition. It reads:

"That the authority conferred upon the President by the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled, 'An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States' is hereby extended so as to authorize him during each fiscal year to raise by draft as provided in said act, and acts amendatory thereof, the maximum number of men which may be organized, equipped, trained and used during such year for the prosecution of the present war, until the same shall have been brought to a successful conclusion."

The bill provides pay and other expenditures for an army of practically 3,000,000 men in the fiscal year beginning July 1, the pay being based upon an average compensation of $2,313 for each officer, and $393.69 for each man. The policy of the Administration will be to increase the army's strength beyond these figures if possible, and in order to allow for the greatest expansion the unlimited power was granted to the President.

The bill was adopted by the House without substantial change. Upon motion of Representative G. R. Lunn of New York an amendment to prevent the use of the stop-watch system and the payment of bonuses to speed up work was adopted by a vote of 63 to 58.

Politics in the Debate.

During the debate Representative Longworth of Ohio sharply criticised Senator Lewis of Illinois without naming him, for making "grossly exaggerated statements" in a speech yesterday regarding the size of the army and the number of machine guns sent abroad. Representative Caldwell of New York, who recently made public figures on the achievements of the War Department, was placed in the same class by Mr. Longworth. The Ohioan read from Mr. Caldwell's speech and made him admit that the figures were not entirely accurate for the reason that "accurate information would be of benefit to the enemy."

Representative Caldwell retaliated by intimating that the Republicans were playing politics. Representative Dent, Chairman of the committee, expressed regret that any partisan feeling should appear and urged that such feeling be suppressed.

Mr. Longworth challenged the accuracy of figures printed in the Congressional Record.

"Of course I would not give figures that I thought would give valuable information to the enemy," replied Mr. Caldwell, "and some of my figures were old. Nevertheless, they show that the American nation has done a big thing in a big way."

"I agree that it is unwise to give valuable information to the enemy," replied Mr. Longworth, "and I think it is even more reprehensible for a public man to make exaggerated statements that tend to lull the American people into a false sense of security.

"A member of another body [referring to Senator Lewis,] is quoted as saying in a public address that there are now a million Americans in France, and that the American Army is as large as the British Army. I sincerely trust that he has been incorrectly quoted, for statements like this tend to make the American people believe we are not in as dangerous position as we really are; nothing, in my judgment, is worse than that."

"Is not the statement made by the War Department last year that 22,000 airplanes would be in France by July 1 of this year responsible for this tendency to exaggeration?" asked Representative Kahn of California.

Million Men by July 4.

"I am satisfied that by the Fourth of July we will have an army of 1,000,000 men in France, the best fighters and best equipped in the world," declared Mr. Caldwell, "and that they will bring about a final and glorious victory. Thank God I am an optimist."

Representative Green of Iowa said that the American war officials had overlooked the development of war inventions. He attributed the successes of Germany to "the fact that in scientific ways Germany had been in the lead of our allies in flying machines, various devices of warfare, and gas masks.

"I hope all the officers in charge of new devices and inventions will take a liberal view as to new inventions," he said. "Money will not be wasted if they do not all turn out as may be wished. I know they view with skepticism the new inventions. I hope they will use all the money necessary to test every invention that may be of service in this war."

Speaker Clark announced on the floor that he favored the adoption of resolutions calling for a report from every Cabinet officer as to the number of men of draft age now exempted from military duty and performing clerical work. Representative Madden of Illinois, author of a resolution calling for such information, sought to obtain unanimous consent for its consideration today, but Representative Garrett of Tennessee objected on the ground that the resolution called for an expression of opinion instead of being a statement of fact. The resolution asks for the number of men "liable to military service" instead of "men of draft age."

In announcing that he would be compelled to sustain the point of order made by Mr. Garrett, Speaker Clark said that he favored the adoption of such a resolution. He suggested to Mr. Madden taht he withdraw his resolution so that it might be rewritten to remove the parliamentary objection. This was done.

"The Secretary of Agriculture, according to statements of a member of the Committee on Agriculture, has admitted that there are 2,000 employees in his department of draft age," said Mr. Madden to the House. "It appears that the Secretary has used his influence with local exemption boards to have these men exempted on the ground that their services are indispensable to the Government. There ought to be something done. If that condition exists in the Department of Agriculture, it is fair to assume that it exists in other departments. We ought to have full information and these resolutions ask for the facts."

"There is no excuse for having even a hundred exemptions in the Department of Agriculture," said Representative Borland of Missouri, "and I agree with the gentleman that the House should act."

Speaker Clark's statement that he favored the resolution was loudly applauded.

625 Bowdoin Men in Service.

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 31.—At the conclusion of the Ivy Day exercises at Bowdoin College today members of the Bowdoin Club of Portland presented to the college a service flag with a large star on which was the number "625," signifying that one-quarter of the living alumni are in military service.

CUT U-BOAT LIKE CHEESE.

American Eyewitness Brings More Details of Liner's Exploits.

By The Associated Press.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 31.—A German submarine lying in wait for transports carrying American troops was rammed and sunk by a large British transport off the Irish Coast during the second week in May, according to authentic information brought here today by a prominent American returning from an important mission to England.

The ship which sunk the submarine is one of the largest liners known to American and European travelers, and hit the U-boat full amidships after a torpedo had been fired and the transport was manoeuvring to make way for accompanying destroyers to drop depth charges. It is possible, the American said, that the submarine might have been forced to the surface by one of the explosions, but at any rate it came up less than fifty yards in front of the liner. In full view of the soldiers gathered on her deck, the big steamship rammed her way into the submarine and "cut her like a piece of cheese," the American said:

This refers to the case of the sinking of a German submarine by an armed British transport, fully described in THE TIMES of May 26.

SEES HOPE IN SHIP PROGRAM

America Going Forward with Great Strides, Says The Westminster Gazette.

LONDON, May 31.—In the progress of the American shipbuilding program The Westminster Gazette sees much hope for the future.

"With 100,000 tons of shipping launched in a single week in the United States," it says, "and with 63,480 tons previously launched finished and brought into service during the same period, America is going forward with giant strides.

"She promises to do even better than this as more shipyards get into full operation. If that anticipation is realized, the American output, added to that of the other allies, should this year exceed by far any destruction wrought by submarines from this time onward.

"It will not make good the losses already incurred, but will go some distance in that direction. The work of the shipyards is insuring, we may now say, American effort in the field against slackening because of lack of transport."

WE GET SWEDISH SHIPS.

Agreement Releasing 400,000 Tons Signed at Stockholm.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—More than 400,000 tons of ships are released to the United States and the Allies by Sweden under the terms of the commercial agreement signed at Stockholm by representatives of the two Governments, the State Department was notified today.

Dispatches from Sweden recently have said a reduction in the bread ration soon would become necessary, which would place the country in real distress. The State stores of grain, it was said, would last only until Aug. 5, and the country needed 67,000 tons of grain to get along until the new harvest.

The full terms of the agreement have not been made public, but the American Government in return for the ships will give liberal treatment to Sweden in supplying food rations, raw materials, and manufactured products, including so-called lesser essentials.

ALMA MATER HONORS MARCH

Lafayette Confers Degree of Doctor of Laws on Chief of Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 31.—General Peyton Conway March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was the chief figure at the eighty-third commencement of Lafayette College, held here this morning. The Chief of Staff is a graduate of the Easton institution and his alma mater honored him with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The City of Easton, where he was born, presented a handsome jeweled sword to the General last evening.

Before the commencement exercises this morning Mr. William E. Baker of New York announced that the alumni of the college had presented a horse to the General and that it would be delivered to him at his headquarters in Washington. The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, of which he is a member, presented a beautiful service watch to the Chief of Staff.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania joined with Lafayette College in honoring the Chief of Staff. Governor Brumbaugh and his staff attended the exercises, and an address of welcome in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania was made by Deputy Attorney General Emerson Collins, a classmate of General March.

At the commencement exercises James M. Beck delivered an address on "The Higher Law," in which he discussed the issue of the war.

The speaker said that the German nation, impelled by a gross materialism, had thrown out a challenge to that practical idealism to which we owe our freedom and all the progress of our civilization, and it was in accepting this challenge that America had thrown herself into this conflict, from which she would never emerge anything but the victor.

SUE ASTOR TO STOP BUILDING

J. P. Morgan and Others Take Murray Hill Dispute to Court.

The Supreme Court was called on yesterday to decide the controversy between Baron William Waldorf Astor and thirty-four property owners on Murray Hill, including J. P. Morgan, when Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, the Morgan attorneys, got an order requiring the Board of Appeals of the Department of Buildings to certify to the court on June 8 all the proceedings in the case. These proceedings cover permission to Baron Astor to build a seventeen-story business building on the west side of Madison Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, facing the Morgan library, which permission is alleged to be in violation of the zoning law and the Murray Hill restrictive agreement, part of the Astor property being in the business zone and part in the residential zone.

The Board of Appeals has heard the case three times, and gave the desired permission on April 30. Three days later the Committee on City Plan of the Board of Estimate made a contrary ruling. The plaintiffs in the case include George F. Baker, Jr., Harry H. Flagler, William Church Osborn, and William R. Proctor. The question will be decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and an effort will be made to have it heard before the Summer vacation.

"Round Two!" Prize-fight? No, just the second service of

Club Cocktails

where an introduction always leads through better acquaintance to everlasting friendship.

DRAFT OBJECTORS TO BE SEGREGATED

Those Opposing Military Service on Conscientious Grounds to be Held at Leavenworth.

MUST FACE INQUIRY BOARD

Furloughs for Those Who Will Accept Work on Farms at the Pay of a Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Baker announced today that orders had been issued for the segregation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., of conscientious objectors to the performance of military service for the nation. There are about 600 of them, and they will all be examined by a special Board of Inquiry appointed under the orders issued and made public today. These objectors consist of men who were drafted but who have refused to perform military service or to accept the alternative of performing noncombatant duties.

The members of the board, which will personally interrogate the segregated men, are Major Richard C. Stoddard of the Judge Advocate General's Office, Chairman of the board; Julian W. Mack of Chicago, a Federal Judge, and Dean H. F. Stone of the Columbia University Law School, New York City. The members of this board will visit the camps where the conscientious objectors are now segregated.

In making public the Secretary's new order the War Department also authorized this statement today:

"Special provision is made by which objectors, who are held to be sincere in their attitude, may be furloughed without pay from the Government for agricultural service. These men must agree not to accept for their labor a greater sum than the pay of a private plus subsistence.

"Conscientious objectors, though their numbers have been relatively small, have presented a problem to the War Department, and the present instructions are based upon several months of study. Among some of the objectors an impression prevails that they may, in the near future, be discharged from military service, and relieved from responsibility to the Government as a result of their attitude. Such is not the fact, and under no circumstances will this action be taken in the case of men otherwise competent to perform military service.

Rights of Conscience Respected.

"Their rights of individual conscience will be respected, but in justice to the soldiers who are willing and anxious to risk their lives in defense of the right men refusing to perform any service whatever under the provisions of the Selective Service act cannot expect to avoid the responsibility for an attitude which is shared by only an extremely small proportion of their fellow countrymen, much less expect to receive any privileges not accorded to others.

"The Selective Service act makes provision for the assignment to noncombatant military service of members of religious bodies opposed in principles to war. In certain instances the church in question specifies that obedience to any military order, whether given by a company commander or by a surgeon in the hospital, involves a departure from the tenets of the church, and in many cases individual objectors have stated that the same conclusion prevents their acceptance of the alternative of noncombatant service offered by the terms of the Presidential order of March 20.

For this reason the new instructions have been drawn in such a way as to provide the greatest generosity of treatment to the men whose sincerity is proved, while keeping the strictest check against giving an opportunity to the slacker or malingerer.

TEXT OF THE ORDER.

The text of the order issued by the Secretary of War follows:

1. The Secretary of War directs that instructions substantially as follows be sent to all commanding officers concerned:

I. By the terms of the Presidential order of March 20, 1918, men reporting at the training camps under the provisions of the Selective Service law who profess conscientious scruples against warfare are given an opportunity to select forms of service designated by the President to be noncombatant in character. By direction of the Secretary of War dated April 22, 1918, instructions were issued by this office, April 27, 1918, to try by court-martial those declining to accept such noncombatant service; (a) whose attitude in camp is defiant; (b) whose sincerity is questioned; (c) who are active in propaganda.

2. All other men professing conscientious objections, now segregated in posts and camps, i. e., those who, while themselves refusing to obey military instructions on the ground of conscientious scruples, religious or other, have given no other cause of criticism in their conduct, and all who have been or may be acquitted by such courts-martial, shall be transferred, upon orders issued by this office to camp and other commanders, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, will keep these men segregated, but not under arrest, pending further instructions from this office.

3. The same procedure shall be carried out as promptly as possible in the cases of men professing similar scruples who may report at posts or camps in the future.

4. Under no circumstances will conscientious objectors otherwise qualified to perform military duty be discharged from their responsibilities under the Selective Service law, but the Secretary of War has constituted a Board of Inquiry, composed of a representative from the Judge Advocate's office, (Major Richard C. Stoddard,) Chairman; Judge Julian W. Mack of the Federal Court, and Dean H. F. Stone of the Columbia University Law School. It will be the duty of this board to interrogate personally each man so transferred. Such men as may be determined by this board to be sincere in their attitude and desirous of serving their country in any way within the limits of their conscientious scruples may be furloughed by the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, without pay, for agricultural service, upon the voluntary application of the soldier, under the authority contained in the act of Congress of March 16, 1918, and the provisions of General Order 31, 1918, provision being made:

1. That monthly report as to the industry of each person so furloughed shall be received from disinterested sources, and that the furlough shall terminate automatically upon receipt of report that he is not working to the best of his ability; and

Wages to Red Cross.

2. That no person shall be recommended for such furlough who does not voluntarily agree that he shall receive for his labor an amount no greater than a private's pay, plus an estimated sum for subsistence if such be not provided by the employer. It is suggested that any additional amount which may be offered for the service of such men be contributed to the Red Cross.

5. In exceptional cases the board may recommend furlough for service in France in the Friends Reconstruction Unit.

6. If there shal be any instances in which the findings of courts-martial at camps or posts in cases involving conscientious objectors shall be disapproved by the Secretary of War, the men concerned shall also be transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, and similarly examined and reported upon by the Board of Inquiry.

7. Any man who is not recommended for furlough by this board, or who, being offered such furlough, shall refuse to accept it, or whose furlough shall be terminated for the reasons indicated above, or for other reasons deemed sufficient by the Secretary of War, shall be required to perform such noncombatant service as may be assigned to him, and shall be held strictly accountable under the Articles of War for the proper performance of such service and to strict obedience to all laws governing or applicable to soldiers employed in that status. In the event of disobedience of such laws or failure to perform such service the offender shall be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty and sentenced to confinement, shall be detained in the disciplinary barracks for the term of his sentence.

8. Pending the final decision in each case as to the disposal of these men, the directions as to their treatment issued from time to time by order of the Secretary of War remain in force. These may be summarized as follows:

As a matter of public health every man in camp, entirely apart from his military status, shall be expected to keep himself and his belongings and surroundings clean, and his body in good condition through appropriate exercise. Men declinig to perform military duties shall be expected to prepare their own food.

If, however, any drafted man, upon his arrival at camp, either through the presentation of a certificate from his local board or by written statement addressed by himself to the commanding officer, shall record himself as a conscientious objector, he shall not, against his will, be required to wear a uniform or to bear arms; nor, if, pending the final decision as to his status, he shall decline to perform, under military direction, duties which he states to be contrary to the dictates of his conscience, shall he receive punitive treatment for such conduct.

No man who fails to report at camp, in accordance with the instructions of his local board, or who, having reported, fails to make clear upon his arrival his decision to be regarded as a conscientious objector, is entitled to the treatment outlined above.

In the assignment of any soldier to duty, combatant or noncombatant, the War Department recognizes no distinction between service in the United States and service abroad.

II. That the Commanding General, Central Department, be instructed to advise the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in accordance with the foregoing and direct him to take the necessary action for the reception and segregation of these men, and to co-operate with the Board of Inquiry in disposing of thier cases.

Bad Weather Halts Air Mail.

No mail went by airplane to Philadelphia yesterday, owing to bad weather conditions. At Belmont Park it was said the same conditions prevailed at Philadelphia.

WAR HAS DRAINED SUPPLY OF NURSES

Women's League Says There May Not Be Enough to Care for Wounded from Abroad.

CITY OFFERS A COURSE

Of Twenty-three Graduates at Metropolitan Hospital, Twenty-one Have Gone to France.

So many American nurses are going to France that there may not be a sufficient number to take care of the wounded soldiers who will be brought to this country in large numbers, according to Mrs. R. B. Aldcroft, Chairman of the Women's Municipal League.

"It is the patriotic duty of all women who plan to do any sort of work to become nurses. To date, 10,000 beds in the City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, have been pledged to the Government for the care of wounded soldiers, and there are not sufficient nurses to take care of them. Out of the twenty-three nurses who graduated this year from the Metropolitan Hospital, twenty-one have gone to France," said Mrs. Aldcroft.

While it ordinarily takes three years to become a nurse, Mrs. Aldcroft said, the City Hospital was offering a two and a half year course. The city not only pays all the expenses of the nurses while they are in training, even buying their uniforms, but pays them $10 a month.

"Some persons are prejudiced against training in the City Hospital merely because it is on Blackwell's Island," continued Mrs. Aldcroft. "In reality nurses live there under unusually pleasant conditions. The north end of the island is like a Summer resort. The nurses can spend their leisure time in tents along the river's edge, which seems to me much more pleasant than living shut up in the city. Many young women who have recently visited the hospital with a view to training there are enthusiastic about it."

Women interested in nurses' training courses can visit either the Metropolitan or the City Hospital at any time by notifying the Superintendents.

ABOLISH $2,160 CITY JOB.

Board of Estimate Does Away with Examiner of Purchases.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, approving the request made by the Secretary of the Central Purchase Committee, the Board of Estimate yesterday abolished the place of Examiner of Purchases and Supplies, which paid $2,160 a year. The examiner, George B. Pettit of 410 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, protested against his place being abolished today, as the resolution called for, and asked that it be continued until July 1. His request was granted.

Because of his knowledge of harbor and port conditions and how they should be developed, President Dowling of Manhattan was made a member of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities on motion of Controller Craig, who is the Chairman of the committee.

Lorlys E. Rogers Must Stand Trial.

The Appellate Division reversed yesterday a decision of the Supreme Court in Bronx County sustaining a demurrer by Lorlys Elton Rogers, lawyer, to the indictment charging him with inducing Mrs. Ida Walters to live with him as his wife while he was the husband of a sister of Professor Giddings of Columbia University. Rogers was divorced by his wife after Mrs. Walters had poisoned her two children, and he married her before her trial, which resulted in her acquittal.

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General History and Geography is a prolific field.

The History of England, *A. F. Pollard.*
Belgium, *R. C. K. Ensor.*
Poland, *W. Alison Phillips.*
Latin America, *William R. Shepherd.*
Peoples and Problems of India, *Sir T. W. Holderness.*
The Dawn of History, *J. L. Myers.*
The French Revolution, *Hilaire Belloc.*
Napoleon, *H. A. L. Fisher.*
The Navy and Sea Power, *David Hannay.*
Modern Geography, *Dr. Marion Newbigin.*
The Ocean: A General Account of the Science of the Sea, by *Sir John Murray, K. C. B.*

In American History there are four books which should be carefully studied:

The Colonial Period (1607-1766), *Charles McLean Andrews.*
The Civil War (1854-1865), *Frederic L. Paxson.*
Reconstruction and Union (1865-1912), *Paul Leland Haworth.*
From Jefferson to Lincoln (1815-1860), *William MacDonald,* Professor of History, Brown University.

If your taste runs to Literature and Art, here is a list which will appeal to many earnest readers:

Euripides and His Age, *Gilbert Murray.*
Dante, *Jefferson B. Fletcher.*
Shakespeare, *John Masefield.*
Ancient Art and Ritual, *Jane E. Harrison.*
The Victorian Age in Literature, *G. K. Chesterton.*
The English Language, *L. P. Smith.*
Writing English Prose, *William T. Brewster.*
The Newspaper, *G. Binney Dibble.*
Great Writers of America, *W. P. Trent* and *John Erskine.*
An Outline of Russian Literature, *Maurice Baring.*
Landmarks in French Literature, *G. L. Strachey.*

In Natural Science, the following are recommended:

Sex, *J. Arthur Thomson* and *Patrick Geddes.*
The Origin and Nature of Life, *Benjamin M. Moore.*
Man; A History of the Human Body, *A. Keith.*
Nerves, *David Fraser Harris.*
An Introduction to Science, *J. Arthur Thomson.*
Evolution, *J. Arthur Thomson* and *Patrick Geddes.*
Psychical Research, *W. F. Barrett.*
Matter and Energy, *F. Soddy.*
Psychology the Study of Behavior, *Prof. William MacDougall.*
The Principles of Physiology, *J. G. McKendrick.*
Anthropology, *R. R. Marett.*

Philosophy and Religion contribute the following:

A History of Freedom of Thought, *John B. Bury.*
A History of Philosophy, *Clement C. J. Webb.*
The Problems of Philosophy, *Bertrand Russell.*
Ethics, *G. E. Moore.*
The Literature of the Old Testament, *George F. Moore.*
Religious Development Between the Old and New Testaments, *R. H. Charles.*

Students of Social Science will find these books helpful:

The Negro, *W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.*
Co-partnership and Profit Sharing, *Aneurin Williams.*
Common-Sense in Law, *Paul Vinogradoff.*
Liberalism, *Prof. L. T. Hobhouse.*
The Socialist Movement, *J. Ramsay Macdonald.*
Elements of English Law, *W. M. Geldart.*
Irish Nationality, *Mrs. J. R. Green.*

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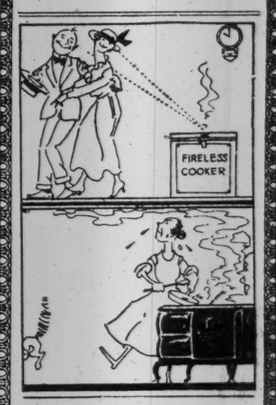

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Is your wife bound to a hot range—tied to your stew pots?

Why not add household economy to your official list of war savings, by conserving your wife's health and companionship along with your gas and electricity?

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of congratulation when the store's monthly statement of your account brings its announcement of money that we owe you instead of the request for payment. What? Exactly that. Under our D. A. system you deposit money at interest with us and draw against it in making your purchases. Since this system serves to check you against overdrawing, you retain a continuous credit balance which is brought to your attention in a statement each month.

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helps make sick skins well

Is your appearance marred by unsightly patches of sick skin? There is no need of enduring such discomfort because unless it is due to some serious internal, condition, Resinol Ointment is almost sure to clear the trouble away—promptly, easily, and at little expense.

Resinol Soap should usually be used with Resinol Ointment to prepare the skin to receive the Resinol medication. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For free sample of each, write to Dept. 12-N, Resinol, Baltimore.

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A Primer of Aviation and Aeroplane Machines. By A. De Gramont De Guiche, D.Sc., of the French Aviation Corps. Translated by Dwight M. Miner, A.B., formerly Teacher of Science at the Taunton High School, Mass. Illustrated with a folding frontispiece and numerous diagrams. Price, $1.00 net; postage extra.

The Aviator's Pocket Dictionary and Table-Book

French-English and English-French. Handbook for Use of Aviators and Engineers in United States Army, based on the Official "Vocabulaire" issued by French War Department. With Tables of Measurements in American and English Measures, and their Metrical Equivalents. Edited under the supervision of A. De Gramont De Guiche, D. Sc., of the French Aviation Corps. Folding frontispiece. Price, $1.00 net; postage extra.

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FIND BRITISH LABOR FOR WAR TO THE END

American Mission Members Declare Bad Early Leadership Has Been Repudiated.

HIGH PRAISE FOR WOMEN

Peoples of Allied Countries Look to Wilson as the Leader of Contest with Germany.

Members of the American Labor Mission to Europe, which returned on Thursday, said yesterday that the millions of laboring women in England possessed to a superlative degree the traditional bulldog grit and invincible nerve of the English race and were a solid wall against the handful of pacifists still active in England.

William Short, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, of Seattle, said that the English labor leaders, who were for a war till victory regardless of the cost, were now in an impregnable position with the laboring classes, largely because of the fact that Samuel Gompers had swung labor in America into a solid group supporting a war without limit. He said:

"With all due respect to the brilliant leadership of labor in England," he said; "it is my conviction that if they had had at the helm a statesman of the calibre of Samuel Gompers, the Labor Party would now be in control and England would have a war-to-the-end Labor Administration. This is the opinion of many of the English labor leaders themselves. The rank and file of the laboring classes feel that their power, great as it is, would be far greater if they had had from the beginning an undivided leadership, fighting pacifism wherever it showed its head. The labor leaders, who have vacillated on this subject, have greatly weakened their position with labor today, which is 95 per cent. for a war until Germany is crushed, with 5 per cent. or less in favor of peace by negotiation.

"They all admire the way Gompers began fighting pacifism from the beginning and subordinated all minor issues to the crushing of Germany. Wherever we went, in France as well as in England, every one toasted 'the grand old man of labor' as he is known. The fact that labor in this country is free from pacifism, and that it is in an undivided and uncompromising state of mind which it took labor in England three years to achieve, is attributed almost entirely to Mr. Gompers.

"There is no pacifism among the women workers in England, and no word of praise is too high for the greatness of their spirit. Nearly all have lost some one at the front, and they are in deadly earnest. It is unforgettable to see factories in which 6,000, 8,000, or 10,000 women are doing the heaviest kind of work and doing it cheerfully.

"The labor situation in Wales is in splendid shape. I never saw greater enthusiasm than there was for the savage attacks by Ben Tillett, President of the Dock Workers' Union, on Ramsay McDonald, Snowden, and other half-pacifist labor leaders, at a great meeting at Cardiff. He charged that McDonald had dined with the Kaiser in 1913 and kissed his hand, and the crowd howled over it.

"We were told to look out for pacifists on the Clyde when we spoke to shipworkers there. In an audience of 10,000 there was only one man who appeared inclined to heckle us, and we answered him very thoroughly. I don't know what happened to him, but I doubt if he came out alive after the crowd had got through.

"At one of the meetings a man yelled at me: 'How about So-and-so?' naming a notorious I. W. W. leader, and I said: 'Outside of robbing his own organization of $20,000, which had been collected for benefits for strikers, deserting his wife and letting her die in poverty, while he lived high with stolen money, the story of that rascal is so long to tell that I cannot interrupt myself with him any further at this time; but I will take him up again in detail at the end of this meeting, if you desire.' No further questions were asked me about that particular I. W. W. leader.

"There were a few pacifists at Sheffield, and they got up a meeting for me which was packed with pacifists. None of the true-blue loyal workingmen were asked to attend, but when I got through they were cheering for a fight to the end."

Mr. Short showed a clipping from a Sheffield paper, which described how he had turned the tables on the hand-picked gathering of pacifists.

"You can't conceive how in England they love and admire the American boys who have been sent over there. In France they worship them. In England they want to be known no longer as 'cousins,' but as brothers. After this, America will be the best loved nation in the world, and the ideals of this country will be the ideals of all democratic countries.

"Bickering over minor labor issues has come to a full stop in England. Every sort of labor-saving machinery and speeding-up method has been adopted, many methods that would not have been tolerated before the war, and all that labor thinks of is getting out the greatest possible production. The men and women have brothers and husbands and, sometimes, fathers and sons at the front, and they do not want them to be murdered because they lacked munitions which English labor might supply. Many points which have been conceded to British labor will undoubtedly be fought after the war, but the good feeling is so general, the situation between the laboring man and his employer and the Government is so much improved, that labor troubles will probably never be again what they have been.

"One thing which has impressed labor is the manner in which maimed soldiers have been taken care of by the Government, taught trades, and furnished with artificial limbs and other necessities. An agreement has been reached by the Government and labor unions under which all crippled men who have been taught trades may enter those trades, receiving the full rate of pay. Women, who are doing work which it was thought that women could never do, are being well paid for it, some of them earning the equivalent of $30 a week or more, which is of much greater value in England than the same sum here.

"No matter where we spoke, even among the pacifists in France, we got a ringing cheer at every mention of the name of President Wilson, who is an idol among all the nations of the Allies. He is regarded by all as the leader of the forces fighting Germany. In England and France they look upon him as more their leader than the men in their own Governments.

"The eight-hour day is established everywhere in England by common consent, as being the policy under which the greatest efficiency is achieved. We were entertained by Lord Leverhulme, the great soap manufacturer, at his model workingmen's colony at Port Sunlight, and he told us that, after the war, all of the plants would be run on a six-hour basis.

"We were in the front-line trenches and saw the American soldiers coming back from the battle just after the German attack at Seicheprey. 'Tell the folks at home that they will not have to be ashamed of the American boys, after this war is over,' was the soldiers' sentiment. The American soldiers were all straining at the leash, and their keenness and freshness is the greatest possible stimulus to their fellows under the French and British flags, who, in spite of their lion-heartedness and never-ending determination, are suffering from war-weariness."

ENGLISH SURGEONS PRAISE OUR WAR AID

Medical Mission Here Tells of Excellent Work of Doctors and Nurses at Front.

BRAVERY SHOWN IN DANGER

Col. Herbert A. Bruce Tells of Confidence Abroad That America Will Clinch a Final Victory.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 31.—Among the passengers arriving today on a British liner from England was a British Medical Mission which will represent the British Medical Society at the American Medical Congress to be held in Chicago on June 10. The members include Sir James Mackenzie, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, surgeon to the King, and Colonel Herbert A. Bruce, Consulting Surgeon to the British Army in France. They will speak at the congress of their experience in the war zone and the advance made in surgery in dealing with the wounded. The distinguished surgeons spoke in high praise of the good work performed by American surgeons and nurses at the front for the British since the war began in August, 1914, and also in the American Army from the time this country entered the war.

Colonel Bruce, who visited the hospitals in France two weeks ago, said that General Sir Arthur Sloggett, Director General of the British Medical Service, had requested him to tell the American people how much he appreciated the valuable help that the American surgeons and nurses had rendered to the British sick and wounded.

"The General was anxious," Colonel Bruce continued, "to give recognition to the gallantry and heroism of the American medical officers and nurses serving at the front and had recommended them for honors, but regulation of their Government prevented the decorations being accepted. Nothing that we can do is too good for the American doctors and nurses serving with us.

"The surgeons have willingly taken their places alongside our officers under fire and have as a consequence suffered casualties in teh same proportion as our own doctors and nurses. In the recent offensive on the western front, although there were serious difficulties to overcome on account of the rapidity of the movements of the troops, the wounded were cared for and with few exceptions were all evacuated from the casualty clearing stations before the enemy advanced. The doctors and nurses escaped although many of them had to go on foot after they had sent the wounded away in the ambulances to safety. Unfortunately there were some casualties among the surgeons, who were operating on the wounded under a heavy fire.

"During my visits to France I saw many regiments of American troops brigaded with the British at the front, and was deeply impressed with their manly, determined, and soldierly bearing. Although they have only been in the war zone for a comparatively short period, the Americans showed that they realized the task in front of them, and their determination and initiative make one feel confident that they will give a good account of themselves in the battle line.

"The action of the United States Government to make immediate use of its troops insufficiently trained by brigading them with the British Army has called forth the highest praise in England and France. President Wilson's decision in this matter has been magnificent and on a plane with all his other efforts to make the world safe for democracy. I found everywhere among the officers and men in the British Army a determination to stick to the last, and a quiet confidence that, when the American Army was in force at the western front, a complete victory over the Germans would be assured."

Colonel Bruce spoke in high terms of the services rendered in France by the Presbyterian Hospital unit from New York under Major William Darrach and his staff of surgeons and nurses, the Roosevelt Hospital unit under Surgeon Peck, and the Philadelphia, Harvard, St. Louis and Chicago units.

Sir James Mackenzie said that the members of the mission hoped that by a recital of their experiences America might realize what the British Medical Service had to contend with, avoid its failures, and profit by its successes, which would strengthen the Allies in their fight against the foe, whether it be disease or Germany.

"Your men and ours have been working side by side to some extent almost from the outbreak of war," Sir Arbuthnot Lane said. "This will be increasingly the case. Accordingly our experience, our mistakes, and, I hope I may add, our successes will probably be of some interest to you. After all the problem is the same for all, and we surgeons form a real brotherhood in face of it. Have you ever heard of the Queen's hospital at Sidcup, to which all those suffering from terrible injuries to the face are sent? These poor fellows, whose facial deformity, often of a terrible nature, renders them not unfrequently too sensitive to face the gaze of the general public, are secluded in one of the most beautiful spots in England, given every pleasure, and treated in the most marvelous manner by the greatest experts drawn from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and your United States. At the present moment in this particular hospital there are three teams of United States surgeons (in all a dozen men) possessing special skill in this work, who, had it not been for the regulations of their service, were most anxious to send you through me a message containing their appreciation of the work they and their colleagues are doing in this institution, the warmth of their reception, and the happy spirit of emulation which has redunded enormously to the advantage of the patients. There is no branch of surgery in which such wonderful progress has been made since the beginning of the war, nor any class of wounded who call more for our sympathies and help. In season and out I press the claims of this particular work on those responsible for the administration of the Red Cross funds in all belligerent countries."

DRAFT 280,000 IN JUNE.

More Men May Be Called if Shipments Abroad Are Increased.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—It was officially announced today that 280,000 draft men would be called to the colors during June. They will be ordered to report on June 24, but it has not yet been determined to what camps they can be assigned, so the list of apportionments is being withheld.

The quota is based on estimates of the space available for the men in camps and cantonments. If the rate of shipment of troops across is raised again still more men may be called. In any event, the probabilities are that enough men will be called for special service to round the number out to 300,000.

GAS-MASKS FOR HORSES.

Improved Device Being Made for the American Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The War Department today announced that approximately 5,000 gas masks for horses were being turned out daily by the Gas Defense Service and that they were being shipped at once to France for the equipment as soon as possible of every horse attached to the American Expeditionary Forces. The Gas Defense Service has established a completely equipped factory for the manufacture of these masks, which are said to be so made that no metal or chemically impregnated parts of the masks can chafe the horses.

In an official statement today the War Department said:

"The new masks have a defensive value considerably greater than any other known masks. They can be made more quickly and are more economical and efficient. They are odorless after being impregnated with chemicals to neutralize all known gases that would affect horses. So far as is known this can be said of no other mask now being used by any of the enemy armies.

"A distinct advantage is that the masks can be placed securely on the heads of horses which are not wearing harness. This additional feature will result in saving many horses, as it has frequently happened that horses have been overcome by gas because they were not wearing harness to which the masks could be attached when the gas came."

Two Casualties in Marines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Two more casualties in the Marine Corps contingent serving with our overseas army were announced by Marine Corps Headquarters today. Corporal Leal Curtis died of disease. His emergency address is Cora Curtis, 5,718 Prairie Avenue, Chicago. Corporal Stanley Paul Zygiarski died of gunshot wound. The next of kin is Mary Zyglarski, 71 Moore Street, Albion, N. Y.

General Crozier Back from Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Major Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance and member of Secretary Baker's War Council, returned to Washington today after an extended stay in Europe for observation of the handling of ordnance problems there.

"I'll Get Fired

If I don't do better. I've been late nearly every morning this month. Can't seem to get started. Have lost my old 'pep.' Feel dull and tired out. What's wrong, I wonder?"

Cheer up! You're not sick. You're all clogged up with undigested food, which is poisoning your system. Get rid of it and keep your system clean with

BOAL'S ROLLS

Made with Real Fruits, Nature's Laxative. At Druggists, Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

REVIEW HELD IN BORDEAUX.

Americans and French Join in Memorial Day Celebration.

PARIS, May 30.—In connection with the Memorial Day exercises in Bordeaux today a review of French and American troops was held and decorations were awarded to American soldiers for heroic conduct at the recent fire in a shop in the harbor.

The General commanding the American base and his staff, the Mayor of Bordeaux, the French Commandant of the region, and the Prefect were present. An American military band played the national hymns of the allied countries.

The ceremony concluded with a French and American military parade.

CONCRETE CRAFT IN HUDSON

First of Its Kind Built in the East Is Launched at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 31.—The first seagoing vessel to be built of concrete in the East was launched this afternoon by the Louis L. Brown Company at its Verplanck Point shipyard near here. The craft is a 700-ton barge. It was "poured" within a few months. The vessel will be used to carry coal and oil.

A statement issued by the company indicated that concrete-boat building is likely to become an important industry at this point on the Hudson, because of the comparative ease with which materials can be obtained from nearby stone quarries and the cement districts of New York and Pennsylvania.

NORTHCLIFFE

BRITAIN'S

MAN OF POWER

Alfred Harmsworth, owner of The London Times and other newspapers reaching millions of people daily, former Chairman of the British Mission to the United States, England's exponent of "the big stick" and the very apostle of efficiency, is one of the most picturesque of the world's self made men. W. E. Carson has written a biography which is not only an inspiration to all with red blood in their veins, but a record of achievement destined to outlive this generation. Northcliffe's rise to power reads like a romance.

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Important Notice To all Telephone Users

ON June 3rd, we will be obliged to discontinue answering requests for the "time of day."

In New York City alone, 250,000 of such requests are made daily. The answering of these calls requires the operators' services and the use of the equipment.

We have gladly furnished this special service in normal times. War conditions, however, have greatly increased the demands for *necessary service*, which makes it imperative that telephone facilities be conserved in every possible way.

The present supply of transportation, labor, raw material and equipment is only sufficient to meet the demands of the Government and of industries either directly or indirectly connected with the prosecution of the War. It is therefore becoming more and more necessary to reduce non-essential services of every kind.

The telephone service is necessarily affected by this general condition and *its* less essential uses must also be restricted.

We are sure our patrons will realize the importance of cooperating with us in this respect.

Beginning June 3rd
Please Do Not Ask the Operator for the Time of Day

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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HOW FOCH WILL WIN THE VICTORY

In the whole history of war, as one journal remarks, one can find no individual responsibility equal to that of Gen. Ferdinand Foch, "called to the head of six millions of soldiers to achieve victory for human liberty and civilization." Four great nations have unreservedly entrusted their armies and their destinies to this French general. More than six millions, in fact, may be under his supreme command, for the Italian Premier says that the Allied conference "recognized a united front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as an effective reality"; and some estimates place the Allied troops in France and Belgium alone at not less than six million. What, ask our military critics of the press, is the plan of this leader in whose genius the Allied nations have such faith?

It is to answer this question that the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 1st has been prepared. The article includes the opinions of the war experts and presents all available information.

This number of "The Digest" might justly be termed a "Foch Number," because the cover shows a strikingly handsome reproduction in colors of an authentic picture of the great French Commander-in-Chief.

Other articles of unusual interest in this number are:

America's Duty in Eastern Europe

Germany Must Not Be Allowed to Carry Out Her Designs in Russia

Another Coal Shortage?
Binding the Fetters on Austria
Japan's Siberian Slip-up
Germany's Stolen Chemistry
Bill's Plan to Speed Up the Ships
How Chinese Labor Would Keep Us from Starving
How Our Soldiers Sing
America vs. British for Nine Innings
Missouri's Pride in Her Poets
How the Kaiser Prays
Other Quakers
News of Finance and Commerce
The Sinn-Fein Round-up
Russia Revives Slavery
Another Puzzle for George III.
When Shall We Need the Women?
New Types of Fruits and Vegetables
Fish—Its Value As a Food
(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
Winners of the Government's Poster Awards
To Rewrite Our Histories
A Martyr Memorialized
Another View of German Ethics
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

-Many Striking Illustrations, Including the Best Cartoons

"The Digest" Prevents a One-Angled View

These are anxious days in Flanders and Northern France and those of us who look only at the heroic struggle the British are making against heavy odds may be perhaps the least bit fearful of the outcome. But this is only a partial view, after all. What we should do is to survey the Allied lines as a whole—French, American, Italian, and English—and then we realize at once that the pressure at the North is only a part of the great struggle, and that Southward hope and help are still to be had in generous measure. So, too, the reading of but one morning or evening paper gives one a merely partial view of this great world-crisis. What is needed is a reasoned analysis of the whole situation, drawn from all possible sources, and quoting the views of many periodicals. This you have every week in THE LITERARY DIGEST, the greatest of news-magazines. Buy a copy and be convinced.

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SCHWAB CONFIDENT OF SUFFICIENT SHIPS

Tells Steel Men This Government and Lloyd George Will Have Enough to Win War.

RAPID STRIDES BEING MADE

Points to Increase of 300,000 Shipyard Workers Since Last January.

Confidence that the industrial needs of the war against Germany would be met was expressed last night by Charles M. Schwab, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and J. Leonard Replogle, steel representative on the War Industries Board, who spoke at the annual dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the Waldorf. "I am not going to make any predictions," said Mr. Schwab, "but I am sure that this Government and Lloyd George are going to have what they require—ships for the winning of the war.

"During the month of May, ending today, the United States produced—not launched, but put into commission, ready for service—250,000 deadweight tons. And I am sure the month of May is going to be the least productive. I have enlisted the support of every industry in the shipbuilding or accessory line that is possible at this date; but that is not enough. During the past week we have contracted for new works aggregating $200,000,000 or $250,000,000 that will increase the shipbuilding capacity of the United States by at least 6,000,000 tons a year; and we will double that if necessary. We shall produce during this year 400,000 or 500,000 tons on the Great Lakes alone; but I think that is not enough, and in the coming year we can expect at least 1,000,000 tons from the Great Lakes.

350,000 Shipworkers.

"Last January there were 60,000 workers in the shipyards of the country. Today there are 350,000, and another 350,000 in the engine, boiler, and accessory works.

"I am not vain enough to believe that any individual is a very great factor in so vast an undertaking. What is necessary is the united effort of everybody. Many people acquainted with affairs at Washington are prone to criticise what has been done. I was of the same mind at one time, but in my opinion the work done at Washington by Mr. Hurley, Mr. Piez, General Goethals, and the men who have been at this job has been magnificent. When the war started practically every shipyard in the country was taken up by the navy. Every shipyard for the Emergency Fleet Corporation had to be created. I have already examined 90 or 70 per cent. of the shipbuilding capacity of the United States, and I want to say that the work has been magnificently accomplished.

"But I don't believe we at Washington are a very great factor after all. The men who have the real responsibility are those in direct charge of the shipbuilding yards and the accessories. We can do little more than grease the wheels of progress. But the task and the responsibility is on the men in the shipyards; and not only the managers but down through the superintendents and foremen to the workers themselves. And only by their working as a unit can the result be accomplished. Don't think we are not accomplishing anything, for we are. We have started the shipbuilding program at a pace that cannot be stopped.

"I am proud of the steel industry. I feel confident that the steel industry will give us this year and next all the steel we need for carrying out the program. There is no industry anywhere that has so willingly and nobly and enthusiastically done its work for the country."

Mr. Replogle said that the direct and indirect necessities of the United States Government would require all that the steel mills could produce for this year at least.

"We have been giving a good deal of attention to the question of essential and non-essential industries," he said. "I was rather surprised to find that the corset industry uses 15,000 or 20,000 tons of high-grade steel annually, and they claim that this is a necessity. All industries are essential from some standpoint, that of the owner if no other. We have preferred to go about it the other way and make a list of the more essential. How necessary this is you will see from the fact that we have unfilled orders on iron and steel manufacturers for the United States and the allied Governments for 16,800,000 tons. The burdens of the Allies are going to be much greater; the railroads will need many more rails, and Mr. Schwab's program next year will be double that of this year."

Sleeves Up for the Flag.

He praised Mr. Schwab, whose appointment, he said, was an epoch in the war, and the work done by Bernard M. Baruch at the head of the War Industries Board.

"Today," he said, "100 per cent. of the steel manufacturers are doing their utmost. There is not a single exception." He told of a poster put up by a Pennsylvania steel company which read: "Not just hats off to the flag—sleeves up for it." This poster was spread about, he said, and as a result a coal mine manager in Johnstown had told him that the production had increased 10 per cent. the first week, and men had come to his asking to be allowed to work overtime.

Ex-Congressman John J. Fitzgerald decried too much criticism of mistakes made by the Government. "A public servant who never makes any mistakes," he said, "is not likely to accomplish much."

Martin W. Littleton and Dr. Thomas Darlington also spoke, Dr. Darlington, who is Secretary of the Welfare Committee of the Institute, urging the heads of steel companies to be as careful with their own health as they were with that of their employes and giving a set of rules for the benefit chiefly of men between fifty and seventy-five. Elbert H. Gary presided.

GARY SAYS OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IS GOOD

Tells Steel Men This Is a Time for Level Heads, Patience, and Patriotism.

An atmosphere of optimism surrounded the fourteenth general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which was held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, and President of the institute, sounded the keynote of the day's proceedings at the morning session when he said, "This is a time for judgment, for patience, for level heads, for patriotism, and above everything else, the grit that stands and fights and never gives up."

Judge Gary emphasized that the relations of the steel producers with the Government were most harmonious, thereby augurring well for the success of the great shipbuilding, ordnance, and other programs projected by the Government to carry the nation to final victory.

"On the whole," Judge Gary said, "our business is good. We at least have a steady customer, and one able to pay. Our prospects at the present time, notwithstanding the horrors and the cost of the war, are good. We have reason to be hopeful. The man who recognizes the dangers and the difficulties which are in sight is not necessarily a pessimist. I prefer the man who takes a broad vision, which covers possible disasters and possibilities of destruction, but puts his back up against the wall and, with his teeth shut, proposes to fight it out until success is achieved."

Judge Gary called attention to the fact that the Government was permitting, assisting, and urging the steel and iron industry to put the business in better shape. He said that day by day "we are putting our affairs in better shape," and added that the industry would be well prepared to succeed in the competition for international trade following the end of the war. "If we win the war," he said, "that will be worth something to us, if we do not have much in cash. If we lose the war, then it is not so important whether we have anything or not.

"We find today Government officials in high places coming to the steel men with the statement that they want to co-operate with us; that they want our assistance; that they depend upon our loyalty and our ability to assist the Government in this time of great distress. It is to my mind a source of gratification that we may look forward to the future with hope and expectation that the Government of the United States is going to assist, to foster prosperity and business enterprises instead of attacking it."

Taking up the question of increased war taxation, Judge Gary said it did not matter how high taxes were provided they were distributed equitably."

"Taxes are liable to be much higher than they have been. There is talk of doubling the income tax and the excess profits tax and of taking many other lines of industry or activity. And we may expect very much greater hardships. We know that our property—for most of us have some property—and the large interests which we represent will be more and more heavily taxed. But in defense of the rights, the liberties of the men of this country, in defense of civilization itself, we do not care what the expense is or will be provided it is equitably distributed, and provided, to the best of the ability of honest and faithful men, the money is well expended."

At the afternoon session H. H. Wheaton, representing Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the members of the institute upon a plan which the Interior Department is anxious to have adopted by Congress for the Americanization of industry by teaching the English language to all laborers in the great centres of activity and enterprise in this country.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Elbert H. Gary; First Vice President, Powell Stackhouse; Second Vice President, Willis L. King; Third Vice President, Charles M. Schwab; Treasurer, Edward Bailey, and Secretary, James T. McCleary.

PLAN BIG PICRIC ACID PLANT

War Department Awards Contract Involving $8,000,000.

George A. MacIntosh, First Vice President of the Butterworth-Judson Company, announced yesterday that he had obtained a contract from the War Department for the construction at Brunswick, Ga., of a plant for the manufacture of picric acid. This chemical is used in the manufacture of high explosives.

Mr. MacIntosh said that the company expected to manufacture 72,000,000 pounds of the explosive in a year after the completion of the plant, which, it was hoped, would be ready by Nov. 1. Ten to fifteen thousand men will be engaged in the work of construction, and it will require 4,000 men to operate it. The plant will cover 1,600 acres and cost $8,000,000 to build.

WOOD CHAMPIONS HEARD IN CONGRESS

Senator Johnson Sad Because Men in Trenches Are Deprived of General's Aid.

PRAISED BY OLNEY ALSO

Democratic Congressman Wants American Army in France to be "Pershing, Wood & Co."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The case of Major Gen. Leonard Wood will not down. It was brought forward in both houses of Congress today by individual members, and there are indications that the feeling that General Wood was treated unfairly in the refusal to permit him to go to Europe in command of the division he had trained will come to the surface in a request for some explanation of the Government's action.

General Wood was in Washington today, but he is returning to Camp Funston, Kansas, to superintend the transportation of the remaining portion of his division to the point in the East where it is to be concentrated. No change has been made in his orders to proceed to San Francisco to assume the administrative duties of commander of the Western Military Department. His application for duty with troops is said to be under consideration at the War Department. The little that has been said on the subject by officials goes to show that the application would be considered on the basis of finding a place for General Wood within the borders of the United States.

Secretary Baker from the first has declined to comment on his action in depriving General Wood of the opportunity to command troops in the theatre of war, and he had not changed that attitude today. The White House has not made any statement concerning General Wood's visit to President Wilson on Tuesday.

In the Senate today Senator Hiram Johnson of California, Republican and candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket in 1912, expressed regret that General Wood was not being sent to France. In the House, Representative Richard Olney of Massachusetts, Democrat, nephew of Grover Cleveland's Secretary of State, paid a tribute to General Wood and expressed the hope that he would soon be sent to France.

Senator Johnson was emphatic in declaring that in "this day, 'when politics is adjourned,'" a quotation from President Wilson's address to Congress last Monday, the services of so valuable a military man as General Wood should be utilized on the front.

"My very great regret," Senator Johnson said, "is that in this crisis the services of such a distinguished soldier as General Wood should not be utilized. I speak but a personal opinion. I do not know General Wood, except as the nation knows him as one of our most accomplished, able, and intrepid commanders—an officer with a brilliant record, whose services to the Republic have entitled him to the high esteem, indeed, the affection of our people.

"It was with sorrow, in this day when 'politics is adjourned,' that I read of this eminent General, pursuant to his orders, arriving with his command at the port of embarkation, only to be met, as he was about to take ship for France, with orders sending him to the Far West. We have dire need for such men, dire need for such a soldier and General.

"It is with sadness I voice my very great regret that those across the sea, who bear our flag and fight our battles, are, particularly under such circumstances, deprived of the ability and aid of General Leonard Wood."

Senator Johnson's protest brought no comment from other members of the Senate.

Representative Olney hoped that General Wood would go to France, "even to command a division," where his great military talents and genius would be exercised. He said that, as the father of the Plattsburg Camp and the instigator of all the Summer military training camps, General Wood had brought about the formation of an alumni association of 50,000 commissioned officers who were clamoring persistently and consistently that General Wood be sent over to France to help win the war.

Mr. Olney referred to the action of the Kansas Legislature in adopting a resolution, which later was signed by the Governor, in appreciation of the splendid work accomplished by General Wood while in command of the division at Camp Funston and testifying to the love and esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Kansas. In conclusion, Mr. Olney expressed the thought that a good partnership name for the American Army in France would be "Pershing, Wood & Co."

It was said by Congressmen privately that only fear that the injection of a controversial debate over the treatment accorded General Wood might delay the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, which was under consideration, when Mr. Olney spoke, prevented several members from expressing sentiments similar to those expressed by Mr. Olney. One Republican Representative had contemplated asking some pertinent questions as to whether politics figured in any way in forcing General Wood into comparative retirement. Inquiries are now being made by Republican Congressmen in regard to the Wood case, and it was said by some of them that the subject would be thoroughly aired on the floor of the House before very long.

WHITMAN GUEST OF MASONS

Attends Concert and Reception of War and Relief Committee.

Governor Whitman attended the military concert and reception last night given under the auspices of the Masonic War and Relief Committee of New York Lodge, F. and A. M., at Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. As the Governor entered the hall Miss Suzanne Silvercruys, daughter of the Chief Justice of Belgium, was just concluding an address, in which she made a fervent plea for her suffering countrymen. The Governor, who delivered a brief address, also touched on Belgium, saying that it was the duty of every one to do all he could to help that country.

Dwelling on the recent Red Cross War Fund drive, the Governor referred to the sum of $35,000,000 contributed to the fund by New York City. He added that on his way to Masonic Hall he had noticed numerous service flags with three stars in the windows of tenement houses. "The families displaying those service flags," he said, "have done more for the country than any one who has given a contribution of money to aid in the conduct of the war."

Following the Governor, Deputy Grand Master Robert H. Robinson made an address. Miss Amelia Bingham gave patriotic recitations and Percy Grainger, the pianist and composer, now in the national service, played several solos. The United States Army Music Training School Band from Governors Island played selections.

ENTERTAIN OUR AVIATORS.

British Plan Parties to Introduce Them to Homes of England.

LONDON, May 31. — "The Fireside Friendship" for America's flying fighters in Great Britain is being rapidly organized by Sir E. W. D. Ward, Director General of Voluntary Organization, who has committees working for him throughout the country, according to The Evening News.

Major John L. Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, has become Chairman of the American Hospitality Committee, which has been formed to introduce Americans in the air service into English home life.

The Mayors of the towns situated near aviation camps where United States flying men are stationed are giving "at homes" to the men, to which local residents are invited. Tennis parties and dances may also be given, and it is hoped that in this way the Americans will meet people who will invite them to their homes.

The Director General of Voluntary Organizations is confining his attention to Americans in the aviation service. Another committee has been appointed to provide hospitality and entertainment to American soldiers and sailors.

Cadet Aviator Killed by Fall.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 31.—George H. Lacoske, 24, a cadet aviator, was killed at Taylor Field this afternoon when his plane went into a nose dive. The plane fell about 200 feet.

SINN FEIN ASSAILS CARDINAL FARLEY

The Gaelic-American, Their Organ, Says Prelate Bows to Anti-Irish Bigots.

PROMINENT CITIZENS NAMED

Judge Hand Refuses to Reduce $100,000 Bail Under Which John J. O'Leary Is Held in Tombs.

The Gaelic-American, organ of the Sinn Fein organization in this country, in its issue yesterday prints a bitter attack on Cardinal Farley and a large number of prominent Catholic men and women, most of whom are resident in this city. The article, which takes up two columns on the first page, is captioned "Cardinal Farley Bows to Anti-Irish Bigots." The paper, which is edited by John Devoy, one of the most active Sinn Fein propagandists in this country, says that Cardinal Farley "inferentially condemns the whole Catholic hierarchy and nine-tenths of the people of Ireland."

The attack on the Cardinal is based on the letter written by Mgr. Carroll, the Secretary to the Cardinal, to Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, in which Mgr. Carroll, speaking for the Cardinal, said that the Rev. Peter E. Magennis, Assistant General of the Carmelite Order, "will not be permitted to remain in the archdiocese of New York" if he attempts to preside at such meetings as the recent Sinn Fein mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. Father Magennis presided at that meeting, which was held on May 4 last, and which proved to be one of the bitterest anti-British gatherings ever held in this city, some of the speakers including the United States in their denunciations.

Among the persons named by The Gaelic American as "anti-Irish bigots" are Mrs. Grenville T. Emmet, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Nina Larry Duryea, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. William Jay, Rush Taggart, and Howard N. Potter.

The Gaelic American adds that the Irish Catholic population of New York has been "shocked by this unprecedented and wholly unjustifiable action" of the Cardinal Archbishop of New York.

"Needless to say," the Gaelic American asserts, referring to Mgr. Carroll's letter to Mrs. Barlow, "it created a painful impression among Irish Catholics because it assumed that the imprudent claim of the bigots that pleading for Irish liberty is disloyalty to the United States."

John J. O'Leary, brother of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the fugitive Sinn Fein agitator, failed in his effort to have his bail reduced from $100,000 yesterday. John J. O'Leary is charged with having aided in the escape of his brother, who disappeared ten days before he was to have been placed on trial charged with sedition.

The effort to have John O'Leary's bail reduced was made on a writ of habeas corpus which was served on Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes, who is in charge of the O'Leary case for the Government. Colonel Thomas B. Felder represented O'Leary in the proceedings before Judge Augustus N. Hand.

Mr. Felder said that holding O'Leary in such high bail as was fixed last Monday by United States Commissioner Hitchcock was "an outrage and a travesty on justice."

Mr. Barnes told the court that the charge against O'Leary was a very serious one; that he had not only obstructed justice in aiding his brother to escape, but there was good reason to believe, Mr. Barnes said, that other activities of a seditious bearing as being mixed up in Irish propaganda in favor of Germany might possibly be traced to him.

Judge Hand thereupon refused to sustain the writ and O'Leary was taken back to the Tombs.

TELLS IRISH OF ZEAL HERE.

Prof. McLaughlin Lecturing on America's War Spirit.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

DUBLIN, May 31. — Professor McLaughlin, head of the History Department of Chicago University, and Charles Moore of Detroit, Chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission, have arrived in Dublin. Professor McLaughlin is making a lecture tour of the country to tell the people what the United States is doing and will do to help smash German militarism. He speaks tomorrow at Trinity College.

In speaking of his lectures Professor McLaughlin said:

"I have been telling English audiences that the heart of Chicago and of America is all right. What impresses me most is the calmness, courage, and determination of the British to go on with this thing until the war is won, and won right. I have noticed great admiration for America and the American troops and for the tremendous enthusiasm which America has put into the war. I have addressed many thousands, and everywhere they express great admiration for America and President Wilson.

"Everywhere I have found, particularly among the workers in shops and factories, a hearty response to any statement of fundamental democracy. I believe the English labor classes fully realize the responsibilities of the democracy for which they are fighting as well as the rights to which they are entitled under such a democracy.

"In speaking to many in England I have not found any who did not hope that the Irish question would be settled, and settled justly for all concerned, if a way out may be found. The trouble at present is that, with civilization turning on the point of the bayonet on the west front, it is difficult to consider other problems with calmness and sympathy."

Dr. McLaughlin is in fine spirits and is delivering America's message to thousands.

IRISH MAYOR REFUSES OATH

O'Mara of Limerick Rejects Loyalty Test—M. P.'s Still Aloof.

DUBLIN, May 31.—A. M. O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick, has been ordered by the Court of King's Bench to take the oath of allegiance before exercising his magisterial functions. The Mayor had refused to take the oath.

The Irish Nationalist Party leaders at their meeting in Dublin yesterday and last night debated the question of whether the Nationalist Members of Parliament should return to Westminster. No definite date was fixed, and it is not likely that they will return for a fortnight.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch to the Central News from Dublin says that a proclamation was issued today stating that the counties of Limerick and Tipperary will be proclaimed special military areas if unlawful drilling and assemblies continue.

STATE LOSES $3,000,000 HARKNESS ESTATE TAX

Appellate Division Decides Millionaire Was Resident of Kentucky, Where Tax Is Small.

By a decision yesterday of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that Lamon V. Harkness was not a resident of New York State when he died, Jan. 17, 1915, in California, a tax of $3,000,000 on his estate of $90,000,000 is lost to this State. His son, Harry S. Harkness, and his daughters, Mrs. Lela H. Edwards and Mrs. Myrtle H. Macomber, who shared his estate, practically gain this sum by the decision, since the Appellate Division agrees with the Supreme Court of California that the residence of the decedent was at Walnut Hall, Ky., where he conducted a noted stock farm. Under the Kentucky laws a large part of the estate will escape taxation.

The contention of William W. Wingate, counsel for State Controller Travis, that Mr. Harkness was a resident of New York, was based chiefly on the fact that he built a residence at 963 Fifth Avenue in 1896 and lived there occasionally until the death of his wife, in 1906. Justice Shearn in the Appellate Division opinion decides that Mr. Harkness never gave up his residence at Greenwich, Conn., until after the death of his wife, and thereafter the New York residence was boarded up until his death, except for a short period, when one of his daughters occupied it. The court found that Mr. Harkness had a strong dislike for city life and society, and that his chief interests outside of his family circle were horses, cattle, and sheep. Concerning the effort of the State Controller to have Mr. Harkness declared a resident here, Justice Shearn said:

"However tempting it may be, from the standpoint of the State of New York, to seize upon this great property for the purpose of taxation, the controversy must be decided fairly and strictly upon the evidence. I can reach no other conclusion than that the decedent was not at the time of his death domiciled in the State of New York."

Mrs. Benton McMillin Operated On.

Mrs. Benton McMillin, wife of the former Governor of Tennessee, now United States Minister to Peru, underwent an operation for appendicitis a few days ago, and is at the Flower Hospital. She is progressing favorably.

ON SALE TODAY

God Be With Our Boys To-night

Sincerely and beautifully sung by John McCormack

Victor Record—64773, $1.00

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35639	Forget-Me-Not Waltz, *McKee's Orchestra* Felicia Waltz, *Sergeant Markel's Orchestra*	1.35
35672	Gems from "Oh, Lady! Lady!" Gems from "Going Up"	1.35
18462	I'm Sorry I Made You Cry ... *Burr* One Day in June ... *Campbell & Burr*	.85
18461	Three Wonderful Letters from Home ... *Hart* Daddy Mine ... *Spencer*	.85
70117	The Laddies Who Fought and Won, *Harry Lauder*	1.25
45151	Lafayette (We Hear You Calling) ... *Werrenrath* Freedom for All Forever ... *Werrenrath*	1.00

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Good Morning!

A man kant learn tew be wize, enny more than he kan learn tew be hansum.—*Billings.*

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means that you can now purchase the cleanest cut, best materialed, conservative or "snappy" garments

At Less Than Present Wholesale Prices

We carefully examined *all* the best *hand-cut* clothing in the country *months ago.* The suits we now advertise are, in our experienced judgment, the *best in America,* and they are marked according to cost prices which have since advanced materially.

Lightweight Flannels. Tweeds
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Plain blues, grays, browns; pencil stripes, checks, overplaids; also new mixtures.

All sizes, 34 to 46, including "stouts" and "shorts."

Fourth Floor. No charge for alterations.

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Made of 13-ounce cricket flannel, splendidly tailored, all seams sewn with silk. With a blue coat, they give you another suit.

Excellent values now at

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Exceptional Values

150 FINEST SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$36.75

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An unusual offering of fine Suits; newest ideas expressed in distinctive models; many silk-trimmed; faultless workmanship; full, half or quarter lined; size range complete but not in every pattern.

Striped Flannel Trousers

For Men and Young Men

29 to 40 Waist

3.95 and 5.50

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPT.—5TH FLOOR

Army Officers' Uniforms at Cost

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M'ADOO DENIES LOBBY INFLUENCE

Public Interest, Not Publishers, Induced Him to Urge a Tax Bill, He Says.

SENDS LETTER TO KITCHIN

Asks Congress Leader to Correct Lobby Charge in Justice to Treasury Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—From White Sulphur Springs, Va., Secretary McAdoo has authorized a reply to the charge made in the House Wednesday by Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, that Mr. McAdoo had yielded to some sinister influence connected with an alleged lobby of periodical and newspaper publishers in his decision to urge the passage of a new revenue bill at this session of Congress. Mr. McAdoo's response is temperate and points out the complete improbability of the charge made against him.

Mr. McAdoo takes a step toward explaining the reason for his position as to new legislation for revenue by saying all his staff of assistant secretaries in the Treasury, in their examination of the condition of the Government's financial situation, have agreed that, to protect the country from the consequences of inattention to necessary resources of revenue, there must be new and heavier burdens laid upon the taxpayer. Friends of Secretary McAdoo said tonight that they expected Mr. Kitchin to come forward in the House with a further statement, either exonerating Mr. McAdoo or throwing down the gage of battle in the form of a repetition of his allegation, with some measure of proof for the basis of his accusation.

Text of Mr. McAdoo's Letter.

The Secretary's reply, which is contained in a letter to Mr. Kitchin, follows:

"White Sulphur Springs, May 30, 1918.

"Dear Mr. Kitchin: The very cordial relations, personal and official, which have always existed between you and myself assure me that you would not intentionally do an injustice to me or to any members of my loyal and efficient staff in the Treasury Department. I should be much more willing to suffer an injustice myself than to have them suffer an injustice.

"It is for these reasons that I should like to refer to the following passage which the papers report as having been contained in your speech in the House of May 28:

I do not think that Secretary McAdoo thought about the press, the newspapers and magazines, one way or the other. However, I do believe that away back, hidden somewhere, unseen by most of us, there was an influence of one of the shrewdest and most powerful lobbies that ever infested the corridors of the Capital or the lobbies of the hotels here, which made itself felt with some in whose judgment the Secretary of the Treasury had great faith.

"The implication is that some one in whose judgment I have great faith has been influenced by a powerful newspaper lobby and that I may have been influenced myself indirectly thereby.

"Please let me assure you that no one near me or in whose judgment I have the slightest confidence has been influenced by any newspaper lobby or any other kind of lobby; that I have not been approached directly or indirectly by any such lobby, and that if I had been it would not have made the slightest impression upon me or have affected in any manner whatever my judgment as to the necessity for revenue legislation at this session of the Congress. The men associated with me as Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, together with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are serving with such exceptional loyalty, industry, and patriotism in trying to solve the colossal problems of the Treasury successfully and in the interest of the whole country, that I could not respect myself if I permitted them to suffer from any implications whatever of so unjust a character. It is for them particularly that I should be glad if you would make an appropriate correction.

"As for myself, I hope you will permit me to say that the only thing which influenced me in recommending to the President that additional revenue legislation was needed at this session of the Congress was the public interest.

"Perhaps no one realizes so keenly as myself the condition and needs of the Treasury, or the infinitely complex and increasingly difficult problems with which it must deal as the war proceeds. I am not alarmed about these problems, but I am, as I should be, acutely alive to their serious importance. I should have been derelict in my duty if I had not advised the President of the necessities of the Treasury. I have no responsibility for legislation, but I have every responsibility for advising the President as to the condition of the Treasury from time to time, and as to what, in my judgment, is needed to meet those conditions.

"It is true that in the early part of the year I had hoped that additional revenue legislation would not be required at this session of the Congress; but, in a great war like this, conditions change rapidly, and, as the war has proceeded, the actual expenditures of the Treasury have steadily grown, until they will exceed $1,500,000,000 in the month of May. The records show that they have been increasing at the average rate of $100,000,000 per month. With these facts before me and with the new estimates of the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and other governmental agencies involving immense additional outlays, I could not look upon the future without genuine concern, unless prompt steps were taken to strengthen the position of the Treasury. I am positive that the financial and business situation would be gravely imperilled without additional measures. I claim no infallibility of judgment; perhaps I may be wrong, but at least I have discharged my duty by submitting to the President the facts in the case and making such recommendations as I thought necessary to meet the situation.

"It is with the greatest reluctance that I have been obliged to suggest additional measures to protect the Treasury. In doing so I am solely responsible and should alone be charged with the consequences, whatever they may be.

"With assurances of my warm regard and high esteem, I am, cordially yours,

W. G McADOO.

"Hon. Claude Kitchin, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C."

Added to Export Conservation List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The War Trade Board today announced the addition of two commodities—tallow and telegraph apparatus—to the export conservation list, effective June 1, 1918.

MOUNTAIN INSPIRES CARUSO

Climbs Out on Washington Rock and Sings "Star-Spangled Banner."

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 31.—Hearing Enrico Caruso, standing alone on Washington Rock in the Watchung Mountains in North Plainfield, sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" was a treat that was enjoyed by Mrs. Frederick W. Goddard and a few friends a day or so ago.

The tenor, who was greatly impressed by the beauty of the spot, after admiring the view in silence for a few minutes climbed out upon the rock and sang the national anthem as only Caruso could sing it.

ROOSEVELT IS GLAD TAFT FEUD IS OVER

Colonel, Back from West, Says They Are in Accord on All "Vital Questions."

TRIBUTE TO WISCONSIN

Declares State Is Heartily Loyal and Thoroughly Aroused—Concerned Over Gen. Wood Situation.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt returned last night from his Western trip, where he made four speeches in Springfield, Ohio; three in Des Moines, Iowa; one in Madison, Wis.; two in Milwaukee, and two in Detroit. Perhaps the most exciting event in the Colonel's trip was his meeting with William H. Taft in Chicago, with the resultant burial of the hatchet by the only two living ex-Presidents of the United States. With a pleased grin the Colonel emphasized last night how happy he was over the fact that he and Mr. Taft are friends once more. And he insisted that neither of them had talked politics.

"No," said the Colonel at the Grand Central Terminal, "we did not talk politics at all."

Noting a look of incredulity, the Colonel added:

"I am not talking politics nowadays. My sole concern is winning the war, and I am heart and soul with every man who is a straight American and who efficiently, zealously, and patriotically is striving to speed up our part in the war and is bent on refusing to talk peace until an overwhelming victory for the right."

It was explained by one of the Colonel's party that the meeting between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft had not been arranged in advance. The Colonel was at the Blackstone Hotel dining last Sunday night when Mr. Taft arrived. On the way to his room Mr. Taft was informed that the Colonel was in the dining room, and he immediately sought him out and made the first advances at reconciliation.

"It was a very great pleasure to me," explained the Colonel last night, "to have the half hour talk with Mr. Taft and to resume our relations on the old basis, for we are in entire agreement on all the vital questions connected with winning the war by striking down Germany and by putting down every form of treason here at home, and of insisting upon an absolutely unified and nationalized American citizenship."

The Colonel was much interested in the latest phase of the situation regarding General Leonard Wood, and asked if there had been any new developments.

"I am concerned at the refusal to use General Wood solely from the standpoint of the country," said Mr. Roosevelt slowly. "At this time the American people should not be deprived of the use of so great an asset. It is a great misfortune that General Wood's very great power and ability, recognized not only by all competent judges here, but by the best soldiers of England and France, should not have been used hitherto and should not now be used."

The Colonel paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the people of Wisconsin.

"Wisconsin," he said, "is not only heartly loyal, but is doing wonderful work. In the army and navy, including regulars, the National Guard, the National Army, Officers' Reserves, and Marine Corps she has sent nearly 60,000 men and has nearly 40,000 registered to go immediately they are called. She subscribed nearly $125,000,000 to the Liberty Loans and nearly $2,500,000 to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations.

"She has acted with such promptness and efficiency in meeting every request made by the National Government that General Crowder has said: 'I have come to expect the impossible of Wisconsin.' In all this work of enlisting men and subscribing money the great majority of the men and women of Wisconsin who are of German blood have taken exactly the same part that has been taken by their fellow-Americans of other blood.

"Wisconsin, like the rest of this country, took some time to wake up, but Wisconsin is thoroughly aroused; her people, like the good people of this nation everywhere, are growing steadily more resolute that all peace talk must stop and this war must be fought to a finish, no matter how long it takes, and no matter how great the cost, until Germany is beaten to her knees."

The Colonel was surprised to hear the news of the sinking of the transport President Lincoln, and inquired how many men had been lost.

"If she was on her return trip, the loss of life must have been small," he remarked.

The Colonel had nothing to say regarding his controversy with Postmaster Burleson over the Hearst publications, and, likewise, he refused to be drawn into a discussion of the State political situation.

"Do you intend to take sides either with Governor Whitman or Attorney General Lewis in their fight for the Republican nomination for Governor this Fall?" the Colonel was asked.

"I am taking no part in any local contests," the Colonel said decidedly.

The Colonel will rest at Oyster Bay until June 6, when he is scheduled to make a speech in Omaha.

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will give you that
privacy, that sense of
seclusion and quiet which
you envy in the rich man's
estate. Not commonplace privet—
but a graceful hedge of pines
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One of the most hauntingly beautiful arias in the whole realm of music. Exquisitely sung by Geraldine Farrar. A record that will be eagerly welcomed by her hosts of admirers.

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A stirring war song with which John McCormack has been arousing his concert audiences. You'll experience the same thrill of patriotism in listening to his Victrola Record.

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"My Tears Shall Flow" is one of those noble compositions that breathe the spirit of Handel. It is sung by the noted Metropolitan baritone with a truly impressive dignity.

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Harry Lauder sings "The Laddies Who Fought and Won."
Two splendid patriotic songs by Reinald Werrenrath.
"Sailor" Reilly thrills with two spirited war songs.

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2 Exquisite Violin and Piano Solos.
2 Groups of Fascinating "Gems."
6 Admirable Popular Songs.
2 Stirring War-Time Recitations.

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All Victor Blue Label Double-faced Records, 10-inch $1; 12-inch $1.50.
All Victor Purple Label Single-faced Records, 10-inch 75 cts; 12-inch $1.25.
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N. Y. POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL,

Second Ave. & 26th St., New York City.

At a time like the present when all the world is responding so generously to all patriotic calls and our country is unified as never before, our city hospitals are having a very hard time.

After the wonderful success of the Red Cross Drive, I appeal for funds for the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, which, besides having its large unit abroad and the changes which this has necessitated in the working forces, has been overwhelmed by work, together with the high cost of living, and the lack of subscriptions makes it very hard to continue the work.

Checks may be sent to the hospital.

WM. FAHNESTOCK, Treasurer.

German Pictures of the Great Offensive

THE current Mid-Week Pictorial presents five unique German photographs showing booty captured from the British in the last offensive.

This issue also contains many pictures of American troops at the firing line and scenes at camps "over here."

The Mid-Week Pictorial will help you know what the war really *looks like*. 24 pages of rotogravure. Issued every Thursday. Published by The New York Times Company.

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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WHAT HEARST PAPERS HAVE DONE TO HELP WIN THE WAR

From the very first day of the war the Hearst newspapers have believed that victory would be won by the united work, effort and energy of all our people, and not by the talk, bickering and fault-finding of a few of our people.

The day before war was declared the Hearst papers said that the MANAGEMENT of the war should be confided to the Executive; that while deliberation and many counsellors were good in peace, undivided authority and responsibility were necessary in war.

The day after war was declared the Hearst papers urged "an army of a million men," "the largest increase that could possibly be made in the navy," "innumerable aeroplanes and seaplanes."

The leaders of both parties in Congress opposed Universal Service, or any form of "Selective Conscription." But the Hearst papers circulated petitions from the Atlantic to the Pacific and collected more than 2,000,000 signatures asking Congress to pass the Selective Conscription act.

"Only by using the full strengtn of the nation, AND EVERY MAN'S STRENGTH WHERE IT IS MOST NEEDED, can the full power of the nation be exerted" was one of the paragraphs of this petition.

Mr. Hearst went personally to Washington to urge his former associates in Congress to vote for selective conscription and on April 27 published a four column editorial in the Washington Post advocating it.

When the men of the selective draft were called by the Government to answer questions indicating their fitness, the New York American established throughout the City of New York schools wherein drafted men were taught how to answer the complicated questions in the Government's Questionnaire. These schools were maintained by The American for six weeks.

Another urgent need was merchant ships. FOR TWO YEARS BEFORE THE WAR the Hearst papers fought with vigor and persistency for a Government built merchant marine. But the bill providing for it was killed by a filibuster, in which Senators Elihu Root and Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, joined.

But for this filibuster we might have had at least a year ago the ships required to defeat the enemy submarines.

Next Aeroplanes! After the fight for the selective draft was won, the Hearst papers called for the conquest of the air. More than twenty editorials, some of them full pages, urged the appropriation of more than $600,000,000 for aeroplanes and aviators, which was finally secured.

The selective draft, ships and aeroplanes having been provided, the Hearst newspapers next petitioned Congress "for temperance during the war"; to stop the use of foodstuffs for making whiskey. This legislation was accomplished in sixty days.

To aid the First Liberty Loan 914 columns of news, editorials and cartoons were published in the Hearst papers alone—a larger space than any other newspapers gave to the cause.

The first posters in colors issued in the country were drawn by Hearst cartoonists, one of them, published May 24, 1917, so effective that R. W. Woolly, Director of Publicity of the Treasury Department, Washington, requested copies for every Federal Reserve Bank in the United States—7,700 in number—and they were furnished free. "Your work deserved unmeasured commendation," wrote the Government's Director of Publicity.

To aid voluntary recruiting to the navy, the marines and the volunteer army, the Hearst newspapers erected and manned recruiting stations in the principal cities. In New York City more than half of the enlistments were made at New York American stations. Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent, unsolicited, a dispatch saying: "Your co-operation in bringing the job and the man together has rendered the navy opportune and important assistance."

Food Control, the next great issue on the war programme, divided the country and Congress. The Hearst papers urged ONE MAN CONTROL, instead of a commission of three. After two months Congress passed the bill.

The President's War Message and later his Reply to the Pope were recognized by the Hearst papers as "historic documents that should be preserved." They were published in colors on calendered paper and more than 100,000 copies distributed free. The Government departments, Department of Education, New York Public Library and the Y. M. C. A. asked for more than 10,000 copies of these art reprints for their various branches, and they were furnished free.

Marshal Joffre's visit to the United States was commemorated in a handsome volume, bound in vellum, containing the photographs, speeches and souvenirs of many cities. This volume, officially accepted by the French Commission, was presented to Field Marshal Joffre in the presence of his staff in Paris by General Pershing in behalf of Mr. Hearst.

To promote the Second Liberty Loan the Hearst newspapers devoted 1,295 columns of news, editorials and cartoons, and to aid the Third Liberty Loan the Hearst papers devoted 1,910 columns of news, editorials and cartoons. What they did in the recent Red Cross drive is known to all.

In all these matters the Hearst newspapers, "doing right as God gives us to see the right," have endeavored to be vigilant agents of the public interests by acts rather than by words.

And, as a matter of course, the Hearst papers will continue while the war shall last to put forth all their efforts toward securing the great victory which shall forever crush the Teuton menace to the peace of the world.

To those who are more interested in denunciation of the Administration and of the Hearst papers than they are in helping to win the war, we ask the question: IF WE CANNOT WIN THE WAR BY UNITED SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY, BY WHAT MEANS AND THROUGH WHAT AGENCY CAN WE WIN THE WAR?

THE NEW YORK AMERICAN AND THE NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

AUSTRALIA TO HAVE A MONROE DOCTRINE

"Hands Off" All the Southern Pacific Islands, Says Premier Hughes.

NONE BACK TO GERMANY

Premier Says Plainly Loss of the War Would Mean Death to Australia—But Allies Won't Lose It.

Speaking at a dinner given last night in his honor by the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims' Society at the Union League Club, William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, urged the necessity for an Australasian Monroe Doctrine applying to the islands of the Pacific as a protection against the predatory designs of Germany. Mr. Hughes said that Australia would never make peace until it was determined that the islands of the Pacific Ocean should belong either to her or to some friendly power.

The other speakers were Chauncey M. Depew, who welcomed Mr. Hughes as toastmaster, and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Mr. Hughes described the part that Australia had played in the war, and told that New Guinea, which was held by Germany at the beginning of the war, was completely under the control of the Australians within three months. Mr. Hughes was greeted with great applause when, referring to the captured German colonies in the Pacific, he said, "We shall never let them go as long as there is a single Australian soldier left."

Mr. Hughes's Address.

"To us in distant Australia," said Mr. Hughes, "the entry of America into the war was an inspiration. It was the most dramatic and important event, not only of the year 1917, but of the war. It was the final and conclusive evidence of the justice of the cause for which our soldiers were fighting; the positive assurance of ultimate victory for the Allies; the ringing answer of the greatest of democracies to the cry of democracy in peril. For to us in Australia, America in her love of liberty, her free institutions of government, her material wealth and greatness, stands as the very pattern of a great, free, and civilized nation.

"The whole world recognizes the greatness and power of America. She stands today a mighty Colossus, her feet bathed in the waters of two oceans, the numbers of her people as the sands of the seashore, her material greatness amazing the world. But to the Australian, America stands for much more than this. He remembers that little more than a century and a quarter have passed since the foundations of the great Republic were deeply and well laid by men sprung from the same stock as himself, who, permeated with the love of liberty, and having faith in their country's destiny, determined at all costs to achieve it as a free people.

"The Australian believes that there stretches before his country too a destiny great and splendid, which it shall surely achieve if he has but abiding faith and courage. And when you were when the Declaration of Independence was signed, we are now. The same spirit animates us, the same ideals permeate our national life. The love of liberty saturates all our being. We believe we shall become a great nation. But in any case we are resolved at all hazards to remain a free one.

The Supreme Crisis is at Hand.

"We have come to the supreme crisis in the great struggle. Daily the legions of the enemy, reinforced from the Russian front, hurl themselves desperately against the Allies in frantic effort to break through before the American reinforcements can arrive.

"The Allies' line bends backward before the fury of the German onrush. The soldiers of the empire and of France, until the coming of America in force, bear the brunt of the attack, fighting heroically against odds, clenching their teeth and dying where they stand. The Allies' line bends but is not broken. And still the Huns press on, staking all on a last desperate throw. Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Paris win Amiens or Rheims, before the Americans can arrive in force—these are their objectives. It is a race against time. Across the Atlantic Hindenburg and Ludendorff peer with anxious eyes, watching the distant horizon for the swift speeding argosies that are transporting those mighty legions of America, whose coming shall utterly destroy for Germany all chance of victory. And the armies of the empire and of France, fighting heroically, contesting every foot of ground, dyeing the soil of France and Flanders with their heart's blood, they, too, gaze with anxious eye for these same legions.

"To America, then, friend and foe alike are looking, the one with hope, the other with dread. Now is Armageddon in very truth being waged. Now is the fate of the civilized world being decided; whether man shall be bond or free; whether right or might shall be in the ascendant. The forces massed beneath the banner of might are great, and great is their power for evil. Valiantly do those who fight for right stand facing the foe, and die that we and future generations may live as free men, but the Allies are sorely pressed, and daily the need for reinforcements grows more imperative and more urgent.

400,000 Out of 5,000,000.

"I speak freely as an Australian, as a representative of a young nation to whom has fallen the heritage of a great and fertile land, a continent not less in extent or in potentiality of riches, than this great United States of yours of which you are so justifiably proud. Australia, in common with the other dominions, has played a part in this mightly struggle for liberty not unworthy of the greatness of the cause, or of the valor and endurance of all those who have fought for it. Remote from the scene of conflict, scarcely a ripple of the titanic upheaval has disturbed the placid seas which wash our shores. We are 12,000 miles and more from the seat of war.

"With a population but little more than 5,000,000 we have enlisted nearly 400,000 men. As to what manner of fighters these men are, let their deeds speak for them. The name of Anzac is a passport to all places where valiant men and those who admire valor are gathered together. The troops of the Australian Commonwealth have fought all over the world, and the fame of their exploits has sounded throughout the earth. On land and sea the Anzacs have held their own.

"That raider of the sea, the Emden, fell riddled with the shells of the Australian cruiser Sydney. In Polynesia, Asia, Europe, our soldiers have fought, endured, and died. But yesterday they hacked their way through the armies of the Turk and stood with their British comrades in Jerusalem, the Holy City. In every great offensive the banners of Australia have been seen in the very forefront of the fray. The soil of France, Flanders, and Gallipoli, is red with the blood of its sons. They have done all that men could do.

Proud Part in the War.

"Australia has played her part in this great war. From the day when the sound of the first tocsin of war burst upon our ears the young men of Australia have rushed to the flag. Within three months of the declaration of war our soldiers had wrested New Guinea from the Germans and were in Egypt awaiting orders to embark for the Dardanelles. For over two years now we have maintained five divisions of first-line troops, men in the front trenches, in France and Flanders, beside our forces in Palestine and Mesopotamia. Australia has played her part in this war. But she has paid a great price.

"At Posières our casualties in one week were 18,000. Our death roll to date is nearly 67,000; our total list of casualties nearly 150,000. Of the great army Australia has sent out only 3,000 have been taken prisoner, 47,000 killed, over 100,000 wounded, and 3,000 captured. This is not a bad record for a nation of a little over five millions of people. If America had lost proportionately, her dead would number nearly 1,000,000 and her casualties many millions.

Position Desperate.

"Germany wanted 'a place in the sun.' What she actually wanted was to encircle in her hairy arms the entire world. Among the lands she coveted was Australia. Her rulers looked out and saw a great and rich island continent, its fertile shores washed by Summer seas, a shining jewel in a golden setting, a great country with but 5,000,000 of people sparsely scattered around its shores. The Hohenzollerns and the war lords saw that it was good, and as one of your Senators has shown, deliberately parceled out Australia and other countries among the junker capitalists of Germany.

"If Germany wins this war the position of Australia is desperate. Even if falling short of complete victory the military power of Germany is still unbroken and peace terms made which leave her with teeth undrawn and claws unclipped, then for us in Australia the so-called peace will be but a reign of terror, a nightmare of feverish apprehension, of awaiting the next swoop of the vulture. For Australia, no peace can be acceptable which leaves to Germany the power to menace small nations. America is a great nation, Germany could not destroy her.

Australia's Monroe Doctrine.

"This brings me to a matter of life and death importance to Australia. America, Australia, and New Zealand have common interests in the Pacific. And Australia looks to you, her elder brother, to stand by her around the peace table as well as on the field of battle. For if we are to continue to be a Commonwealth of free people, we must have guarantees against enemy aggression in the future. And this involves an Australasian Monroe Doctrine in the Southern Pacific.

"Let me make our position clear. Australia is a great island. Along its northern and eastern shores, guarding or menacing its coasts, according as they are held by friend or foe, are three belts of islands. There are hundreds of these islands, some being very small, and their distance from Australia varies considerably. New Guinea, the largest, is only about 150 miles from Australia. Others like Fiji, the Loyalty Islands, the Solomons, are more distant. But none of any importance is as distant as Honolulu from San Francisco. And in the aggregate the territory in what may be termed the Australian portion of the islands is very considerable.

"Perhaps I can best give you an idea of the area involved by comparing New Guinea, the largest island, with countries with which you are familiar.

"New Guinea, which before the war was divided into three parts, held by Holland, Germany, and Australia, is as large as Cuba, the Philippines, and the greater part of Japan; all taken together. And this great, rich island is within a stone's throw of Australia! It is much nearer to Australia than is Tasmania, one of the States of the Commonwealth. And studded around about New Guinea are dozens of smaller islands which stretch out forming a part of one of these belts which run parallel with the coast of Australia.

Must Control Islands.

"What would your attitude be toward any predatory power that claimed territory so near to your own shores? Now, the position of Australia is such that it is essential to its territorial integrity that it should either control these islands itself or that they should be in the hands of friendly and civilized nations. For they stand in the same relation to Australia as, say Mount Kemmel does to Ypres, Amiens to Paris, or as Calais and the Channel ports do to England. Very many of them are suitable for coaling stations, submarine bases, and other points d'appui. To allow another nation to control them would be to allow it to control Australia. Calling ourselves a free nation, we should in effect be mere vassals.

"So we come to you, our great ally, seeking your steadfast and wholehearted co-operation and aid. Hands off the Australian Pacific is the doctrine to which by inexorable circumstances we are committed. And against all predatory nations we shall strive to give this doctrine effect to the last ounce of effort at our disposal. And in this we do not desire empire, but only security. And so we notice that our great ally France has interests in the Southern Pacific, and that Holland, as long as she does not become the agent of Germany, is our neighbor in Java and New Guinea."

Among the other guests at the dinner were George T. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims' Society; Sir Frederick Black, K. C. M. G.; E. H. Outerbridge, General William A. White, C. B., C. M. G., Head of the British Recruiting Mission; the Rev. William P. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, now a Chaplain in the United States Army; Dr. A. C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute; Colonel Arthur Usher, U. S. N.; Hon. Joseph Cook, Minister of the Navy of Great Britain; Admiral Gleaves, U. S. N., and Colonel Herbert L. Satterlee.

ACTORS' EQUITY HEAD NAMES FOUR MANAGERS

Francis Wilson Says Shubert, Brady, Hammerstein, and Cort Have Not Kept Agreement.

Four theatrical managers were named by the Actors' Equity Association yesterday as having failed to live up to the agreement made with the actors last October regarding the use of a standard contract. Francis Wilson, President of the Actors' Equity, gave the names of the alleged violators of the agreement in a statement which he issued in reply to Marc Klaw, head of the United Managers' Protective Association, defending the action of the actors in taking an appeal to President Wilson. The fact that the President had replied to the actors' communication within twenty-four hours, Mr. Wilson said, was proof that the matter was of sufficient importance to have been brought to the President's attention.

The managers named in Mr. Wilson's statement are Lee Shubert, William A. Brady, Arthur Hammerstein, and John Cort. The reason for the appeal to the President, Mr. Wilson said, was that the managers' association had failed to compel its members to live up to the agreement, as provided in the standard contract, and that recourse to a higher authority was therefore necessary.

A. H. SMITH RESIGNS AS HEAD OF CENTRAL

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Succeeds Regional Director as President of Railroad.

CROWLEY MAY BE MANAGER

Elisha Lee Chosen as Government Head of Penn. R. R. and A. W. Thompson of the B. & O.

A. H. Smith, Regional Director of the Eastern Railroads, resigned the Presidency yesterday of the New York Central Railroad and of 125 subsidiary railroads and terminal corporations. The Board of Directors elected W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to succeed him.

Mr. Vanderbilt will not succeed A. H. Smith as the executive manager of the New York Central and the other roads for the Federal Government. It has been stated in dispatches from Washington and is generally understood that the appointee of Secretary McAdoo will be Patrick E. Crowley, now Vice President of the New York Central. Mr. Crowley represented the New York Central in the negotiations carried on between the Board of Managers and the railroad brotherhoods during the wage disputes of the last two years. Mr. Crowley will resign as Vice President if the appointment to operate the New York Central lines for the nation falls on him.

Mr. Smith's resignation followed the order of Director General McAdoo requiring that Federal Administrators of regional railroad systems and of single lines should separate themselves from railroad interests under Federal control in their territory. Mr. Smith's success in managing the New York Central had been such that he had for years been allowed by the Board of Directors to have complete control, and he was regarded as an absolute monarch within his railroad domain.

Mr. Smith was appointed Regional Director by Director General McAdoo on Dec. 28 of last year, immediately after the roads were taken under Federal control, and was the first Regional Director to be named. In addition to running the New York Central and its subsidiaries he had control for the Government of the largest aggregation of railroads ever placed under the operating control of a single man. His region consisted of more than 100 companies and 80,000 miles of main lines, which carried more than one-half of the railroad tonnage of the country. When this was placed under his control he faced the most difficult railroad problem that ever existed in this country, with a coal shortage, freight congestion, and an unprecedented run of bad weather.

Mr. Smith's Record.

One of Mr. Smith's first steps was to prevail upon the Government to abolish priority orders, which practical railroad men asserted to be the basis of the freight congestion, the shipping tieup in American harbors and confusion on the railroads. This was followed by a policy of placing an embargo on shipments except to holders of "consignee permits," which proved that the receiver of freight had a ship or warehouse room waiting for the shipment, so that new freight could not be added to the congestion. Higher demurrage charges were laid by the Railroad Administration, at Mr. Smith's suggestion, to force freight handlers to break up accumulations of freight in rolling stock.

Another policy adopted by Mr. Smith for the purpose of diminishing delays to shipping was that of bringing solid trains, one with wheat, another with merchandise, and a third with raw material, in order that ships carrying mixed cargoes would have an ample supply of all necessary varieties on hand so that a half-loaded vessel would not have to wait for weeks to complete a mixed cargo. He also took the matter of piers, which had been used by railroads for the handling of ties and other gross freight, and turned them over to the Shipping Board for the direct loading of similar freight ships sailing for Europe in convoy. During the first congestion in this port he chartered the Florizel on his own responsibility, assuming the insurance risk personally, and used it for breaking ice, besides sending a fleet of tugs to break up ice in the Kill van Kull, and inducing the Navy Department to break all precedents by using some of their smaller craft for this purpose.

The freight congestion about the Port of New York, which amounted to more than 1,600,000 tons early in the year, has been completely done away with. Recently cars have been furnished to the steel mills to handle 100 per cent. of the greatly increased output, which includes the product of many blast furnaces which had not been in operation for more than a year. The anthracite coal region is receiving 100 per cent. of the cars required, and the bituminous region, which had been averaging about 50 per cent. of the cars needed, is now receiving between 80 and 90 per cent. More coal has been hauled since February of this year than was ever hauled in this country before in a similar period.

Large plans are now under consideration to prevent a breakdown of the railroads during the coming Winter. These plans includes a greatly increased use of the barge canal, which is now among the routes included in the region under the control of Mr. Smith. More than 150 steel barges, each with a carrying capacity practically equivalent to an ordinary freighter, are being built, and the freight handling capacity of the canal will be more than doubled.

Tribute by C. M. Depew.

Mr. Smith is a railroad man who "rose from the tracks." He began his railroad career in 1879 as an office boy in the Lake Shore & Cleveland Company. He soon quit and joined the construction and engineering forces of the company and was at 25 years of age the Superintendent of the Lansing Division of the company and the youngest head of a railroad division in the country. Five years ago he became President of the New York Central lines. Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who presided at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Grand Central yesterday, said afterward:

"Several of the subordinate lines of our system were in a critical condition, both on the material side and on the financial, when Mr. Smith took charge of them. He virtually reconstructed them and brought them rapidly to their present efficient condition. We appreciate deeply that our President was selected as the Eastern Regional Director in the most difficult initial stage of Government control and management for war service. When that task was imposed five months ago the tremendous and unprecedented movement of troops, munitions, food, and other supplies, and the clearing of overloaded lines and terminals in order that ships might be loaded efficiently for transport abroad, meant the relief of a condition so chaotic that it threatened virtual paralysis of transportation. It was a rare achievement that in the consolidation of the scores of different roads and the working of them as one united system the perilous congestion was speedily relieved and the movement of men and material so essential to the efficiency of our Government in this war has been brought to the maximum."

Mr. Smith yesterday relinquished control of the Allegheny Division, which includes the coal-producing region of the East, and the Pocahontas Division, which includes the railroad serving Newport News. Both of these territories were taken out of the Eastern railroads by a recent order by Director General McAdoo. In a telegram sent to the Presidents of the roads in these regions Mr. Smith said:

"In severing my connection with the territory covered by the recently created Allegheny and Pocahontas Regions I want to thank you for the co-operation and assistance which you and the officers and employes of your lines have afforded me during the five trying months through which we have just passed. I am glad to acknowledge as a result of such efforts a practically normal traffic situation as of May 31. I believe that no railroad men in the history of our country were ever called upon to meet more severe conditions, and at a time when the nation faced such a need of service, and I believe that under the circumstances all the transportation possible was furnished and that the crisis of the moment was met. So long as the necessity exists I know that the railroad men will exert themselves to the utmost in serving our armies overseas and our people here."

Mr. Smith yesterday appointed the following Chairmen of committees to deal with questions arising from the recently announced increase in freight rates: Freight Traffic Committee, Eastern Territory, B. Campbell, Chairman, 143 Liberty Street; New England District Freight Committee, L. H. Kentfield, Chairman, South Station, Boston, Mass.; Trunk Line District Freight Committee, H. C. Burnett, Chairman, 143 Liberty Street; Central District Freight Committee, C. J. Brister, Chairman, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.; Central District Coal and Coke Committee, J. C. Venning, Chairman, Pennsylvania Station, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Eastern District Coal and Coke Committee, E. B. Crossley, Chairman, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Penn.

Lee to Manage Penn. R. R.

C. H. Markham, Regional Director of the Allegheny region, announced yesterday that Elisha Lee had been appointed as the Federal Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad and A. W. Thompson as Federal Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Each was, up to the time of his appointment, a Vice President of the railroad which he will manage for the Government. Mr. Markham's announcement was as follows:

"Samuel Rea and Daniel Willard will remain Presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, respectively, in charge of corporate affairs, and Federal managers have been appointed to conduct the operation of those portions of the two railroad systems lying in the Allegheny region. The Federal Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be Elisha Lee, at present Acting Vice President in Charge of Operation. His jurisdiction will embrace the directly operated lines east of Pittsburgh, Erie, and Buffalo, including the main line and branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad proper, the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, and the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad. He will also have jurisdiction over the Pennsylvania Railroad terminals in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh.

"The Federal Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, eastern lines, will be A. W. Thompson, at present Vice President, Traffic and Commercial, of the company. His jurisdiction will embrace the main line and branches of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad east of Pittsburgh, West Virginia, and Pittsburgh, including the terminals in those cities and at the seaboard. The appointment of Federal managers for the other railroad lines embraced in the Allegheny region will be announced at a later date.

"The portions of both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio systems not included in the Allegheny region remain as heretofore, in the Eastern region, under the jurisdiction of Regional Director A. H. Smith. Mr. Lee and Mr. Thompson will assume charge as Federal Managers on June 1. They will sever their corporate connections with both companies, and will devote their entire time and attention to the physical operation of the railroad lines of which they have charge. Mr. Lee will continue to have his headquarters in Philadelphia, and Mr. Thompson in Baltimore."

George W. Stevens, ex-President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, has been appointed Federal Manager of the road. Three short line roads in Virginia have been put under A. C. Needles, Federal Manager of the Norfolk & Western.

Barnard Gives Play for Canteen Unit

Undergraduate students in Barnard College last night raised about $500 for the Barnard Repatriation and Canteen Unit in France by a performance of the "Chinese Lantern" in the gymnasium of Students' Hall on the campus. They are aiding in raising a fund of about $40,000 and the entertainment will be given again tonight.

AUSTRIANS FORCED AMERICAN TO FIGHT

Giuseppe Gabos at Governors Island with Italians Who Also Deserted.

HE APPEALS TO LANSING

Other Soldiers Brought with Him from Russia Have Applied for Service in the Italian Army.

Five officers and 103 enlisted men who had been forced to serve in the Austrian Army arrived on Governors Island a few days ago from the coal mines of Russia and from Siberian prison camps. With one exception, they were citizens of the Trentino, which, though under Austrian domination, is known to every true Italian as Italia Irredenta, the unredeemed provinces. These blue-eyed veterans are now eager to join in the fight against the Central Powers.

The exception is Giuseppe Gabos, 22 years old, who was born near Hazelton, Penn., the son of a naturalized American. He happened to be in the Trentino when the war started and, despite his protests of American citizenship, was told he would either fight for the Austrians or meet the death of "an Italian pig." He was not permitted to communicate with the American Ambassador at Vienna or with any American consular official. Instead he was ordered to Galicia and directed to serve in a Hungarian regiment. The first thing Gabos did on his arrival at Governors Island was to write a letter to Secretary of State Lansing, in which he said:

> With the following brief statement, I am inclosing herewith my own affidavit of myself, and also an affidavit from the parish priest of the place where I was born. I am an American citizen, born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1896. In 1912 I accompanied my father, a naturalized citizen, to Austria, where he went to settle business affairs. We were then to return.
>
> In 1915 I was drafted into the Austrian Army, notwithstanding my protest of American citizenship. In November, 1915, at my first opportunity I deserted to the Russians, by whom I was held a prisoner until my release at the conclusion of the Allied Mission (in 1917) in Russia. This was done because I claimed to be of Italian descent from "Italia Irredente."
>
> From Russia I came here as one of the Italian contingent brought to Governors Island, N.Y., on May 20, 1918. As this contingent will soon leave for Europe, and as I am an American citizen, I wish to establish my identity before it goes, in order that I may remain here. I also wish to enlist in the service of my own country, the United States of America.

On the southern edge of the Governors Island drill ground, not far from the flag-draped chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, are twenty conical tents, the temporary home of the Italian soldiers. In the big tent occupied by Lieutenants Arturo Sachin, Sabastiano Fanzani, Guido Flor, and Carlo Clule and Surgeon Silvio Menestrino, the story of their adventures was told yesterday, with Gabos acting as the interpreter.

Ordered to Eastern Front.

All of the men had been drafted in the first months of the war. They were ordered to the eastern front, and by threes and fours assigned to Hungarian commands. There is no such thing as an Italian regiment in the armies of Austria. The Italians, as the officers pointed out, are, as a rule, placed with the Hungarians, because the Hungarians, "if anything, hate us even worse than do the Austrians." Gabos, speaking for the officers, said:

"It was a case of one torture after another and of insult after insult, for after all, we were only Italians, and all Italians, to the Austrian and Hungarian, are pigs. The Italian drafted man was treated as the lowest of beasts. The most trivial offense brought the most severe punishment. One of the favorite means of torture was to tie the arms behind the back and then to string the man up until he stood on tip toe and leave him in that position until he was exhausted. Sometimes they beat them with whips and sticks. Always they jeered and called us names.

"Another form of torture was to tie a man's hands to his ankles and leave him in that position for hours at a time. Sometimes they ended the suffering.

"Here another Italian officer spoke up: "I have seen our men," he said, "tied to posts in front of the wire entanglements in Galicia, where they were in the line of fire, and where escape from deadly was practically impossible. They were tied with their faces to the Russians, and the Russians had no alternative but to keep on firing. An Italian whose offense had been to take an extra piece of bread from the commissary, or to forget himself and say he was an Italian, stood there until the machine guns got him and he died. Not one out of 100 Italians subjected to this form of punishment ever escaped.

"I know they destroyed the property of old Italians back in the Trentino, because, they said, some soldier member of that family had not been true to the Emperor. On the march when an Italian faltered because of thirst or lack of food they kicked him along until he fell, and then shoved him to the side of the road."

One officer told of several Italians being executed when they became exhausted and were unable to keep up with the column. On another occasion one of them said a soldier had been shot and killed by an officer for leaving the line to get a drnik of water.

Treated Well by Czechs.

"The only people who treated us like human beings were the Bohemians and the Czechs," said Gabos, "for, like us, they hate the Austrians and Hungarians. I am told that more than 300,000 Czechs have deserted. I saw a whole regiment desert on the Galician front and fire back into the Austrian lines as they retreated into the Russian lines. The Czech is going to give the Austro-Hungarians all that is coming to them when they get the chance, and they are going to get it some day."

Gabos said that his father, like himself, was drafted into the Austrian Army. He has not seen nor heard from him in over three years, and does not know what fate has befallen him. The Russians, the men on Governors Island said, had treated them as enemies and not as friends. Gabos was sixteen months in a coal mine, and others were similarly employed either in the mines or on farms. With his companions, he said, he crossed Siberia to Vladivostok, when they boarded an American transport which brought them to San Francisco.

Every one of the men, except Gabos, has applied for service in the Italian Army, and it is unofficially stated that their request has already been approved in Rome. There were 2,400 other Italians at Vladivostok waiting for a chance to sail for the United States or for Italy, Gabos said, when he left for San Francisco.

FOOD BOARD CUTS JUNE MILK PRICES

Consumer Gets Small Reduction on Some Grades—Potato Receiver's License Revoked.

A reduction of half a cent to a cent a quart in the prices of milk for June was agreed upon at a meeting of the Federal Milk Commission yesterday. According to the changes adopted by the commission, the price to be charged to stores for Grade B loose milk, which was 9 cents a quart in May, shall be not more than 8 cents per quart in June. The price to be charged to consumers by stores for Grade B bottled milk shall be 12 cents per quart instead of 13 cents as in May. Grade B bottled milk, delivered in pint bottles to the consumer, will cost one-half cent less in June, or 6½ cents instead of 7 cents.

The prices which remain unchanged are the following:

Grade B bottled milk delivered to the consumer, 13 cents per quart, 7 cents per pint; Grade A milk delivered to the consumer, 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint; Grade B bottled milk to stores, 11 cents per quart, 6½ cents per pint. Milk delivered in wholesale lots to hotels and restaurants, per 10-gallon can, shall be 9½ cents per quart; for less than 10-gallon lots delivered, 10 cents per quart.

Among those present at the conference of the Federal Milk Commission yesterday were Dr. W. H. Jordan, Chairman; Judge Lamb of Washington, and Commissioners Mitchell, Williams, Schiff, Brown, Kittredge, Dow, Fuller, and Lewis.

The Federal Food Board yesterday recommended revocation for the period of the war of the license of C. F. Dilello of 19 Spruce Street, Yonkers.

OPEN MUSIC SHOW TONIGHT.

Gov. Whitman to Speak at Grand Central Palace Exhibition.

Governor Whitman is announced to speak at the opening of the National Music Show this evening in the Grand Central Palace, the first exhibition of its kind on so large a scale to be held in New York. Daily meetings of organizations in the music trade will be a feature of the show, which is to continue until next Saturday, June 8. The entire gate receipts for the week will go for the purchase of 100 phonograph and piano-player records and musical instruments for the army and navy, through the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

The twenty-second annual convention of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association will be held during the first three days of the show, with an executive session Sunday night, and business sessions Monday and Tuesday mornings in the convention hall of the Grand Central Palace, and a dinner Monday evening at the New York Athletic Club. The Piano Association of Music Roll Manufacturers will meet in the convention hall on Monday afternoon. There will be meetings of the National Association of Piano Merchants on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings at the Palace, with a dinner Thursday evening at the Hotel Biltmore and a round-table luncheon on Friday. The National Piano Travelers Association will meet Wednesday, and will hold its annual beefsteak dinner that evening at the Piano Club. There are also a Conference on Better Business next Thursday, and on Friday a session of the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce.

INTERBORO ASKS $37,700,000

Applies to War Finance Corporation for Three-Year Loan.

Application has been made to the War Finance Corporation by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for a loan of $37,700,000 for a period of three years. The money is needed for completing the equipment of the new subways and for elevated extensions.

The loan, if granted, is to be secured with $39,489,000 of first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the company which are now held in the treasury. The Public Service Commission has already granted the company permission to issue the bonds.

It was learned last night that the War Finance Corporation had the matter of the loan under advisement and that probably the company would be told to go to its banks for the money, that the banks could then ask the corporation for a loan, if granted, the usual discount would have to be paid. This is the method that will probably be adopted.

It is known that the Public Service Commission is very anxious that the company should get the money in order that the rapid transit work might be hastened. Several million dollars of the amount needed is necessary because of extra work done by the company and because of the increased cost of materials.

SECURE RESERVED SEATS TODAY. THE EVENT OF THE DECADE.

POLO GROUNDS
156th St. & 8th Ave.
Next Sunday
Afternoon at 3 o'cl.
MONSTER THRIFT FESTIVAL
ELIJAH with 10,000 Voices
Lieut. John Philip Sousa, U. S. N. R. F. Sousa's Band. 300 Musicians
THRIFT PRICES, 50c, $1, $1.25
IN THRIFT STAMPS. NO WAR TAX.
TICKETS on Sale Today Until 4 P. M. at Metropolitan Opera House, the Hippodrome, and 20 Agencies.
TOMORROW
Polo Grounds Ticket Offices open at 12:30. Gates open at 1 P. M.
ENTIRE proceeds for the National War Savings Committee for Greater New York (Educational Fund).

TYSON & CO.
GOOD SEATS FOR D. W. GRIFFITH'S "HEARTS OF THE WORLD," AT THE 44TH STREET THEATRE.
On Sale at All of Our Offices.

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TICKET AGENCY—1497 BROADWAY.
Good Seats Can Be Secured for D. W. GRIFFITH'S "HEARTS OF THE WORLD" at the 44TH STREET THEATRE.

FREE—All parents and children call at Shubert Theatre June 2nd, 2 o'clock, to be introduced to FANTE UNCLE SAM'S miniature army, and become a real Fan of our Country.

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WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2. 46th St.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
A ROUND-UP OF TOP-LINERS.

ASTOR 45th and B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
Broadway's Snappiest Summery Musical Comedy
Rock-A-Bye Baby
DELIGHTFULLY DARING

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece
OH, LADY! LADY!!

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
SEVENTEEN
SIXTH MONTH.

39TH ST. THEA. near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. TODAY 2:15.
WM. HODGE A Cure for Curables
LAST 2 TIMES.

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
PASSED 238TH TIME.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

LAST 2 TIMES SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way
Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Today 2:15.
LIONEL BARRYMORE
in THE COPPERHEAD.

Beginning NEXT MON. NIGHT
BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN
in GETTING TOGETHER
with PERCIVAL KNIGHT and a Company of 100, including Lieut. Gitz Rice. SEATS NOW.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
IN EYES OF YOUTH

CASINO Theatre, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Clifton Crawford in Fancy Free
Harry Conor—Ray Raymond—Marjorie Gateson.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:30.
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME
Famous "Spy" Play—Star Cast.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20.
BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN NEW YORK
LOMBARDI, Ltd. With LEO CARRILLO

Loew's 7th Ave. At 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c to 75c.
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ASTOR THEATRE. SPECIAL TOMORROW NIGHT
BENEFIT FOR ARMY AND NAVY CANTEEN.
(Auspices of Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense.)
ALL STAR CAST
"ROCK-A-BYE-BABY" COMPANY
Donald Brian — Hipolita Lazaro
Clifton Crawford — Florence Moore
Dolly Sisters — Sophie Tucker
Ernest Truex — Harry Fox
Fannie Brice — Adele Rowland
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Harry Kelly — W. C. Field
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Carl Randall — Constance Binney
Arthur Albro and girl number from "Maytime," Arnaut Bros., Edmund Hayes & Co.
Jerome Kerne (Composer of "Oh Boy," "Very Good Eddie," "Lady, Lady," and "Rock-a-Bye-Baby")
POPULAR PRICES: 50c to $2.00

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., June 6, 8:15.
Concert by the Famous
French Military Band
(Musique Militaire Francaise)
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ENGAGEMENT LIMITED TO FOUR MORE NIGHTS AND THREE MATINEES.
No perf. Sunday. Mats. Today, Mon. (Prof.) & Wed.

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DOLLY SISTERS | Have You Seen | THE DOOLEYS?
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CONTINUOUS DAILY THEREAFTER 2 to 11 P.M.
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LUDENDORFF'S MEMORANDUM?

Obviously, it is not the text of the military treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary that the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung has published. Various phrases are inappropriate, too, or impossible in a treaty. "Only thus," for instance, "the future war shall be of brief duration; for had the armies of both allies been in this condition in 1914, this war would have ended long ago." On the other hand, The Evening Post goes too far in assuming that "the strong presumption is that some newspaperman has been giving his imagination free range." Any German newspaperman who gave his imagination free range on so cardinal a public policy, who deliberately "faked" a "treaty" between the two empires, would soon have to cool his heels in prison. Besides, the concoctor and inventor of the "treaty" would at least have knowledge enough to clothe his work of imagination in formal diplomatic language.

Presumably the Deutsche Volks-Zeitung did not pretend to publish "the text of the treaty." It is the London dispatch which assumes that the text was published. We know from various dispatches that there was ill-feeling between the civil and the military chiefs of Germany as to the making of the treaty at German Great Headquarters. In normal times the Foreign Office would have been entrusted with the work. The "military masters of Germany" are the German Government at present. Von Kuehlmann protested in vain, as he has frequently protested. His dissatisfaction has been recorded in dispatches. Is it not entirely possible that he or some other Foreign Office functionary has appealed to the public against the strategarchy, by furnishing the memorandum drawn up by his rival Ludendorff as the basis of the military treaty?

So considered, the phrase we have quoted is perfectly congruent. The alleged "seven articles," viewed in this light, are the heads of a possible treaty, expressing with characteristic Prussian brutality, touched here and there with German sentimentalism—"the allied troops shall be brought into contact with each other for the purpose of educating them to mutual esteem, love, and appreciation"—the serfdom of Austria-Hungary to Germany. "This principle shall guide the training of future officers, and an exchange of officers shall be organized between the German and the Austro-Hungarian armies, so that Austro-Hungarian officers may, as occasion requires, command German troops, and vice versa"; doesn't that read like genuine Ludendorffian? The regulations for the allied troops "shall be drawn up according to one common principle, the initiative of which shall be left principally to Germany," sounds genuinely Ludendorffian, too, almost grotesquely Prussian.

True or false, the terms of the memorandum, if it is a memorandum, express the fact, present and future, if Germany wins and if Austria is not disrupted by internal revolution and the formation of national unitary states by her oppressed nationalities, of the relation of the two empires. The Kaiser Karl can see his position, unless it is settled otherwise by the clauses of the actual treaty, as to become something like the King of Saxony, something less than the King of Bavaria. Austria will have to be content with membership in a greater Bundesrat. We cannot imagine the lordly chauvinistic Magyar putting up permanently with vassalage to Germany. Instead of the Dual Monarchy, there would be two monarchies. Would Hungary end up with the position of a German colony?

In view of the united separatism of the Czechs, Slovaks, Jugoslavs,

and the tottering condition of Austria-Hungary, the attempt to set it on its feet by military serfdom to Germany seems like a vision of German megolomania. That serfdom exists. That Germany has forced on Austria-Hungary a military-economic alliance on new and rigid terms is a fact. Whether or not the military terms set forth in what we have called Ludendorff's memorandum have been followed exactly in the treaty, the fact of the renewal of the alliance on German terms is known. In her desperate plight, Austria-Hungary must accept such conditions as the overweening arrogance of the German military Government chooses to impose. The young Emperor, "Charles the Sudden," may deem himself lucky if the Hapsburgs are not mediatized.

True or false, and however industriously denied, this memorandum must cause a wide stir in the two empires and the world. It recalls attention to the most gigantic military despotism, the German preparation for new wars and completer domination that German triumph means. If there are any friends of other than a German peace left in Germany, the "alliance" emphasizes the intolerable future that a German peace would insure. This military alliance sharpens the resolve of the enemies of the Hapsburg Monarchy in that monarchy, and they are the majority of its inhabitants, to be free from a moribund tyranny propped up now by German, as once for a brief time by Russian, bayonets. It edges the determination of all the foes of Germany to resist and conquer the German overlordship of the world.

Will "dear Sixtus" write a letter of compliments to his unfortunate brother-in-law?

This is no treaty, and yet the terms of it may be "well found."

TWO POLITICAL AMBITIONS.

Mysterious and mighty is the Anti-Saloon League, a sort of co-ordinate or superior branch of government, State and national. It gives valuable advice and directions to Legislatures and Congresses. It lambasts Legislatures. It passes laws and amendments. Great it must be. Good we must believe it to be. In this State it takes the form of Mr. William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. What he says is well said, if sometimes not too amene. And what he does is well done, and his league's Board of Directors approves his sayings and doings.

Not long ago Mr. Anderson fell upon Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan had consented to be President of the National Dry Federation, whatever that may be. At any rate, it is an organization not visèd by Mr. Anderson; and he reproached and buffeted Mr. Bryan, a veteran Dry, who must have been singing "Water for Me, Bright Water for Me," when Mr. Anderson's lips still dripped with milk. He said that Mr. Bryan was using prohibition to further his political ambitions, the continued existence of which, if they continue to exist, are a marvel to most of us. Well, of course, Mr. Anderson's Board of Directors sustains him in his accusation, sustains him also in lading out butter to Governor Whitman for his work in behalf of local option, "his outspoken stand in favor of ratification" of the prohibition amendment, "his ringing message" on "the referendum fraud," and so on. In short, the merely suspected use of prohibition for political purposes by Mr. Bryan is a sin and a shame. Governor Whitman's obvious, constant, and almost pathetically amusing lip service to prohibition for the sake of his political ambitions is virtuous, unselfish, noble, and never enough to be praised.

Were the Anti-Saloon League not so tragically solemn, some of us might be irreverent enough to find it essentially humorous.

THIS CITY'S POSTAL SERVICE.

A spokesman for the Post Office Department on Wednesday charged the New York Merchants' Association with unfairness in its criticism of the postal service throughout the United States, as shown by tests with thousands of letters, sent to many cities. The facts and figures were so abundant and specific that they are not to be avoided by an attack upon the good faith of the statements. The Post Office has its own point of view, and is entitled to express it. When the Post Office produces facts and figures contradictory of the Merchants' Association, equal attention will be paid to them. Meanwhile, the statements of the Merchants' Association stand unanswered, although impugned by those whom they condemn, as is natural.

But this week the Merchants' Association makes further detailed charges respecting the postal tubes in this city which are equally worth attention by the Post Office Department. The association supplies an affidavit by George A. Gardner, formerly an Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and a member of the department's committee of inquiry into the tube service throughout the country, and especially in New York. Mr. Gardner deposes that he resigned his duties on the department's committee because of the perfunctory and prejudiced methods of the investigators who condemned the tubes on behalf of the department. Only minutes were given to the inquiry in several cities, and the procedure was in support of predetermined decision hostile to the tubes.

When the Post Office impugns the findings of the Merchants' Association in that manner it will be necessary to give the same attention to the allegations of the Post Office as now it is necessary to give to the sworn statements of the association. The findings and disclosures of the association do not stand unsupported. Committees of Congress have reached similar conclusions, but in less convincing form. Three Senators signed a statement challenging the truth of the department's statements, and supporting their findings by experts who examined and reported upon the work of the tubes. That was in 1915, and the department has not reformed since. On the contrary, as the case against it gathers strength with lapse of time, the procedure increasingly is to impute motives and to ignore facts.

The entire country has a grievance against the Post Office, but New York's grievance is greatest. The Post Office makes greater profits in this city than it does in the entire country, if it can be said really to make any true profits on a real accounting. Yet the department will not, if it can help it, allow this city to have the use of tubes which are said to carry 10,000,000 of the city's 20,000,000 letters daily. The department does not produce evidence of dissatisfaction with the tube service anywhere, and there is almost unlimited evidence of satisfaction to all except to the Post Office. Yet New York is to be deprived of its tubes, which earn their keep so handsomely, if the department can manage it.

Why does the Post Office act with such an appearance of malice toward New York? Can it be that this city is punished because the Merchants' Association asserts facts so difficult of disproof that the Post Office takes its revenge instead of reforming the conditions complained of? Why not have a Congressional investigation which shall investigate, and explain the department's inexplicable action, and not register a predetermined decision? A decision on the merits is all that is asked, but the merits cannot be known from the Post Office Department.

A NATIONAL ANTI-POLLUTION LAW.

The pending River and Harbor bill contains a clause forbidding the pollution of navigable waters which is so clearly patterned upon the New York law that a chapter from New York experience is worth citing. When Mr. Hughes was Governor he exacted an agreement from the New York offenders against cleanliness that they would alter their offensive procedure in six months. It was the hardest sort of work to get their promise to reform, and they protested that it would be excessively costly. Instead of its costing them anything, the same protestants are now selling the products of their wastes for $55 a ton, with an unlimited demand for use in iron foundries. Other recovered products of wastes are selling at various prices per gallon for use as a road binder, for tanning leather, and other processes of manufacture. Another by-product is used in hospital work, and alcohol is produced from the wastes of mechanical pulp refuse.

It took years to convince our manufacturers that acids and gases had market value, although their strength was such that it corroded the paint on ships, and even of houses along the polluted rivers of New Jersey. The engineers of the War Department are now making a similar discovery regarding the corrosive discharges into Federal waters. Their investigations were confined mostly to the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and they assert that the mines, coal washers, and mills discharge into those rivers 6,500 tons of acids each day.

These acids damage the hulls and boilers of steamboats and submerged parts of Government locks and dams. Fixtures which ought to have remained almost as good as new are found after a few years to be nearly useless, and to require renewal. Boilers which used to last twenty years, under recent conditions of pollution last only ten years. This single item in this comparatively small district amounts to $25,000 a year. Government locks and dams are injured on one river $25,000 a year, on another $82,000. These are official calculations, leading up to the conclusion: "The proper conservation of purely Federal interests requires legislation by means of which this evil may be limited and corrected."

It may be added that in this year the pollution should especially be stopped, because these polluting wastes abound with products useful in war. The stoppage of the pollution will rather aid than interfere with the manufacture of war essentials, and will make money for those compelled to reforms which their own sense of decency and economy ought to impose without legislation. It is idle to say that pure water is an impossibility. There are trout in the Thames, although the works and population along its banks are worse than along our Hudson. That the stoppage of pollution makes progress is attested by the return of North River shad this year. They are better worth talking about than the Thames trout, for they have food and market values, while the English trout are merely game fish. It hardly can be supposed that the New York anti-polluters ex-

pected the results their work is now realising, but they must be encouraged to broaden rather than to cease their efforts, now that their New York work is so nearly done.

THE DESERTERS.

"The Government," said Director General McAdoo in his telegram to the heads of railroad shopmen's organizations, "cannot be coerced or intimidated by any of its employés." Yet the men who "walked out" at Alexandria, Va., and Rock Island, Ill., seem to have planned to intimidate and coerce the United States Government. They could not have misconceived their status. They knew that a Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, composed equally of representative labor men and representative railroad officers, had been created to hear petitions and complaints and redress grievances, if any existed. They had greeted with satisfaction, indeed with rapture, the announcement of the Director General that $300,000,000 was to be appropriated to increase the wages of railroad employés, the money to be provided by increases of freight and passenger rates, which the people of the United States would have to pay.

And, finally, these striking machinists understood that the railroads had been taken over as a war measure and that it was as much their duty to stick to their posts in the industrial army as it was the duty of American soldiers to stay in the trenches and fight the battles of their country, though they died on the field.

As Mr. McAdoo told the heads of the labor organizations, so that they would reason with the recalcitrants, the strike of the machinists has made "a very painful impression on the public mind." It amounts to resentment. Millions of people who are not as well paid as the railroad shopmen cheerfully make sacrifices and stint and save to buy Liberty bonds and contribute to the Red Cross; these people go uncomplainingly about their work, endure discomfort and even hardship, and whatever they can do to prove their patriotism is done in the same spirit that animates the soldier at the front. Indeed, they are all soldiers in the common cause, united for country and victory. To them the spectacle of these railroad machinists, who have become employés of the Government as war workers, refusing to do the day's work looks like desertion in the face of the enemy and flagrant disloyalty.

The Director General's address to the railroad men of the country will be scanned in vain for one dictatorial or minatory word. It is so fair, so reasonable, so unanswerable in its logic, that it should be posted in every railroad shop and terminal in the country. So complete is the protection of the Government's employés in their rights and interests that there can never be any provocation to abandon its service as a means of obtaining redress for a grievance. If a grievance should develop under the tremendous strain which the transportation system is now undergoing, the adjustment board will give the remonstrants a "square deal." The war cannot be won decisively unless the railroad men stick to the jobs and do an honest day's work. They know it, and they cannot malinger or desert, or in any way embarrass the Government, without giving aid to the enemy, and that cannot and will not be tolerated.

HOLLAND AND THE GERMANS.

For the relief of Holland our Government recently decided to release 1,700,000 bushels of American wheat. Preparations were made for sending three cargoes at once, with the condition that when the vessels left our ports three ships of equal capacity should start for the United States from Holland, where 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping are lying in idleness. Reports from Washington on the 21st said the Dutch Government had been asked to send the three ships in exchange without delay. On the same day came news from The Hague that the Government there had forbidden the departure of Dutch ships from any port in Holland. Germany had refused to give safe conduct for them and had seized the steamship Megrez, chartered by the Government to bring a cargo of wood from Sweden. Several more have since been seized and are now in a German port.

Our dispatches of the 22d from Washington said it was understood that the Government's prohibition would not prevent the sailing of the three exchange ships. So far as can be learned, however, neither the wheat carriers nor the ships to be sent in exchange for them have begun to cross the Atlantic. To the restraint imposed by official decree has been added fear of submarine torpedoes. Some say that Germany's purpose is to compel acceptance by Holland of harsh terms in a new economic agreement. Unofficial reports assert that these include German control of Dutch shipping after the war.

The Dutch people need this wheat and other food which our Government offers to them. This has been shown clearly in the special correspondence of The Times relating to inquiries made by a competent observer in cities and towns which he recently visited. Working men and women are suffering from hunger weakness, children are giving up their lives, and the tuberculosis death rate is rising. Many cattle were killed last year for lack of fodder. Fish are scarce, our correspondent says, "because of the "number of fishing vessels which "have been either sunk by floating "mines or seized by the Germans and "taken into their ports." He might have included those shelled by German gunboats and bombed by German airplanes. But Holland's Minister of Agriculture, "universally believed to "favor Germany and to be doing "everything in his power for her," permits a large salmon to be sent to Berlin every morning for the Kaiser's table. Only by Germany's threats has the reception of food supplies from this country in the last two months been prevented. If food ships now do not cross the ocean, or if while approaching the coast of Holland they are torpedoed or captured and taken to German ports, the Dutch people will easily place responsibility for their losses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Westerners Do Things Thoroughly.

Out in South Dakota they do not make, as in some other States, two bites at the German-language cherry—do not content themselves with not starting any more new German classes in the public schools and leaving the propagandists of Kaiserism almost free to do what they please elsewhere. In South Dakota, it seems, they have a body called the State Council of Defense, to which the Legislature at its last session intrusted, apparently, power enough to do about anything that comes within the large domain suggested by its name. At any rate, this council has just issued an order that has the force of a law, and the order is to the effect that in South Dakota, until further notice, no church services shall be conducted in the German language, no speaker or lecturer shall use it in a public address, and no school of any sort, public or private, shall employ it as a means of instruction or expression.

In Iowa even more far-reaching prohibitions against German have been issued in the shape of a proclamation by Governor Harding, duly signed, sealed, and delivered. This document not only contains all the bans imposed by the South Dakota Council of Defense, but it adds several others. They include commands that nobody shall talk German in trains, street cars, or other places of public assemblage or in communication by telephone.

In neither State has there been an explicit declaration that newspapers shall not be printed in the German language within the State boundaries or imported from outside. Just why the exception was made it is hard to understand.

That action so drastic should have been taken in these States is somewhat surprising, and still more surprising is it that the action should have been taken without exciting any audible protests from the many people of German birth or near descent who live in these two States. Evidently the West, or that part of it, at least, no longer thinks of the war as something of no great interest, thousands of miles away. That idea, if the West ever had it, has been abandoned, and this treatment of the German language is not the only indication the East has received of late that perhaps, instead of having to teach the West the truth about the war, it might profit by taking a few lessons from those whom it had supposed to be its rather backward pupils.

Gardening Is Much Like Work.

One of our correspondents, writing with agronomical wisdom, has taken pains to warn all and sundry amateur war gardeners that there is more to the raising of even the smallest crop of vegetables than the digging up of a piece of ground, the dropping therein of some seeds, and then sitting down or going about other business till the time comes for gathering the harvest.

Gardening is not as easy as that. Plants of all kinds require food just as much as animals do, and while those of the sort called "weeds" are hardy, vigorous, and self-reliant enough to flourish unassisted almost anywhere, that is not true of any species welcome in gardens. All these have been coddled, protected, and diverted from attending to what may be called their own private interests through so many centuries of domestication that they are now lamentably unfitted for survival in the struggle for existence. If left to themselves, they are a helpless lot, and either die after the briefest of fights against competing neighbors or else they degenerate into what, from the human point of view, is complete worthlessness. In some cases the change is reversion, not degeneration, but the difference is appreciable only to the botanist. Under either name it means no crop.

The farmer and the professional market gardener know how little likely is the amateur to give to his hopefully started little vegetable plot the unremitting attention by which alone any of its crops can be brought to the table in edible condition. Therefore they incline to the belief that as a rule the new "war gardens" will add nothing to the country's supply of food, but will, on the contrary, cause the waste of not a little valuable seed. That judgment is probably too harsh, but it has a basis of fact, and the amateur who is not willing or able to fertilize his garden properly, cultivate his vegetables assiduously, and guard them from their innumerable enemies is certainly doomed to suffer cruel disappointment when he balances his accounts in the Fall.

Another Hospital Bombarded.

When the commander of a German airplane raid on a British hospital was brought down and captured, the other day, he said, in reply to questions, that he had no desire to kill wounded men and their nurses and doctors, but that if the British would build their hospitals near railway tracks they must expect to have them bombarded. Of this plea in mitigation and avoidance, the most that Philip Gibbs found to say was that its truth could not be disproved.

Now that American hospitals far behind the lines have been assailed from the air with both bombs and machine guns, and on two successive nights, perhaps the difficulty of absolutely proving intention remains, but the evidence of intention is quite strong enough to convict in almost any court—in any court not German, that is—and the problem for solution is in relation to the German reason, and not in relation to the German purpose.

In other words, why do the Germans attack hospitals? From the military standpoint, the effect of even a successful raid of this sort is next to nothing. On the other hand, the Germans cannot be unaware that every such exploit increases the anger and hatred of which they are already the objects.

The theory that they enjoy doing what they know will be most offensive to other peoples is one not to be hastily dismissed. If they did not, why have they bombarded Rheims Cathedral, month after month, and why have they committed many another crime for which no better motive is known or even imaginable?

HARVARD'S ROLL OF HONOR.

A Protest Against Including the Names of Two German Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Harvard roll of honor as printed in The Boston Transcript contains the names of two German soldiers who are to be honored on Memorial Day. I have telegraphed to President Lowell asking him to take my boy's name off the list.

The seriousness of the situation lies in this: That the hand of German propaganda can be seen in the memorial. It is an attempt to give Germany national respectability; and unless this be resisted now, we shall have at a later day a Harvard arch or Harvard chapel in which the two Germans will be assigned a niche.

Harvard was the original home of the German propaganda; but it is almost incredible that this influence should be strong enough at the present time to lead the Harvard Corporation to insult the American volunteers who gave their lives in the fight for the world's freedom, by coupling them with German soldiers. I ask the aid of all who care for Harvard's reputation in expunging either the Germans or the Americans from Harvard's roll of honor.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

New York, May 30, 1918.

French and English United.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A little incident of large significance is that related by the distinguished French Academician, Jean Richepin, in the course of a lecture delivered in Paris under the auspices of the Universite des Annales, and reported in its Journal. Some English officers, coming upon the spot where Jeanne d'Arc was burned, noticed a wounded French soldier standing there in meditation. The Englishmen doffed their caps, and, after depositing some flowers upon the place, clasped the hand of their comrade in arms and exclaimed in as good French as they could muster: "Grande Francaise, grande! Nous beaucoup love pour elle." ("A great Frenchwoman! We have great love for her." This incident was originally related by the French soldier himself.

It is noteworthy as a glimpse of the nobility of the comradeship in arms of two peoples who, though enemies in the past, were, however, generous enemies, because there existed in both of them the character and qualities which enable enmity as well as friendship to be placed upon a high moral plane—a plane quite impossible of attainment by a people which gloats over the sinking of a Lusitania, which glories in the crushing of a nation which stood up for right and honor, and which insults God by accepting as His instrument a soulless body.

A. U. N. CAMERA.

New York, May 30, 1918.

The Kaiser as "the Master Builder."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position of Emperor William of Germany is analogous to that of Ibsen's character, Halvard Solness, whom a Danish critic thus describes:

It is the old fighter looking back, surveying his long working day, measuring what has been gained and counting the cost. * * * Solness now finds himself "on top," but filled with a secret uneasiness and fear for his greatness. He feels he must summon all his Titanic power and will to "overdo himself," that he may keep the proud position he has attained and not lose ground to the younger generation.

The militaristic and Pan German party is William's Hilda. "The Kaiser is here; things will go on again." His Hilda is urging him on to the tower to hang his wreath and so crown her Princess. He has reached the summit, Hilda is waving to him his wife's scarf, after that more tried and sensible person had endeavored in vain to keep him from "on top." Nobody but the "Master Builder" should be allowed to build, nobody should even dare to compete with him, was the philosophy of the too ambitious Hilda.

The next episode is Solness's dramatic plunge to earth. R. K.

New York, May 31, 1918.

As to "Rent Profiteering."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In relation to the matter of "rent profiteering" which has been charged against property owners we know of absolutely no cases of the kind.

While rents have been raised, houses that we have charge of have been raised from 5 to 10 per cent., which will not meet the extra charges for labor of all kinds in making repairs and improvements to the property.

The Government pays painters $7 a day, consequently the supply of painters for private work is small and the prices proportionately high. Lead and oil have increased 100 per cent. in price. Wallpaper prices have increased.

The cost of metals and lead pipes used in plumbing work has increased tremendously, as has the cost of labor for this work.

Labor has increased in running a building, and coal for steam heat and hot water from $5.85 to $9.80 per ton, and during the late Winter often higher than this.

The price of glass has increased, and in fact every material and class of labor used in keeping up property has increased a tremendous amount.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.

New York, May 28, 1918.

Delaware's Red Cross Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your editorial article of today, "Over the Top for the Red Cross." You mention with appreciation several localities which have made astonishing contributions over their allotment. But the little State of Delaware has no mention, though it leads the Union in its gifts. Asked for $500,000, Delaware subscribes $3,129,500—more than four times its quota—and, with a population of about 200,000, numbers over 57,000 subscribers—more than $10 per capita subscribed, more than 25 per cent. of the population participating! Can you beat it?

FREDERICK M. KIRKUS.

Lancaster, Penn., May 30, 1918.

TO RUSSIA.

Magnificent, untrained, unconscious of your power,
Caught in the meshes of the Teuton's lies and gold,
Break through the net—shake off its stifling hold.
Strike out! 'Tis Freedom's hour!

Oppressed, and blinded by your age-old night of woe,
With mighty limbs benumbed, with brain and heart dismayed,
Your path befogged, uncertainty essayed,
Not back, but forward go!

A world rejoiced for you, when first your beacons flamed
In sign of your new birth to Freedom's purer air;
A saddened world grows sick with gray despair
To find your ardors tamed.

Redeem that new-found faith! Distinguish Right from Wrong!
Bid Honor arm and nerve your weakened hands to fight
On Freedom's side against malignant Might!
Great Russia, rise—be strong!

MARIE L. MCLAUGHTON.

Brooklyn, May 30, 1918.

BRITISH LABOR LOYAL.

Member of the American Mission Praises Its Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers may be glad to have some details in addition to those already published of the successful issue in Great Britain and France of the American Labor Mission of which I was a member.

We were the first, in fact I understand we are the only civilians, who have seen British tanks in course of manufacture. We received every facility to visit ammunition, shell, ordnance, and airplane plants. We saw the women at work in factories of all kinds, and were privileged to judge as to their efficiency as workers, their attitude toward the war, the hardships of the work, and the comforts it has been possible to provide for them. Everywhere in Great Britain, from the highest officials to the most humble citizens, tribute is paid to the women. The usual statement is that except for the wonderful work and the great sacrifices on the part of the women of both France and Great Britain the war would have already been lost; that except for the material contributions they have made in factory and shop in the production of cots, uniforms, shells, and war material of all kinds, conduct of railroads, tramcars and automobiles and other such work they have done, releasing man power for the front, the Allies could not possibly have held as they have.

We visited the Grand Fleet of Great Britain, a fleet that is literally the savior of America and the world. You would not be going to bed in peace and comfort here in New York tonight except for this grand fleet. We found our own warships there working in closest harmony with the British. We had trips through the ship building plants, taken inside the latest submarines; nothing was denied us.

Much is expected of America. Our task is big, but the cause is worthy. No other thing for the moment matters. It is a task that cannot be performed unless each American, in the army and navy and out, in official life and out, does his utmost. The army and the chosen officials realize their duties and are performing wonderfully. I only hope the individual citizen may realize the need of his efforts. Red Cross, Liberty Bonds, taxes, yes, but more. Produce food, save food, hasten transportation, do not use our transportation facilities unnecessarily; produce in factory and shop every possible unit of production. Co-operate, do not criticise. Help, do not hinder. Each must determine for himself what he can do and then do it. War is our one and only business today, if we but knew it.

E. T. MEREDITH,
Publisher Successful Farming, Member American Mission to Great Britain and France.

New York, May 30, 1918.

TWO YEARS OF FRENCH.

A Teacher Finds His Boys Do Learn Something.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to take up the cudgels in defense of the modern language teachers? Recently there appeared in The Times the following two statements, written by different persons:

Language teaching in the public schools is, and of necessity must be, little better than a farce.

At least 99 per cent. of our high school boys or girls, with the present perverse and faulty method of teaching foreign languages in use in our schools, never reach that stage where they could really enjoy their Heine, Maupassant, Cervantes, or Dante in the original.

Now, from these quotations it would appear that modern language teaching is a free target for any man's ridicule. Leaving aside the accuracy of the "99 per cent.," I should like to ask, what is demanded of modern language instruction? Are we expected to make American boys into native Frenchmen in two or three years? I am a teacher of French. I know that boys in the French classes of our school can, in spite of the assertion quoted above, read French authors in the original with pleasure. They can, after two years of study, read the French newspapers with ease. They can carry on simple conversation in French. Many of them have recently had much pleasure in frequent and long talks with the French sailors whose acquaintance they have made on the streets. They have written letters to the French orphans for whose support they have contributed, letters which compare favorably with the English letters written in reply by the French boys.

If these are insignificant results, I should like to ask whether they are any less satisfactory than the results obtained in other fields of instruction. Is the modern language teaching less effective than other teachings? If a boy after studying French for five hours a week for two years or three can't "really enjoy his Maupassant in the original," which I deny, can he either, after his study of mathematics, qualify as a finished mathematician? Or do our teachers of science turn out, or expect to turn out, expert chemists and physicists? Can even our English teachers produce results that will satisfy the ordinary business employer? And in Latin and Greek, which the writer of one of the above quotations would have replace the modern languages in the schools, what has been the situation? Has it not been notoriously true that teaching of the classics has signally failed to produce even the most meagre results? How many have been the students, even in the palmy days of classical instruction, when Latin was studied year after year with the utmost intensity, who could even read a Latin book when they got through, to say nothing of writing creditable Latin?

No, if modern language instruction is ineffective, then all secondary teaching is equally so. As a matter of fact, in no line of teaching has there been greater advance than in just that of the modern languages. The trouble is that our critics demand too much of the secondary school. They expect results which would do credit to the college. It is galling to those of us who know only too well the many and great limitations that the teachers in our public schools must work under thus to hear the results of their work summarily condemned in a few words of lofty and, as we believe, unfounded criticism.

HARVEY J. SWANN,
Boys' High School.

Brooklyn, May 31, 1918.

A Name for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In casting about for an appropriate title for this terrible world war the fact must not be overlooked that the name selected must be such that people from the uttermost ends of the earth may readily know the author's name. Let us read the title clear and call it "The Prussian War of Aggression." Even a man from Mars will have no occasion to ask questions.

Now, as the German statesman said after subscribing a good thing, "to the end of Ze Hemp-chain," so shall it be said of the world war in any clime.

WILLIAM [illegible].

Brooklyn, May 30, 1918.

NOT THE REAL FRANCE.

An Answer to a Correspondent Who Was Expelled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those of your readers who have read the letters that Robert Dell has been sending from Paris to The Dial will not be surprised at the news conveyed in the dispatch you printed yesterday that he has been expelled from France. These letters have been really scandalous because of their misrepresentations, and they have provoked the indignant protest of both French and Americans in France into whose hands they have fallen, who are afraid lest in this country such a travesty should be taken for that faithful picture of conditions in France which Mr. Dell so unblushingly claims it to be. I am inclosing a copy of a letter which one Frenchwoman addressed to the editor of The Dial.

ARTHUR G. CANFIELD.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, May 23, 1918.

[Inclosure.]

Dear Sir: I have several times been unhappily surprised at reading Robert Dell's letters from Paris in The Dial and have been tempted to write either to the author or the editor of these letters.

I refrained from doing this with the thought that an intelligent and sincere American (as no doubt the correspondent of this magazine must be) could not live very long in France without learning to understand something of the character of our country and that he would soon escape from the little circle of "defeatists" which had evidently shut him in at first. And I would have thought myself presumptuous to interpose, even by a letter, between this stranger who came to judge my country and the people and conditions he met here.

However his last letter, published in The Dial of March 14, which has just reached me, awakens in me such deep surprise and indignation that it seems impossible to keep silent any longer; I cannot refrain from trying, in such measure as I can, to put you and your readers on guard against so wrong and unjust a picture of my country. Pardon me for this interference. You cannot imagine what a blow it is, at the very hour when we hear the shells falling on Paris; at the very hour when we are in agony for our men at the front, from whom in these last days we have had no word, to open an American magazine and find there, depicting Paris, this phrase: "Four months ago I said that the war was nearly forgotten here. That is still more true now."

I have not the faintest intention of discussing the details of this letter from Mr. Dell. The "affaire Caillaux" forms the basis of it, and, whatever your correspondent may say, the "affaire Caillaux" has little interest either for Frenchwomen or for the Frenchmen who are at war. They regret it, because of the shadow which some persons are trying, without much success, to cast over the country by its means, and they wait for the verdict which will be given. Those who are interested in it, passionately, I admit, are some politicians of the rear who hope to reap a profit from it and those men who, having lacked the courage to remain in active service, are truly very desirous to hear something else talked of besides that which is happening in the army, in which they have no share whatever. Those men make up a very small group—rather despised by us—but a stranger who comes to France in wartime can very easily be made their dupe.

Our best men left Paris four years ago. They went away in the first days of August, 1914, and many, many of them sleep in the fields of the Marne and the Yser, of Champagne and Verdun. And those who survive are also far away—in a land where Mr. Dell will never meet them, for if he should ever risk himself there, it would be only as an amused stroller, on a carefully chosen day, in a quiet sector.

So Mr. Dell does not know the real Frenchman. And neither has he been able, since he is a stranger, to enter into the families where he would have found the wives, the sisters, the children, the fathers and mothers who no longer have sons, and where he would hear them speak not of Caillaux and Clemenceau, but sometimes of the spirit and always of the memory of those who are gone. Evidently Mr. Dell has not known how to see this, so what is there left for him? Only some little political circles where he finds, naturally, those who have nowhere else to go—the "defeatists" and the "embusqués."

It is a shame! And be sure, Monsieur, that you understand the meaning of my protest. I do not for a moment accuse Mr. Dell of treachery, (although there is sometimes a very disturbing resemblance between his remarks and the arguments of the German and neutral pro-German journals.) I believe that, up to a certain point, he can give proofs and cite articles (more or less correctly understood) in support of each of his affirmations, but what he has written is much worse than a direct slander. It is, if you like, a hideous caricature instead of a portrait. The features which he has chosen belong to his subject—and it is an honor to France that even in her most vital hours all types of opinion can be expressed here—but he seems to have chosen the most unworthy and discordant features to the exclusion of all others. We ourselves scarcely know them, they are such a petty factor in the composition of our country. What he has given you is not the semblance, but the frightful distortion, of a beautiful face whose true nobility he has not wished to see. * * *

MARGUERITE FISCHBACHER.

Paris, April 9, 1918.

Prohibitionists at Outs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the unwarranted and contemptible advice given to women voters by the Anti-Saloon League, you say it "was certainly deserved." It is noted that no reason is given for such a statement; nor can a valid reason be assigned therefor.

The Prohibition Party stands for national prohibition and for woman suffrage. Moreover, it is the first party that has done so. The league espouses an optional morality regarding liquor, in lieu of a mandatory righteousness to be applied nationally. Hence there can be no alliance between the two organizations.

You say that the "success of prohibition" killed the Prohibition Party. Decided exceptions are taken to such a statement, and proof of its falsity is submitted herewith. First, the party is virile and will make nominations this Fall. Second, the alleged "success" of prohibition is disproved by the internal revenue report of December, 1917, which shows that the per capita consumption of liquor is 50 per cent. greater today than it was thirty years ago.

As to which of the political parties women should support next Fall, depends wholly upon the platforms. I have far more respect for the set who votes for a pro-liquor party than for a professed advocate of prohibition who joins therewith since there is a perfect moral equation between votes for and the result.

WILLIAM WEST.

Crawford, May 26, 1918.

BORAH DECLARES WAR ON PROFITEERS

Calls On Congress to Heed President's Statement That Proof of Greed Is in Hand.

WANTS A LAW TO STOP IT

Offers Resolutions Directing Departments to Submit All the Evidence They Have.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Borah of Idaho in a speech today attacked war profiteering and called upon Congress to stay in session "until we have driven this scourge from our nation."

Senator Borah quoted these words from the President's recent speech:

"There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the Treasury with regard to profits of every sort. The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now, and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable."

This statement, coming from any ordinary citizen, "would have started him on his way to the penitentiary," Senator Borah said, but coming from the President of the United States it was to be considered as definite proof that the Government had met with profiteering and that Congress should act to restrain those who had engaged in the practice.

Three resolutions were presented by Senator Borah which would gain the information necessary to the campaign against the profiteer. One resolution calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate any information he may have as to profiteering and the profits gained. The others call for similar information from the Secretary of War and the Federal Trade Commission.

Repeats President's Words.

"There is one portion of the President's message, delivered a day or two since, upon taxation to which it seems to me sufficient attention has not been given in public discussion," Senator Borah said. "That is that portion which deals with profiteering." Senator Borah then read the excerpt from President Wilson's address.

"That statement is evidently based upon facts," Senator Borah declared. "The President, in my judgment, suggests a very proper and efficient way in which to deal with the subject of profiteering, and that is by taxation. You cannot reach it in all instances in its subtle and devious ways of carrying on its work by criminal statutes. There is no doubt that an effective aid to any criminal statute is that of taxation; and in many instances where it could not be reached at all by any other method it can be reached effectively by taxation.

"I regarded that statement when made by the President as somewhat startling. If it had been said by some private citizen it would likely have started him upon the way to the penitentiary; but the President has made it perfectly proper—indeed, not only proper, but has devolved upon us the duty—to discuss the subject and to deal with it, and I take it that he would not have incorporated it in his message had he not regarded it as of transcendent moment, and worthy of speedy consideration by Congress.

"To say that profiteering is here, and that the evidence of it is indisputable, and that it is subject to the call of Congress, is to notify the Congress of the United States that more important than dealing with the general subject of revenue, which we shall deal with later, perhaps, effectively, is dealing with this particular subject of profiteering.

"Of course in referring to a profiteer we do not refer to a man who is simply conducting his business in a skillful and efficient way and securing a reward of such skillfulness and efficiency in taking a reasonable profit for his efforts. The man to whom the President refers, and I presume to whom we refer, when we speak of profiteers, is the man who is taking advantage of his country's condition, of its perilous situation, to gather extraordinary profits, and to increase enormously and unjustly and unfairly his individual and private gain.

"To my mind, and I presume I simply express the view of every patriot, the man who does that is upon a lower standard than the foreign spy, because the foreign spy is loyal to one flag, he is loyal to one country. He takes his life in his hands to serve his country, but the man who claims the protection of the American Government and claims the protection of the American flag, who professes his loyalty to the Government and the flag, and at the same time takes advantage of his nation's peril or its dangers to increase his private gains, and thereby demoralize the efforts of the people, impeding the progress of the war, and finally works for its ultimate failure, is infinitely lower, in my humble judgment, than the foreign spy who takes his life in his own hands for his own Government.

"There should be no talk of adjournment until this bill shall have passed, because, while we might raise the revenue a month, a month and a half, or two or three months from now, the profiteers should not be permitted to escape one hour beyond the time in which we can frame a drastic measure to deal with the situation."

Points to Rose Stokes's Case.

Senator Borah spoke of the case of Rose Pastor Stokes, and declared that her recent conviction under the espionage law was due partly to the fact that she had stated "no Government which is for the profiteers can also be for the people."

"Nothing is truer than that statement," Mr. Borah stated. "If the Government of the United States possesses the facts as to the existence of these profiteers and fails to prosecute, fails to deal with them, the Government itself is derelict and subject to the criticism of everybody who is for the people. And I am for the people where the Government is for the profiteers.

"Now it is up to the Congress of the United States to justify the conviction of Rose Pastor Stokes, it is up to us to demonstrate beyond the question of a doubt that the Government of the United States is not with the profiteer, and we cannot do so if we leave the action of the evidence before us undealt with and legislation unenacted.

"I do not, as I said, assume at this time that the Government is of course friendly to the profiteers, but there will be no defense to the charge made by these people if this Congress shall adjourn without drastic legislation concerning this matter.

"Now, a government may close the lips of an individual, or may reduce them to silence, but every time you close the lips of an individual and fail to remedy the wrong you make a thousand thinkers and you cannot prevent people from thinking. In time their thinking will ripen into action.

"We ought to bear in mind that this Congress will mortgage the energy and capacity of the American people for 250 years.

"It is up to us to see that the money which is being collected from the people Liberty Loan after Liberty Loan, Red Cross drive after Red Cross drive, in which the people are making their sacrifices, does not go to a miserable scavenger of civilization.

"Let us act at once, and if the facts are here a law can be framed that the profiteer shall disappear as the blood sucking tarantula upon the American people."

FINED FOR PROFITEERING.

President of Orr Coal Mining Company Pays $5,000 Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—James M. Orr, President of the Orr Coal Mining Company of Clarksburg, W. Va., was fined $5,000 by Judge Thompson in the Federal Court here today after pleading guilty to coal profiteering last Winter. The case was the first prosecution in this district for the offense, and Assistant United States District Attorney Robert J. Sterrett at first intended to insist upon a prison sentence as an example to other coal operators.

An investigation of the case showed that there had been mitigating circumstances, he said, and he was satisfied with the disposition made by Judge Thompson. Both Orr and his company were indicted, but in view of Orr pleading guilty the Government decided to drop the prosecution against the company.

The indictments were brought after several Philadelphia concerns complained that they were being charged prices higher than those fixed by the President for coal. An investigation disclosed that the Edison Portland Cement Company of Easton, Penn., had been charged $171.35 above the fixed price for coal, and at least three local firms also had been overcharged.

CLOTH MANUFACTURER HELD

Accused of Conspiracy to Defraud Government Out of $75,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Jacob Sporkin, a manufacturer of cloaks and suits, was held in $10,000 bail for a further hearing today by United States Commissioner Long on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government out of approximately $75,000.

According to Government agents Sporting, who had the contract to shrink 1,000,000 yards of cloth for sailors' and soldiers' uniforms, approached the manufacturer with a proposition that the cloth should be falsely marked after it was turned out of the plant, and that he would do the shrinking in such a way as to cause the Government to pay for a larger amount than was received.

COOPER UNION GRADUATES.

231 Receive Degrees at 59th Annual Commencement.

At the fifty-ninth annual commencement of Cooper Union last night 231 degrees and diplomas were awarded. R. Fulton Cutting, President, in making the statement for the Trustees, said that 3,462 students had been in attendance, as against 3,600 the preceding year, and that 400 former students had entered the army and navy. The students this year have contributed $500 to the Red Cross.

Martin T. Littleton, who made the commencement address, said: "This is not a war of the middle class, it is a war of every class, the poor, the rich, the halt, and the blind. It is a democratic war. Nor is it all pestilence and horror. I prefer to think of it as full of achievement."

Among those present were J. P. Morgan, Misses Sarah and Eleanor G. Hewitt, Charles J.W. Gould, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

COL. WILLARD IS STRICKEN.

One of the Latest Victims of Epidemic in Spain.

MADRID, May 31.—Colonel Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador, is one of the latest victims of the epidemic of the disease resembling grippe which has swept over Spain, causing the illness of more than 150,000 persons in Madrid alone.

King Alfonso has recovered sufficiently to resume work. His aunt, Infanta Isabel, is ill of the disease.

The epidemic is now diminishing, both here and in the provinces.

Helps the Enamel

Tooth enamel is the hardest substance in the body,—Nature's tooth protection. Treat it well—keep it clean—don't scratch it with harsh dentifrices. Sozodont contains NO gritty ingredient. Save your teeth with

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

AMHO
(White Lisle for Summer)

Body Clothing

is underwear that represents *skin comfort.* In summer AMHO White Lisle gives a man clean, cool comfort at $2.50 to $3.00 per garment—or a suit at from $5 to $6.

It is more economical than underwear at half the price, even though it doesn't wear twice as long. You must see it and feel it to know why.

Ask for AMHO White Lisle Body Clothing for men at the better stores.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

"NO BETTER IN THE WORLD" AMHO AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.

American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

SAYS SCANDAL PLOT AIMED AT PREMIERS

German Agents Sought to Restore Asquith, Caillaux, and Giolitti, Spencer Testifies.

MRS. KEPPEL OFFERS DENIAL

Scheming in Italy Alleged in Maude Allan Libel Suit Against Pemberton-Billing.

LONDON, May 31.—The greater part of today's proceedings in the trial of Noel Pemberton-Billing, M. P., on the charge of libeling Maude Allan, dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre, was taken up with cross-examination of Captain Harold Sherwin Spencer as to his testimony yesterday that German secret agents kept a book containing the names of 47,000 British alleged to be addicted to vice, whom Germany held in fear of exposure.

Captain Spencer said that he had received from Italian Deputies and members of the British Embassy at Rome information about the efforts of the "camarilla" to get Herbert H. Asquith, Joseph Caillaux and Giovanni Giolitti returned to power as the Premiers respectively of Great Britain, France and Italy. He also said that in May, 1917, he had made this report to the Chief of the British General Staff in writing:

"We are being undermined in Italy because the British Ambassador in Italy is being blackmailed by the Germans and is afraid to send information to England."

Captain Spencer added that the Ambassador's name was also on the list of 47,000. The Captain said he was born in the United States and had served in the American Navy.

Mrs. George Keppel, who was mentioned by Captain Spencer as the messenger between Germans and Englishmen, was represented by counsel, who asked that she receive an opportunity to give evidence that she had not been in Holland since the outbreak of the war. The Judge granted the request, and her evidence will be given later.

Captain Hall, Chief of the Admiralty Intelligence Department, will also be called.

SPENCER ANNAPOLIS STUDENT.

Married a Countess After Leaving the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 31—Naval circles in Annapolis have become keenly interested in the Pemberton-Billing libel suit being tried in London, through the personality and local connections of Captain Harold Sherwin Spencer, an American midshipmen some years ago.

Spencer was prominent at Annapolis, and after leaving the academy was in the public eye from time to time. Some months after leaving here he sprang into the limelight by marrying a Countess nearly twice his age. After a stormy encounter in a New York hotel the couple separated. Spencer later went abroad as a war correspondent, and was heard of occasionally.

While at the academy he was something of a poet and musician, and took a prominent part in the artistic and social life of the younger naval set here. His presence in England and his supposed connection with the higher diplomatic circles are causing some speculation here

PLAN CITY'S BIGGEST JULY 4.

Hoped to Have a Score of Nationalities in Great Liberty Parade.

More than 300 representatives of twenty-one national groups in New York City have been asked to attend a meeting at City Hall on June 4 to arrange for a Fourth of July parade in which foreign-born and native Americans shall unite to make the Independence Day celebration memorable this year. The meeting has been called by Henry MacDonald of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Committees will be named representing each national group, and suggestions submitted as to floats for the pageant.

The general plan is to make the parade the largest and most striking that the city has ever known. It is planned to have about 75,000 in line, including military and naval units. The floats are to represent historic episodes in each nation's fight for freedom, and it is expected that thousands of women and girls will take part.

EPISCOPALIANS SEEK FUND.

Plan Canvass in Behalf of Diocesan Missionary Organization.

Seventy members of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the New York Diocese, at a meeting in the Downtown Association at 60 Pine Street, discussed plans for making a canvass for funds for the diocesan missionary organization. An attempt will be made to reach every member of the congregations, and it was said that part of the money would be used to put the parishes upon a sound financial basis.

Bishop Lloyd, President of the Board of Foreign Missions, asserted that "nobody could become enthusiastic over a church always in debt," and he urged that all members be asked to contribute to the fund. William Fellowes Morgan was elected Chairman of the campaign, with Haley Fiske as First Vice Chairman. Bishop Greer said that he believed the drive would be of great spiritual benefit to the congregations.

$5,000 FOR MENDING LOCK.

Woman in Will Remembers Kindly Man Who Made No Charge.

Because he did not make a charge five years ago for repairing a lock on one of the houses of Mrs. Emmeline McLaughlin of 42 East Park Street, Newark, Charles A. Hillyer, aged 55, received his pay yesterday, and it enabled him to get out of the Ivy Hill almshouse in Newark. The reward for his act of kindness was $5,000 and was a legacy to him in the will of Mrs. McLaughlin, who died on May 15.

LABOR ASKS CONGRESS TO STOP ZONE SYSTEM

Central Federated Union Says It Will Throw Thousands of Mechanics Out of Work.

Action regarding national and State issues affecting union workers was taken in the form of resolutions at the meeting of the Central Federated Union last night in Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street. One was to urge Representatives and Senators, through local trade unions, to oppose the War Revenue bill increasing the present flat rate of 1 cent per pound for second class postage matter and the establishing of zone systems of distribution on the ground that it will disorganize the printing industry by throwing thousands of mechanics depending on this industry out of work.

Another resolution declared that "As the State Ice Dictator, Benjamin B. Odell, has said that he will refuse to permit the Commissioner of Markets, Jonathan C. Day, to obtain ice for sale at a lower price than that fixed by him, and as this is so exorbitant and outrageous that it is beyond the power of the working people of this city to meet their needs, we vigorously protest against the arbitrary, unfair, and unlawful conduct of the State Ice Dictator, who seems to be more interested in protecting the illegitimate profits of the ice profiteers than in using his power to protect the interests of the people.

"We demand from Governor Whitman, State Attorney General Lewis, Federal Food Dictator Hoover, Federal Railroad Director McAdoo, Federal Attorney General Gregory, and all other necessary authorities their co-operation and assistance in our efforts to prevent the people of this city from being charged a most unfair price for ice, and we stand behind Commissioner Day and Mayor Hylan and all city officials in their endeavors to obtain ice at a cheaper price."

James F. Bagley of the printers' union said he believed the execution of Thomas Mooney in San Francisco would mean the extinction of organized labor, and that while he did not believe it fair now to add further to the perplexities of President Wilson in this time of war, as only the President could stay the execution through Governor Stone of California, he had a motion to offer to inform President Wilson, through the Central Federated Union delegates to the forthcoming American Federation of Labor convention at St. Louis, that if Mooney is executed a general strike of all affiliated union workers would be ordered.

The discussion that followed brought out that the delegates had been instructed to indorse, and not to interfere in any way with, the handling of the Mooney case by the California delegates at St. Louis. It was voted to have Mr. Bagley submit his motion in writing to the New York delegates, who would submit it at St. Louis to the California delegates.

CAMP MILLS GUNNER WEDS BY TELEGRAPH

Private H. T. Orrick and Miss Goldie Carden, in Kansas City, Kan., United by Two Ministers.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—Although separated by more than 1,800 miles, Mrs. Goldie Orrick, until last night Miss Goldie Carden of Lenape, Kan., and Private Homer T. Orrick, a machine gunner stationed at Camp Mills, N. Y., today were celebrating the first day of their married life.

The ceremony which made them man and wife was performed by telegraph. The bride sat in a commercial telegraph office in Kansas City, Kan., a minister asking the questions, which were then flashed to the army camp, where they were received by the camp operator, who in turn transmitted those put by the officiating minister at that end of the wire.

Mrs. Orrick said the probability of her husband being sent overseas very soon hastened the wedding.

Mrs. Clark Wed to James B. Baker.

Mrs. M. Lindsay Clark, a daughter of the late Major Richard Lowndes Poor and Mrs. Poor of Baltimore, Md., and James B. Baker of this city were married quietly on Wednesday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and are living at the Collingswood, where Mrs. Baker has been for several weeks. Mrs. Baker formerly occupied the old Bogert house in Lawrence Street, Flushing, L. I.

Miss Dean to Wed Ensign Alley.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Katherine Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dean of Larchmont, N. Y., to Ensign John Alley, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bryan Alley, also of Larchmont. Miss Dean made her début two seasons ago. Her mother was Miss Mary Gibb of Brooklyn. Mr. Alley is a graduate of Princeton and last week was graduated at a special training course at Annapolis. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Today's Weddings.

Miss Marion Townsend and Lieutenant Spencer Owens Shotter, U. S. A., will be married at noon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, with a breakfast afterward at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, 237 Madison Avenue.

The marriage of Miss Mary Miner, daughter of Mrs. Henry L. Cammann, and William H. Adams, son of Elbridge L. Adams, will take place at noon in Rosemary Chapel, Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Adams is an Ensign in the Naval Reserve, and is stationed at Nantucket.

Miss Joyce A. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Jones, and Lieutenant James Ward Alker, son of Mrs. Alphonse H. Alker, will be married at 8:30 o'clock in All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Swift and Ensign James Paul Warburg, U. S. N., son of Paul M. Warburg, will be a home affair. The ceremony is to be performed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Samuel Swift, 809 West 101st Street.

Miss Mary Louise Weaver and Lieutenant Louis Marshall Ream, U. S. A., are to be married at 4 o'clock in the Congregational Church at Thompson, Conn.

Miss Stella Metzger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Metzger of Minneapolis, Minn., will be married this evening at Sherry's to Arthur J. Goldsmith, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. August Goldsmith of 36 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. Goldsmith is at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Free Synagogue

CARNEGIE HALL

Sunday Morning, June 2nd, at 10:30.

Special Patriotic Religious Service.

EX-PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT

Will Speak on

"A WORLD LEAGUE FOR PEACE."

GEN. J. S. CLARKSON DIES IN 77TH YEAR

Ex-Chairman of Republican National Committee Was a Leader for 40 Years.

FORMER SURVEYOR OF PORT

Editor of a Paper in Des Moines and Railroad President—His Part in the Civil War.

General James S. Clarkson, former Surveyor of the Port of New York, and a Republican leader whose public career lasted more than forty years, died yesterday at the home of his son, Harold R. Clarkson, 203 North Seventh Street, Newark, N. J. With him when he expired was his wife, Mrs. Anna Howell Clarkson. General Clarkson went to Newark from his home, Sleepy Hollow Farm, at Tarrytown, on May 16, and the following day celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday.

Before his retirement from public office in 1910 General Clarkson had been a member of the Republican National Committee for twelve years, during two years of which he served as Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was also interested in railroading in the West, having organized and served as President of the companies which built the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Wabash Railroads into Des Moines, Iowa.

Notwithstanding his long and close association with the Republican Party, his son, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, said yesterday that General Clarkson was an emphatic supporter of President Wilson in the prosecution of the war, and had held aloof from Republican criticism of the Administration.

During his career as Surveyor, from 1902 until 1910, General Clarkson instituted many reforms in the Customs Service. He was a constant visitor to every wharf and warehouse where his subordinates were working, and came to know each of the officials personally. His recommendations included an automatic weighing system and larger and quicker methods of expediting cargoes of dutiable goods. He stopped different systems of frauds in his department, and thus saved the Government much loss.

James S. Clarkson came of a family of journalists, his father, Coker Fifield Clarkson, a friend of Henry Clay and William Henry Harrison, and his grandfather having been editors before him. General Clarkson himself was editor and owner of The Iowa State Register, now The Register and Leader, at Des Moines for nearly thirty years, and made the paper a political power in Iowa. He was born at Brookfield, Ind., May 17, 1842.

From 1856 to 1862 he established and operated a twenty-eight-mile section of the "Underground Railway," and helped more than 500 slaves from Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas into Canada. During his editorship General Clarkson was sent by his State for six successive times as Delegate at Large to Republican National Conventions. From 1871 to 1877 he served as Postmaster of Des Moines, and in 1889 and 1890 was First Assistant Postmaster General. He refused a mission to Switzerland under Grant and two Cabinet portfolios from President Harrison, mainly because he had sunk his personal fortune in previous campaigns and could not afford the expense of such positions.

General Clarkson had been a close friend and supporter of J. G. Blaine, and played a prominent part in the convention that nominated Blaine in 1884. In the next convention he swung the forces that brought about the nomination of Harrison. After he moved to New York in the 80s, General Clarkson became President of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. He was President of the Iowa Society in New York from 1907 to 1910.

General Clarkson is survived by three sons, Harold, Grosvenor and Coker Fifield Clarkson, General Manager of the Society of Automobile Engineers. Grosvenor is Secretary of the Council of National Defense at Washington.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. Burial will be in the family mausoleum at Des Moines, Iowa.

HUGHES INQUIRY UNDER WAY

Signal Corps Officers Questioned Regarding Award of Contracts.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Signal Corps officers who have been in charge of the awarding of contracts for airplanes were called before Charles E. Hughes and questioned in the aviation inquiry today. Attorney General Gregory and Assistant Attorney General Frierson participated in the examination.

Mr. Hughes explained that much of his work would be the examination of witnesses to supplement information obtained from War Department and Aircraft Board records. The identities of the witnesses will not be made known, but it is understood that several prominent men connected with the air program are to be called within a few weeks.

Officials said today that while the public had lost sight of the aviation program in their interest in the aircraft investigation, the construction of motors and planes has been going forward steadily. Sufficient motors have been turned out to absorb all the shipping space allotted to them and to require storage room on this side, they said.

CHINA'S OFFER FOR LOAN.

Will Cede Tobacco Privileges to Japan as Security.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, May 31.—A big loan is under negotiation with the Japanese with the tobacco privileges as security. It is feared that this will infringe the rights of other nations.

Mr. Hitchcock has signed an agreement with the Government whereby $250,000 is advanced for a survey of the Grand Canal on behalf of the Siems-Carey Company.

Catholics in St. Hilda Guild.

Miss Harriet Phillips Bronson of 345 West Seventieth Street, who aided in incorporating the St. Hilda Guild so that the work of making church vestments and embroidery could be expanded, said yesterday that she wished to emphasize the fact that the guild included Roman Catholic members as well as Protestant Episcopal. Several of those who bought stock in the $50,000 company were members of the Roman Catholic clergy, she pointed out.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Hostess.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner last evening and afterward took her guests to the theatre. Among them were Miss Ethel Bagg of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Captain Vanutelli, Italian Naval Attaché stationed at Washington, and Captain Fr. M. Guardabassi.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

HADDEN—MURDOCK.—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Murdock announce the marriage of their daughter, Elisabeth Woodward, to Lieutenant Crowell Hadden Sd, 106th Field Artillery, on Saturday, May 25.

JONES—DRAKE.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Thursday, May 30, 1918, by the Rev. M. E. Kemper, Mrs. Lillie F. Drake and Barry H. Jones, both of Bethlehem, Penn.

BAKER — CLARK. — May 29, M. Lindsay Clark to James B. Baker.

Died.

BADGLEY.—At St. Luke's Hospital, entered into eternal rest on peace, Adelaide Lyon, beloved wife of Howard Gardner Badgley. Services will be held at her late residence, Main Av., Douglaston, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, June 2, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BIAIS.—On Wednesday, May 29, 1918, at her residence, 429 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Regine Biais, beloved mother of Leontine, Mrs. Anna Bishop, and Mrs. Jeanne Hass. Interment Sunday, private.

BLUME.—On May 30, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John H. Scheffer, 107 Russell St., Brooklyn, Jacob D. Blume, in his 82d year. Funeral services at 107 Russell St., Sunday, 8 P. M. Burial Lutheran Cemetery, 10 A. M., Monday.

COLE.—On May 30, Emma L. Cole, (nee Smith,) wife of late Isaac D. Cole, Jr. Funeral services Saturday, June 1, at 12:30 P. M., at Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Dyckman St. and Broadway. Interment Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

COOPER.—Norma L., at her home, Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 31. Funeral services at First M. E. Church Sunday, June 2, at 3 o'clock.

DORFMUELLER.—Entered into rest in her 55th year, my beloved wife and our mother, Margaretha Dorfmueller, (nee Hoffman.) Funeral services at her late residence, 500 West 141st St., on Sunday, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Woodlawn Monday, at 1 P. M.

EICKE.—After a brief illness, Rosalie Annette Eicke, beloved mother of Mae M., on May 30. Funeral services at St. Bartholdmew's Church, Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

FARRELL.—On May 31, 1918, at her residence, Cold Spring, New York, Margaret Farrell, in her 85th year. Funeral services will be held Sunday, June 2, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, Cold Spring.

GOOD.—On Thursday, May 30, Henry Heberton. Services from his late residence, 473 West 158th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

GUTTREUND.—On May 31, aged 42 years, Arnold, beloved husband of Rose and brother of Frederich, Sigmund, Hugo, and Ernestine Fox. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from 406 West 43d St. on Sunday, June 2, at 10 A. M.

HODGE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 30, 1918, Frederick Edwin, husband of Almira Hodge. Funeral services at his late residence, 590 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, on Sunday, June 2, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at the convenience of the family.

HOFFMANN.—After a lingering illness on May 30, William E. Hoffmann, beloved husband of Lizzie Hoffmann and father of Carrie Ryan, in his 61st year. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 957 Grant Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday morning, Evergreen Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—Gottfrid, May 29, 1918, in his 47th year. Funeral from his late residence, 601 West 41st, on Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.

MITCHELL.—At his home in Pittsburgh on May 27, Charles Lewis, the Scotch artist, in the 59th year of his age.

MORAN.—At Summit, N. J., May 30, 1918, William H., beloved husband of Mary Moran, aged 58 years. Services at his late residence, 35 St. Nicholas Terrace, Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.

MORRELL.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on Friday, May 31, Joseph C. Morrell, beloved husband of Ida Belknap. Funeral services, 2:30 P. M. Monday, June 3, at his late residence, Post Road, Scarsdale.

MUNN.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with regret the death on May 28, 1918, of Aristine Pixley Munn, (Mrs. Edwin O. Munn,) by right of descent from Governor William Bradford.

THOMAS DENNY, Governor.
JOHN P. HAZEN PERRY, Secretary.

MURDEN.—On May 30, Ralph H. Murden, in his 53th year, beloved husband of Pearl M. Murden. Funeral private.

MYERS.—On May 31, Moses L., in his 58th year. Funeral services at J. Millhauser's Sons' Parlors, 1,400 Lexington Av., on Sunday, June 2, at 10 A. M.

NEALE.—Suddenly, at his home, 1,048 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Edward Neale. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 2, 1918, at 3 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—On Friday, May 31, 1918, Grace Virginia, daughter of James F. and Sarah E. O'Brien of 826 Union St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PREGENZER.—Entered into rest on May 29, at his residence, 235 East 12th St., Adam Pregenzer, in his 66th year. Solemn requiem mass Saturday, June 1, at 10 A. M., at St. Ann's Church, East 12th St. Friends are invited to attend.

ROBERT.—Christine. Services THIS FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-86th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Monday, 12 noon.

ROSENSON.—After a brief illness, Belle Rosenson, beloved daughter of the late Abraham and Hannah Rosenson and sister of Mrs. H. B. Rosenson, I. Theodore, and Ira. Funeral Sunday at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 670 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers. Syracuse papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—The United Military Order of America announce with deep regret the death of their valued member and incorporator, Reginald P. Sherman, at Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, May 23, 1918.

Colonel HENRY H. ANDREW,
Governor General.
CARL STEDMAN BROWN,
Secretary General.

STAATS.—On Thursday, May 30, 1918, at 550 Riverside Drive, New York City, Henry de Mott Staats. Funeral from Reformed Church at Raritan, N. J., on Monday, June 3, at 2:30 P. M. Friends of the family invited to attend.

STEELE.—Mrs. Martha McCallum, only child, in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. McCallum, at Memphis, Tenn., on May 29.

SULLIVAN.—On May 31, 1918, at her residence, 353 East 141st St., Margaret Sullivan, beloved wife of the late Matthew Sullivan. Solemn requiem mass Monday, June 3, at 10 A. M., at St. Jerome's Church, 138th St. and Alexander Av. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

TEN BROECK.—On May 30, 1918, at his residence, Elm Park Farm, Hillsdale, N. Y., Rensselaer Ten Broeck. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 8:50 A. M.

THOMAS.—John, beloved husband of Margaret Frances and father of William, Samuel, John Henry, Edward, Harrison, Anna, and Elisabeth. Member of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Court Knickerbocker, No. 41, Foresters of America, Washington Lodge, No. 4,027, I. O. O. F., M. U. Funeral Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., at his late residence, 474 75th St., Bayside, Brooklyn.

TRACY.—In London, England, Harriet Ruth Brisbane, daughter of the late William Brisbane and Julia Loundes and beloved wife of Colden Tracy. Charleston papers please copy.

WAINWRIGHT.—On May 31, at 104 East 36th St., Cornelia Ridgely Wainwright, widow of William P. Wainwright, and daughter of the late John C. Pillotson. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 104 East 36th St., on Monday, June 3, at 9 A. M.

WALSH.—May 30, 1918, Margaret, daughter of the late William and Margaret Walsh of Throgg's Neck, Westchester, N. Y. Funeral from her late residence, 221 Mortimer St., Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, June 3, at 9:30 A. M., requiem mass at St. Raymond's Church, Westchester, N. Y., at 10:30 A. M. Auto cortege.

WALSH.—Suddenly, on May 30, 1918, Samuel Armstrong Walsh, 615 5th Av. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITNEY.—On May 31, 1918, Lucy Cutler, widow of the late William Brainard Whitney. Services at her late residence, 3,604 Broadway, June 2, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

WILEY.—On Thursday, May 30, 1918, Alexander Wiley, in his 68th year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 62 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 1, 1918, at 4:30 P. M.

WILEY.—Kane Lodge, No. 546, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Alexander Wiley, at 4:30 o'clock, Saturday, June 1, 1918, at No. 62 Rutland Road, Brooklyn; Flatbush Av. car or subway to Atlantic Av., Flatbush Av. car to Rutland Road.

ARTHUR M. JACOBUS, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

Willis Mosel Undertaker

Prompt, careful, considerate service, at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian
1039 MADISON AVE.
'PHONE 3715 HARLEM.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Died.

BRODY.—Richard, 49 Catharine St., May 29, aged 50.

CHAPMAN. — Harriet, 135 Lexington Av., May 30. Funeral private.

DORFMAN.—Philip, 345 3d St., May 30.

DOUGAN.—Caroline M., 152 West 14th St., May 29, aged 42.

EMERICK.—Catherine F., 428 St. Nicholas Av., May 30. Funeral service today.

GAFFNEY.—James, 2,507 Marion Av., Bronx, May 30. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GIKOW.—Mary, 1,105 3d Av., May 29.

HOLOP.—Celia, 53 West 112th St., May 30, aged 42.

HUSEMAN.—Henry, 502 West 130th St., May 30, aged 59.

JACOBS.—Clara, 95 1st Av., May 29, aged 41.

KEENAN.—Thomas, 413 East 22d St., May 29, aged 73.

KELLY.—Joseph, 431 West 30th St., May 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KINSELLA.—Margaret T., 875 6th Av., May 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LEE.—Michael, 167 East 56th St., May 29.

LENZA.—Conis, 99 Baxter St., May 29, aged 55.

LEPP.—Margaret, 389 East 136th St., May 29. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

LORENZO.—Louisa, 230 Sullivan St., May 30, aged 16.

LYNN.—Joseph, 379 8th Av., May 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

MADISON.—Gerard, 313 East 61st St., May 29.

MAFFER.—Stanley, 281 East 135th St., May 29.

MARKEY.—John J., Jr., 784 Amsterdam Av., May 29, aged 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MENDELSON.—Rubin, 50 Ridge St., May 30, aged 70.

NOWACK.—Wolff, 84 East 107th St., May 30, aged 39.

O'BRIEN.—Terance, 308 East 70th St., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

OTTAIRANO.—Joseph, 407 East 24th St., May 29.

PAVESCANDA.—George, 322 West 40th St., May 30.

PELLEGRINI. — Generous, 308 Mott St., May 29.

PENDERGAST.—Joseph, 534 West 53d St., May 29.

SCHMIDT.—Captain J. M., May 29, aged 91. Funeral 209 East 83d St., today, 2 P. M.

SIMMONS.—Marguerite, 435 West 52d St., May 30, aged 14.

TAYLER.—Montell, 417 West 52d St., May 30.

THORNTON.—Ellen, 310 East 46th St., May 29, aged 62.

TOBIN.—Annie, 226 1st Av., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WOLFF.—Lillie, 525 West 175th St., May 30.

ZIEGER.—Anna, 311 East 88th St., May 30.

Brooklyn.

ANDRESEN.—John H., 88 6th Av., May 30, aged 61.

COURTNEY.—Ann, 90 Oakland St., May 29, aged 67. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CRANDALL.—Eben, 51 Halsey St., May 30, aged 87. Funeral private.

DE VINNE.—Mary D., 188 Hart St., May 30. Funeral tomorrow.

DWYER.—Anna T., 178 Kent Av., May 29. Funeral tomorrow.

FRANEY. — Patrick H., 1,901 Pacific St., May 30. Funeral today.

GAYNOR.—John F., 588A Halsey St., May 30. Funeral June 3.

HORAN.—John, 415 Baltic St., May 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McBRIDE.—Mary, 211 72d St., May 30, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGEE.—Mary, 179 Russell St., May 30, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGRATH.—Thomas, Holy Family Hospital, May

CORNELL'S TRACK AND FIELD MEN LEAD IN TRIALS OF INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET

No mystery about detecting cotton in woolen cloth.

Put a fleece of wool inside a cotton bag, boil in caustic potash solution. The wool disappears, but the cotton bag is intact. That medium dissolves animal fibre, but vegetable fibre remains.

Being our own clothing makers we ask woolen mills to offer us only goods that will stand this test, which we apply to a clipping of every delivery; rejecting all fabrics that show even the slightest sediment of cotton.

After a strength test, swatches of every cloth are exposed to sun and rain for two days and nights for color test.

The final test, however, is made by the purchaser, who may have his money back if the clothes go wrong.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

CORNELL QUALIFIES SIXTEEN ATHLETES

Ithacans Lead in Trials for Intercollegiate Titles at Philadelphia.

LOCAL COLLEGES DO WELL

Columbia and Fordham Each to Have Six Men in Final Competitions Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Such crack athletes as have been left in the colleges after the drain caused by more serious endeavor in war activities gathered here this afternoon for the preliminary trials of what may be termed the war championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. The trials, though by no means decisive, indicate by the number of men qualifying and the results of the contests on Franklin Field this afternoon that Cornell may retain the supremacy on track and field which the Ithacans have held for the last three years.

No sweeping victory for the Red and White is expected, however, tomorrow when the finals will be fought out before a large crowd. Pennsylvania, the greatest rival of the up-State New Yorkers, appears to have been eliminated by the wholesale enlistments in the service, but two or three formidable machines have been built up, and Dartmouth, Princeton, and Pittsburgh all are conceded chances to score a victory if the luck breaks in favor of one of these.

As far as figures go, Cornell held only a slight lead in the number of men qualified for the eleven events in which the weeding out process had to be applied. The champions gained the privilege of starting sixteen men in these finals tomorrow, while Dartmouth was second with thirteen, and Princeton third with eleven. Pennsylvania qualified eight men, but is not considered as dangerous as Pittsburgh, the newcomer, which, with seven men in line, is almost certain to capture a couple of first places.

Columbia Qualifies Six.

Colleges from New York City fared rather better than usual, Columbia qualifying six men and Fordham five. The number of men qualified by the other colleges follow: Mass. Inst. Tech., 6; Georgetown, 4; Brown, 8; Yale, 8; Lafayette, 3; Penn State, 2; Harvard, 2; Rutgers, 2; Swarthmore, Amherst, and Johns Hopkins,1 each.

Cornell was the only college which came to the battlefield with anything like the number of men engaged in ordinary years. Dartmouth had a fair-sized squad for a small college, while Pittsburgh was represented by a select few, most of whom ranked in or near the first class. The greatest disappointment was felt over the failure of Michigan to send a team, owing, it was said, to lack of sufficient funds.

This deprives the meet of a great attraction in C. R. Johnson, the sprinter and broad jumper, who was depended on to take the measure of the Western cracks. Penn State also failed to send its full quota because the college closed on April 20. W. H. Gazemiller, the speedy sprinter, came on individually from Penn State, however, and qualified in both the 100 and 220 yard dashes. Harvard and Yale were other colleges which failed to be adequately represented, only a few enthusiastic track men responding to the call.

Dresser May Run Twice.

Cornell's strength is believed to lie not so much in the number and quality of the men who qualified today, but in the mile and two-mile runs, for which no preliminary heats were necessary. Ivan C. Dresser is supposed to have either of these events at his mercy, and it is thought probable that he may attempt the double event, which has caused the downfall of several great athletes in the past.

Of the men wearing the Cornell colors who showed their form today, the greatest dependence is placed in Walker Smith, who won his heat in both the high and low hurdles and also was a close second in the broad jump trials.

Harry Hillman, the Dartmouth coach, said before the meet began that he had a few field men to put in the competitions. He more than made good, for the wearers of the green were much in evidence in that department, qualifying two men in the hammer, pole vault and high jump and one in the shot put. Two first places are likely to be gathered in by these New Hampshire lads, as W. C. Beers was far ahead of his rivals in the shot put with 43 feet 8 inches to 41 feet 5 inches made by R. F. Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland, who was second on the list.

E. E. Meyers of Dartmouth, who won the pole vault at the relay meet, is the favorite for that event, though today he contented himself with a vault of 12 feet, which was tied by the five other qualifiers.

Erdman Fast Over Hurdles.

Princeton's strength is in the hurdle races and the short dashes. C. R. Erdman, Jr., is the timber topper most fancied by the Tigers, as he ran over the high sticks in 15 2-5 at the relay meet and won his heats easily this afternoon, though reported to be suffering from a bad knee.

Pittsburgh is practically certain of two first places, but there is scarcely material enough to round out the team. J. B. Sutherland made a heave of 151 feet 2 inches with the hammer, which was nearly 10 feet better than that of his nearest opponent. Frank Shea, the quarter-miler who astonished the crowd at the relay meet, is the other Panther of note. Only nine men came to the post for the quarter, so it was decided to run the event in one heat tomorrow. Shea had a chance to stretch his legs in the 220-yard dash, in which he had to step lively to beat Barrett of Princeton at the tape in the good time of 22 3-5.

Columbia has a chance to capture a first place through the medium of Herbert Schulte, who led all competitors in the trials of the broad jump with 21 feet 3 inches. It is believed this will be beaten in the finals, but Schulte is as likely as the three Cornell men who press him closely to improve his mark.

Red tape was cut by the officials to allow the starting of several teams whose entries had been made after the stipulated date. It was more or less of a war measure and only objected to by Lafayette on the ground of the iniquity of establishing a precedent. The ruling allowing the late entries to compete let in the Pittsburgh stars, as that team was one of the dilatory ones. Harvard, Brown, and Rutgers were the other teams to profit by the legislation.

The summaries:

Track Events.

100-Yard Dash.—Trial heats: First, second, and third in each heat qualify for semi-finals. First heat—Won by H. E. Shackleton, Cornell; R. Mullane, Brown, second; J. W. Prentiss, Dartmouth, third. Time—0:10 3-5. Second heat—Won by T. W. Bossert, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; R. E. Brown, Princeton, second; S. Fitzpatrick, Fordham, third. Time—0:10 3-5. Third heat—Won by C. Haymond, Pennsylvania; W. H. Ganzemuller, Penn State, second; F. Dowrick, Georgetown, third. Time—0:10 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by F. Davis, Pennsylvania; F. G. Thompson, Jr., Yale, second; J. H. Barret, Princeton, third. Time—0:10 2-5. Extra heat for beaten men; first, second, and third to qualify.—Won by J. Takach, Fordham; I. P. Friedman, Pennsylvania, second; J. Weller, Georgetown, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Trial heats; three men in each heat qualify. First heat—Won by K. A. Mayer, Cornell; C. Shaw, Columbia, second; G. C. McCarten, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third. Time—1:57 2-5. Second heat—Won by R. Shepard, Columbia; W. G. Kleinspahn, Lafayette, second; F. L. Ayer, Cornell, third. Time—2:00 1-5. Third heat—Won by G. Bawden, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; A. Hueseback, Columbia, second; G. W. Albright, Pittsburgh, third. Time—2:01 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle. (trial heats; first, second and third qualify.)—First Heat—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; G. C. Busby, Princeton, second; Oliver A. Mills, Mass. Inst. Tech., third. Time—0:15 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Cleminshaw, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; John Murray, Fordham, third. Time—0:16 4-5. Third Heat—Won by C. R. Erdman, Jr., Princeton; W. P. Gates, Georgetown, second; Edwin B. Bickford, Cornell, third. Time—0:28.

440-Yard Run.—Following nine men reported qualified for final without trial heats: G. M. Staub, Columbia; J. K. Herrick, Cordell; A. E. Robinson, Cornell; J. M., Murray, Dartmouth; W. J. Carto, Dartmouth; P. E. Stevenson, Harvard; M. Gustufson, Pennsylvania; R. Clayton, Pennsylvania; F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh.

220-Yard Dash, (trial heats; first, second, and third qualify.)—First Heat—Won by F. Davis, Pennsylvania; C. W. Gatmeuller, Penn State, second; R. Mullane, Brown, third. Time—0:22 3-5. Second Heat—Won by C. Haymond, Pennsylvania; J. C. Davis, Dartmouth, second; S. Fitzpatrick, Fordham, third. Time—0:22 4-5. Third Heat—Won by F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh; J. H. Barnett, Princeton, second; F. W. Purdon, Dartmouth, third. Time—0:23 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by T. W. Bossert, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Joseph Takash, Fordham, second; R. E. Brown, Princeton, third. Time—0:23.

Field Events.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Following six men qualified: W. C. Beers, Dartmouth, 43 feet 8 inches; R. F. Cleveland, Princeton, 41 feet 5 inches; T. Sinclair, Brown, 38 feet 4 inches; J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh, 38 feet 9 inches; Emanuel Littauer, Columbia, 37 feet 11¼ inches; P. Chandler, Swarthmore, 37 feet 8¼ inches.

Running High Jump, (first six to qualify.)—George Stone, Cornell; Marril Anderson, Amherst; John F. Moriarty, Dartmouth; Monroe Firor, Johns Hopkins; John E. Hugus, Pittsburgh, and W. C. Beers, Dartmouth, all cleared 5 feet 6 inches and qualified.

Running Broad Jump.—Following six men qualified: Herbert Schulte, Columbia, 21 feet 3 inches; Walter Smith, Cornell, 21 feet 4½ inches; H. E. Shakleton, Cornell, 21 feet 2½ inches; R. K. Felter, Cornell, 21 feet 2¼ inches; J. M. Summerhill, Jr., Rutgers, 21 feet ¾ inch; I. Weller, Georgetown, 20 feet 10¾ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Following six men qualified: J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh, 151 feet 2 inches; L. H. Weld, Dartmouth, 135 feet 8¼ inches; K. C. Bevan, Dartmouth, 127 feet 1 inch; A. Stevens, Harvard, 124 feet 10 inches; J. R. Bangs, Cornell, 109 feet 10 inches; F. H. Wharton, Pennsylvania, 108 feet 1 inch.

Pole Vault.—Following six men cleared 12 feet and qualified: I. Breckley, Rutgers; Edwin B. Myers, Dartmouth; R. Casterday, Pittsburgh; D. B. Ford, Yale; W. W. Webber, Yale; J. Z. Jordan, Dartmouth.

INJURY TO NIEHOFF SPOILS GIANTS' DAY

McGraw's Men Beat Phillies, but Newly Acquired Infielder Breaks His Right Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Timely hitting in the fifth inning of today's game netted the Giants a victory over the Phillies, McGraw's men winding up their road trip with a 2 to 1 score in their favor. The lustre of the victory was dimmed, however, by an accident which befell Bert Niehoff, the recently acquired infielder, who has been playing at second base in place of Larry Doyle. His right leg was broken just below the knee in a collision with Ross Young in the first inning.

In that frame Cy Williams lifted a short fly to right which was pursued by Niehoff and Young, and the latter, seeing that a collision was imminent, hurled himself to the ground in an effort to evade the second baseman. Unfortunately, Niehoff stumbled over the youngster as he lay prone on the field, and as he fell in a heap his right leg snapped under him. He was carried to the clubhouse, where it was discovered that the leg had been broken, and was immediately rushed to the Women's Homeopathic Hospital.

Harry Sallee was in excellent form today and deserved a shutout. He failed in the attempt to keep the Phillies away from the plate only because of a costly bobble by Heinie Zimmerman, who paved the way for the Phillies' lone tally with a horrible throw of Stock's grounder in the ninth. The Phillies staged a rally immediately thereafter, but Sallee checked them in short order.

Bradley Hogg, who hurled for the home club, had only one bad inning, but that was enough. In that frame the Giants bumped him for the two runs necessary to win.

Fletcher, first man up in the fifth, reached the initial sack when one of Hogg's fast ones grazed his shoulder. He was forced at second by Holke, but Rariden singled to centre, and Rodrigues, who had replaced the injured Niehoff, slammed a hit past Stock, filling the bases. Holke was forced at the plate on Sallee's rap to Luderus, but Young singled to centre, scoring Rariden and Rodriguez.

Stock was first at bat for the Phillies in the ninth and he hit sharply to Zimmerman. Heinie scooped the ball up in fine style, but heaved it ten feet over Holke's head. The pellet went all the way to the corner of the field and by the time it was recovered, Stock had pulled up at third.

Adams batted for Luderus and singled to centre, scoring Stock, and Fitzgerald was put in to run for him. Cravath lined to Burns, but Meusel singled to centre. McGaffigan filed to Kauff, and the rally was squelched when Eddie Burns lined to Young.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Young,rf	5	0	1	4	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	3	0
C. Burns,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	1	6
Holke,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Rariden,c	3	1	2	3	0
Niehoff,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Rodrigues,2b	4	1	2	5	1
Sallee,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	35	2	10	27	12

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	4	6
Williams,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Stock,3b	4	1	0	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	14	3
aAdams	1	0	1	0	0
bFitzgerald	0	0	0	0	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	1	2	0
McG'gan,2b	4	0	0	0	3
E. Burns,c	4	0	1	4	2
Hogg,p	2	0	0	0	6
cPierce	1	0	0	0	0
Davis,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	1	6	27	21

a Batted for Luderus in ninth.
b Ran for Adams in ninth.
c Batted for Hogg in eighth.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hits—G. Burns, Williams. Double play—Fletcher, Rodriguez, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Base on balls—Off Davis, 1; off Hogg, 1. Hits—Off Hogg, 8 in 8 innings; Davis, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hogg, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Sallee, 2; Hogg, 3. Losing pitcher—Hogg.

PIRATES DOWN CARDINALS.

Free-Hitting Game Won by Pittsburgh by 12 to 7 Score.

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—Six pitchers were used by Pittsburgh and St. Louis today, the home team finally winning, 12 to 7. The game was marked by ineffective hurling and heavy hitting.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	3	3	12	2
Carey,cf	3	3	2	0	0
Stengel,rf	5	2	3	0	1
Cutshaw,2b	5	0	1	4	3
Caton,ss	3	1	0	2	5
M'K'nie,3b	3	1	1	3	4
Schmidt,c	3	1	1	4	1
Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
Steele,p	4	0	1	0	8
Sanders,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	34	12	13	27	21

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Baird,3b	4	1	2	2	3
Cruise,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,ss	5	1	3	1	2
Paulette,1b	5	0	2	10	1
Smyth,2b	3	1	0	0	1
Kava'gh,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Snyder,c	3	0	1	3	1
aTierro	0	1	0	0	0
Sherdell,p	1	0	0	0	2
H'stman,p	0	0	0	0	1
May,p	1	0	0	1	2
bGonzales	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	7	10	24	13

a Ran for Snyder in ninth.
b Batted for May in ninth.
Errors—Baird, Snyder, Smyth, Hornsby.

Pittsburgh	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	2	1	—12
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	— 7

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Stengel, Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Carey, McKechnie. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, (2,) Carey, (3,) Stengel, Caton, McKechnie, Steele. Sacrifice hits—Cruise, Schmidt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Horstman, 1; May, 5; Jacobs, 1; Steele, 5; Sanders, 1. Hits—Off Sherdell, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; Horstman, 4 in 1-3; May, 3 in 5 1-3; Jacobs, 4 in 2-3; Steele, 6 in 7 1-3, (none out in ninth;) Sanders, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Steele, (Smith.) Struck out—By May, 2; Steele, 3. Wild pitch—May. Winning pitcher—Steele. Losing pitcher—Horstman.

LOFT WILL RETIRE PAPP.

Reported That Thoroughbred Will Not Race Again.

It was reported at Belmont Park yesterday that George W. Loft's Papp, which shared the two-year-old laurels of last year with Sun Briar, had broken down and would be retired. Papp was started in the Toboggan Handicap last Thursday and finished fourth, a performance pleasing to its owner, since it was the first start of the season for Papp. Papp has been coughing considerably lately and has been troubled with a throat affliction. He sprang a curb following his effort in the Toboggan and it was thought better to take him out of training for this year at least. As a three-year-old Papp branched out into a fine looking big horse and a remarkable racing career was predicted for him by every racing critic. That he will not run again will be a disappointment to the followers of the sport.

The conditions for the six days' racing of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's second meeting at Jamaica, beginning June 17, were made known yesterday. The first day will find the Excelsior Handicap as the big attraction. The Youthful Stakes, the two-year-old classic, will be decided June 20, and the Southampton, for three-year-olds, is to be run on the last day of the meeting, Saturday, June 22.

International League.

Newark at Jersey City, (rain.)
Rochester, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Binghamton, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Syracuse, 6; Toronto, 3.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 3; Louisville, 1.
Columbus, 3; Toledo, 1.
Minneapolis at St. Paul, (Postponed; wet grounds.)

Giants today with Pittsburgh, 3 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia. (First game, postponed; rain.)
New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston at Brooklyn. (Wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh, 13; St. Louis, 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 2
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 2.
Washington at Boston. (Postponed by agreement.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	25	11	.694
Chicago	23	12	.657
Cincinnati	21	12	.538
Pittsburgh	17	17	.500
Boston	18	20	.474
Philadelphia	15	20	.429
St. Louis	13	23	.361
Brooklyn	13	24	.351

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	25	14	.641
New York	22	15	.595
St. Louis	18	16	.529
Cleveland	21	19	.525
Chicago	18	17	.514
Washington	16	22	.405
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
Detroit	11	20	.355

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York. (Game starts at 3:15.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:00.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

CICOTTE WINS FIRST GAME.

White Sox Star Finally Achieves Victory at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—Chicago defeated Cleveland 3 to 2 today, it being Cicotte's first victory of the season. He relieved Williams in the second inning after Cleveland had scored one run on four passes and had the bases filled with two out.

Cleveland tied the score in the seventh, but Murphy's double, followed by E. Collins's single, produced the winning run in the eighth.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Murphy,rf	4	1	3	2	0
E. Collins,2b	2	0	2	3	1
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	2	4	3
Gandil,1b	5	0	2	8	0
Risberg,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Schalk,c	3	0	1	3	1
Williams,p	2	1	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	33	3	12	27	9

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evans,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Chapman,ss	5	1	2	3	8
Speaker,cf	5	0	1	3	0
W'gans,2b	3	1	2	2	6
Roth,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Wood,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Halt,1b	3	0	0	10	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	1
Morton,p	1	0	0	0	1
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	1
aGraney	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	8	27	18

a Batted for Morton in seventh.
Errors—Murphy, Chapman, (3,) Roth, Morton.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Murphy, Chapman. Stolen base—Gandil. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, E. Collins, Wood. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 14; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 4; Cicotte, 2; Morton, 4. Hits—Off Williams, 0 in 1 2-3 innings; Cicotte, 8 in 7 1-3; Morton, 8 in 7; Bagby, 4 in 2. Struck out—By Williams, 1; Cicotte, 2; Morton, 2. Winning pitcher—Cicotte. Losing pitcher—Bagby.

SHOCKER BAFFLES TIGERS.

Detroit Gets Only Three Hits from St. Louis Pitcher.

DETROIT, May 31.—Detroit was able to hit Shocker safely only three times today, and lost to St. Louis 3 to 2. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning to allow St. Louis to catch a train. The winning run was scored in the sixth inning, on a base on balls to Demmitt, Smith's sacrifice, and Gedeon's single.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Austin,3b	3	0	1	0	5
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Demmitt,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Smith,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	2	1	3
N'maker,c	2	0	0	4	3
Gerber,ss	3	0	1	1	1
Shocker,p	2	0	1	1	2
Total	25	3	6	24	15

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	5	1
Young,2b	3	0	0	1	8
Veach,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Heilman,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Dressen,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Vitt,3b	2	1	1	1	2
Yelle,c	2	1	0	1	3
Spencer,c	0	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
C. Jones,p	0	0	0	0	1
aCobb	1	0	0	0	0
bR. Jones	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	3	24	11

a Batted for Yelle in seventh.
b Batted for Boland in seventh.
Errors—Nunamaker, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Shocker. Sacrifice hits—Young, Nunamaker, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Tobin. Double play—Austin, Gedeon, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 4. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 4; Shocker, 3. Hits—Off Boland, 6 in 7 innings; Jones, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Shocker, 3; Boland, 1. Losing pitcher—Boland.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 7; Birmingham, 1.
New Orleans, 6; Chattanooga, 1.
Little Rock, 7; Atlanta, 0.
Mobile, 7; Nashville, 6.

Eastern League.

All games postponed; wet grounds.

AIR MAN IN FRONT, BUT PLACED LAST

Judges Set Down Jockey Peak for Rough Riding and Purse Goes to Monomoy.

The first disqualification of the racing season at Belmont Park came yesterday in the fifth event of the overnight card, and judging from the cheers which greeted the verdict of the judges the action was popular. It deprived C. P. Winfrey's Air Man, the outsider in the Queens Handicap, of the purse and gave the race to Commodore J. K. L. Ross's Monomoy, which was a heavily backed favorite.

Charley Peak, the jockey on Air Man, was held responsible for the defeat of Monomoy, by rough riding through the stretch, in which Air Man was carried wide and Monomoy forced to go wide, too, since the two animals were locked together in a thrilling drive almost from the head of the stretch to the finish. Peak was set down for six racing days by the judges for his unruly riding and his mount placed last in the field of four which started in the mile and sixteenth event.

Johnny McTaggart was up on Monomoy. At the start Peak got Air Man away winging, with Monomoy on the outside. Down the backstretch McTaggart was content to let Air Man set the pace and did not make a move with the whip. Rounding the turn into the stretch Air Man went wide and McTaggart on Monomoy also bore out.

Once turned for home Peak shoved Air Man toward the rail, which prevented McTaggart from getting up on the inside, and then with Monomoy and Air Man racing neck and neck Peak allowed his mount to bear out toward the centre of the track again. Air Man bumped Monomoy at the head of the stretch, interfering with Monomoy in the race home. The judges promptly disqualified the winner and gave the purse to Monomoy. The other two animals were never in the argument, but were placed ahead of Air Man.

Those who cared to lay prices received a terrific jolt when Air Man was disqualified, but they scored in the final event of the day when John E. Madden uncovered a fleet two-year-old filly, Passing Shower, which took the measure of W. R. Coe's Polygon and Terentia, which had been installed a 1 to 2 favorite. Madden admitted before the race that the filly, a daughter of Ormondale-Passan, had a lot of speed, but he would not predict that she would win the race. Passing Shower evidently had more speed than even Mr. Madden supposed since she led her field from the drop of the flag to the end and won handily by a length from Polygon. Passing Shower was neglected by the crowd and went begging for 12 to 1.

The Searington Handicap, the feature event of the card, was a procession for Mrs. R. L. Bresler's Jock Scot. P. A. Clark's Battle was a formidable rival, but never able to catch the winner. In the opening event of the day, with nineteen starters, Captain J. E. Davis's The Decision gained the laurels from Mrs. T. Francis's Onico in a finish which left the crowd doubtful.

Many thought Onico had won by a head, since Onico had caught The Decision fifty feet from the finish and seemed to have forged ahead. In the last few strides the two ran as a team and those not close to the finish line could hardly determine which had won. The victory of The Decision was popular since the gelding had been backed down from 20 to 1 to 8 to 1 and went to the post with the approval of the crowd.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to the third, six furlongs, straight. Time—1:13 3-5.

The Decision, Capt. J. E. Davis's b. g., 5 years, 115 pounds, by King James-Verdict, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (Peak).....1st
Onico, Mrs. T. Francis's br. f., 3, 99, by Nurita Santa-The Fet, 2 to 1 and even, (Rodriguez.).....2d
Midnight Sun, Samuel Willets's ch. g., 3, 110, by Pecp o' Day-Summer Night, 2 to 1, (Walls).....3d
Miss Kruter, Poor Butterfly, Contender, Uncle Sand, Grey Eagle, Peep Sight, Dr. Campbell, Jean McNell, June Bug, Harry Burgoyne, Paganini, Batilide, Grayson, Glory Belle, Runecraft, and Surprising also ran. Whippoorwill, Piedra, Elderkin, Josefina Zarade, Blazeway, Jack Stuart, El Mahdi, Dreadnought, Wood Violet, Fidelis, and Umatilla scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden 4-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $5 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, steeplechase, about two miles. Time—4:23.

Robin Goodfellow, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. g., 4 years, 137 pounds, by Goodrich-Lady Alan, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Franklin).....1st
Little Nearer, R. L. Ahles's br. g., aged, 145, by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, 3 to 2 and 7 to 10, (Haynes).....2d
Brand, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 4, 137, by Flint Rock-Bivouac, even, (Waugh).....3d
Glootz, Yermak, and Russian Pinion also ran. Kilwinning and Disturber fell.

THIRD RACE.—The Searington Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third, seven furlongs, main course. Time—1:26 3-5.

Jock Scot, Mrs. R. L. Bresler's br. c., 4 years, 121 pounds, by Ogden-Frankie, 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, (Rice).....1st
Battle, P. A. Clark's b. f., 4, 114, by Hastings-Claudie, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (Collins).....2d
Eyelid, A. L. Aste's ch. f., 3, 112, by Eyebrow-Rainment, 7 to 5, (McGraw)..8½
Tea Caddy, Iron Cross 2d, and Panaman also ran. Orlando of Havana left. Corn Tassel and Sycamore scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling, by subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:55.

Penrose, Triple Spring Farm's b. f., 104 pounds, by Sweep-Hanrose, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Erickson).....1st
Wise Joan, G. D. Widener's ch. f., 104, by Garry Herrman-Joannina, 2 to 1 and even, (L. Ensor,).....2d
Wewoka, Thomas Clyde's b. f., 111, by Bryn Mawr-Murietta, even, (Troxler)...8½
Harry M. Stevens, Rainbow Girl, Title, Jack Healey, Rosagine, Frances Starr, Triumphant, and Little Maudie also ran. Sea Tale, Umbala, Lady Vulcain scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—The Queens Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third, one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

Monomoy, Com. J. K. L. Ross's br. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Winifred A., even, 1 to 2, and out, (McTaggart).....1st
Obolus, J. A. Hendricks's b. g., 6, 107, by Oddfellow-Kenmore Queen, 1 to 2 and out, (Rodriguez).....2d
Right, W. H. Congdon's b. f., 4, 104, by Fair Play-Mirth, out for third.....3d

Air Man finished first, but was disqualified and placed last.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-old fillies, purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, four and a half furlongs, straight.

Passing Shower, John E. Madden's b. f., 114 pounds, by Ormondale-Passan, 13 to 5, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (J. Collins).....1st
*Polygon, W. R. Coe's b. f., 114, by Polymelus-St. Claire 3d, out for second, (A. Collins).....2½
Suffrage, A. H. Dias's b. f., 114, by Broomstick-Pankhurst, 4 to 1, (Pitts).....3½

Terentia, Peaux Sleep, Lady Davis, Blaircora, Lucrative, Ballet Dancer 2d, Little Bessie, and Doveridge also ran. Marchesa 2d and Scrub Lady scratched. *Coupled as W. R. Coe entry.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile. Sueland, 115 pounds; Sibby, 114; *Lady Gertrude, 106; *Nominee, 106; Babetta, 101.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two and a quarter miles. Superhuman, 150 pounds; Shannon River, 145; Dureas, 138; Northwood, 134.

THIRD RACE.—The Fashion; for two-year-olds; five furlongs; straight. Elfin Queen, 124 pounds; Uncle's Lassie, 112; Aunt Dinah, 112; Queen of the Sea, 106; Lady Rosebud, 109; Minuet, 109; Virago, 109; Zuleka

STRIKES HASTEN WAGE ADJUSTMENT

New Federal Board Meets Today to Take Up Railroad Shopmen's Demands.

2,000 WESTERN MEN OUT

McAdoo Sends Agents to Illinois to Reason with Them—Hearings on Rates Ordered.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Claims of machinists and other railroad shopmen for higher wages than were allowed by Director General McAdoo's recent order are to be considered by the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions when it meets here tomorrow for the first time since its creation. Hearings may be held and wage scales for machinists in other industries analyzed, in an effort to make recommendations for the modification of the wage order at the earliest possible moment.

The board was to meet next Monday, but on account of the strike of 2,000 shopmen at Silvis, Ill., on the Rock Island and threats of similar walkouts elsewhere, the commission decided to meet earlier.

News of the strike of Rock Island shopmen was received today by the Railroad Administration with evident disappointment. It had been believed that all employes would heed Director General McAdoo's promise yesterday that further increases in wages might be made on recommendation of the new wage board. Representatives of the Railroad Administration immediately were assigned to confer with the strikers in an effort to persuade them to return to work tomorrow morning.

The Rock Island shopmen want seventy-five cents an hour minimum, and time and a half for overtime on an eight-hour basis. The wage award fixed a minimum of fifty-five cents an hour.

It is true, however, that as a result of Director General McAdoo's appeal the number of protests against the new wage order received by the Railroad Administration suddenly declined today, and all were milder in tone than previous messages.

President Wilson was besieged with telegrams from the Mayor and citizens of Aurora, Ill., today, asking Government intervention to prevent a walkout of the employes of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway Company, which, it is contended, would hamper war industries. The President referred the appeals to the Department of Labor, and Oscar F. Nelson, Federal Conciliator at Chicago, was detailed to mediate the controversy.

Thousands of railroad men tomorrow will receive higher pay for the first time under the Director General's orders. Within a week the payments of back wages will begin.

Committees to Hear Rate Protests.

To work out changes in the new rate schedules, Director General McAdoo today appointed Traffic Committees for the Eastern, Western, and Southern districts and for local regions, to hear complaints of shippers and recommend modifications.

At the same time it became known that the Director General planned to order a number of reductions in rates, to maintain existing rate relationships between rival communities, and to protect certain industries, before June 25, when the new schedules go into effect.

The following explanation was made: "The Director General invites the cooperation of the shipping public in working out a satisfactory adjustment of freight rates on the higher level now necessary. All shippers who desire to make suggestions as to the maintenance of established differentials, or the readjustment of freight rates under General Order No. 28, may present their views through the freight traffic officers of the railroads serving them; but if shippers feel, after presenting such matters to their own roads that they want their views given further consideration, the Freight Committee for the territory or district involved will be glad to hear and consider any proposal or suggestion the shippers have to offer."

For the Eastern District, including territory north of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi, complaints or suggestions for freight-rate modifications should be sent to B. Campbell, Chairman of the Eastern Freight Traffic Committee, 143 Liberty Street, New York City.

It was explained today that the new rates would apply to short lines only so long as they were under Government control, and that as fast as these were relinquished by the Railroad Administration the increased charges would cease to apply, except as to joint rates with trunk lines. Consequently the roads will be called upon to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases in their local rates if they desire them.

Interurban electric lines are considering a general increase in both freight and passenger rates, it was learned here today. Such increases in most cases would be subject to review by State Commissions.

84 Other Roads Reported Involved.

MOLINE, Ill., May 31.—In spite of Director General McAdoo's appeal to the men to remain at work until their wage demands could be given consideration and announcing the Government's view of the railroad men who deserted their tasks at this time, work at the Silvis shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was suspended this afternoon. Two thousand shop men failed to return to work after the noon hour. The craftsmen of the Silvis shops, the largest on the Rock Island system, are understood to be acting in conjunction with the shop men of thirty-four other railroads.

The shop men declare they object strenuously to any statement that they are disloyal to the Government. They point to the action of the shipyard workers and the Government's course in that instance

Wants Detroit Lines Taken Over.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31.—Mayor Oscar B. Marx this forenoon wired the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and Labor to take over the Detroit United Railway System, under the Federal Housing act. He abandoned his original intention to ask Director General of Railroads McAdoo to take over the street car system, a question having arisen as to the authority of the Director General to do so. The Mayor holds that the housing act can be made to apply because of the number of shipbuilding plants and factories engaged in war work in and around Detroit. The Mayor was prompted to act by fare controversies and labor difficulties.

HAZLETON, Penn., May 31.—Mine workers of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, numbering 500, struck today because twelve members of the I. W. W. had refused to pay dues to the union. Demands were made that they be discharged or join the union.

MANY TEACHERS QUIT JOBS.

Higher Wages and Military Service Cripple the Nation's Schools.

Reports have reached the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior that large numbers of teachers are leaving the schools of country and city to enter some secondary military service of the country or to engage in clerical and industrial occupations at larger salaries than they received as teachers. To bring about a relief in the present crisis, Commissioner P. P. Claxton of the Bureau of Education has sent forth an appeal to the thousands of retired teachers to again enter active service in the schools and urging the repeal of the laws and regulations of school boards which prohibit married women from teaching in the public schools. As many of these former teachers had quit the schools years ago, Mr. Claxton has suggested that special classes be provided for these persons at the Summer sessions of the colleges and universities of the country and that as many of these former teachers as possible should be induced to attend these classes.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Dobson's or similar qualities. Farragut 9872.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted. — For cash; velour and serge plaids, silvertones, oxfords, heavy and lightweight velours, and serges. Standard, Madison Square 4620.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Large quantity in all shades; also 72-inch black cotton web broadcloth. Farragut 3745.

BURELLAS Wanted.—00056, all shades, submit, swatches, quantities and best prices. N Times.

CAMBRICS wanted; open for 64-60 bleached cambrics; "White Rock Rutledge," or "Converse G 1" preferred; must be successive deliveries. Answer, giving price, terms, and deliveries, Cambrics 84 Times.

CHEVIOTS, Pebble or Unfinished Worsteds Wanted, in navy and colors; 14 ounce or heavier. L. Jacobson's Sons, 134 West 37th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place stock orders on Fall coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall coats. 55 West 31st., 7th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—For manufacturers and mill agents; send samples odd patterns you wish to discontinue; no quantity large. N 2 Times.

COTTON and Georgette crepe wanted; navy, also white taffeta cheap, black velvet. Orchard 4653.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden & Leonard Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders for quick delivery on georgette, crepe de chine, taffeta, and jersey dresses. Samples 8:30 to 1 o'clock daily, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for Fall models in silks, jerseys, and serge materials; orders given; submit samples. Second floor, 30 East 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy for spot cash lots any quantity wash or silk dresses. Samples mornings, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Taffetas, Georgettes, crepe meteors; any amount for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRILLS AND KHAKI Wanted.—Any quantity. Call with samples, 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

FLAGS Wanted.—Will pay cash for jobs in cotton bunting, American flags, sizes 4x6 to 12x20 feet. Stern Publishing and Novelty Co., 149 West 36th. Phone Greeley 2906.

FLAGS Wanted.—Cash paid for jobs in cotton bunting flags, American and Allies; sizes up to 12x20 feet. Sachs, 32 West 29th. Farragut 417.

FORESTRY FABRICS Wanted.—Open for all Forestry fabrics, U. D. cotton khaki and 28-ounce blue kersey. Phone Stuyvesant 7498.

GEORGETTES Wanted. — Open for large quantity; cash. Crown Waist Co., 45 Lispenard St.

GEORGETTE, Taffetas, Satins wanted at a price. Royal Wear Co., 1,183 Broadway.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

LININGS and Pocketings Wanted.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4856.

POM POM Wanted; also bolivias, silvertones, and duvets; will pay cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

POM POMS Wanted.—All shades, American 0816, London, 9090 Farragut.

SATIN WANTED.—In quantity, and any shade. Ideal Cloak and Suit Co., 132 West 21st St.

SATIN AND PEAU DE CYGNES wanted at 91.95. Waldorf Garment Co., 1 East 28th.

SERGE Wanted.—C. S., half wool, French serge, galateas; black crepe, number 9000, navy serge, 54 inch, marquisette, satin sleeve linings, cotton gabardine. Call with sample, Room 1539, 17 Battery Place.

SILVERTONES AND CASHMERES Wanted.—Best prices; any quantity. Chopak, Mad. Sq. 6045.

SILVERTONE and AMERICAN POPLINS Wanted. Louis Baumann, 12 East 32d.

SILVERTONE VELOURS Wanted.—Fall shades; quantity. Tel. Greeley 1544.

STOCKINGS (Black) Wanted.—36 inches. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 148 Madison Av.

TRICOTINES wanted; Garfield style 4718; 6 pieces tan and 6 navy. Phone Madison Square 2098.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Read's or F. & H. Chopak, Mad. Square 6045.

VELOURS Wanted, of all kinds; McKanney's and Kessel's single width cloth; also all kinds of Salts, Astrachan, and Kuritex, in black only. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light and heavy weight, all shades; also Chase's beaver, all on 60-day basis. A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, 0359 or similar quality; heavy weight 544; mail color assortment and price. O 17 Times.

VOILES Wanted.—Open for white 39 to 40 inch voiles; spot cash, immediate delivery; 17½c to 18½c. Phone Gramercy 5916.

WARDROBE TRUNK Wanted.—54 inch, suitable for suits and coats. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

WASH GOODS Wanted.—Attention of dress manufacturers: Odd lots, surplus yardage of wash goods only. Phone Saturday, June 1, after 10:30 A. M. 5750 Farragut.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER PLUSH, $3.75; Velour du Nord, Blumenthal's sacrifice for cash, $2.50. You will save $1 yard. Chelsea, 2295.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds, D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CHEVIOTS—¾ goods, cheap; also Kelly's velours, Bauendahl, American otta aqueechee. Farragut 9812.

CHINCHILLAS.—Ten pieces Slagler three-quarters, brown, navy, and oxfords. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4000.

CLOAKINGS—¾ brown, also mixtures; reasonable. Call 13 West 20th St., 2d floor.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS.—¾ McKenney's black thibets, W 98, at $1.27½ net. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4000.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job, best style and value at sacrifice; reason drafted; act quickly. Fuchs & Goldberg, 26 W. 15th St. 2198 Chelsea.

COATS AND SUITS.—Snappy styles; splendid material; values up to $15.75; to close at $8.75. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Satin and Georgette; also gingham; exclusive styles and patterns; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, poplin, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—300 stylish voiles to close out at $2.85. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Special offering 1,000 taffeta, satins and georgette, snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

GABARDINES.—15 navies, 2 blacks; will sell cheap for cash. 225 5th Av., Room 1006.

LACERS for sale, 1,000 gross 54-inch breeches lacers khaki at $1.35. North American Sales Co., 399 Broadway, New York.

LINEN.—Uncrushable; 36 inches wide; all colors. Phone Greeley 0735.

MEADCLOTHS; 150 pieces botany Columbia very cheap; also serges, gabardines, tricotines. Farragut 9811.

PLUSH.—Cotton; Timme, 54-inch, in all shades. Elnhorn, 112 Madison Av, Madison Square 4152.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, plco, H. & H., 40-20, reasonable prices. Chelsea 3186.

SERGE.—Juillard's 54289, 65 pieces short lengths; 50 pieces navy, red, black, and tan, $2.25 net, cash. Eagle Textile Co., 1,133 Broadway, Farragut 2189.

SERGES.—594 Garfield, 35 navy, $2.50; 7512, 35 navy, $2.70; original tickets; net cash. Shapiro, Mad. Sq. 3564.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5933, also poplins, gabardines, fine serges; very cheap. Farragut 9812.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 0264.

VELOUR DU NOIR.—Sidney Blumenthal 36-inch for sale; also serges and wool velours. Farragut 2649.

VELOURS.—American Botany 5816, Kelly Rafter, Buckley & Cohen, Kelley, cheap. Farragut 9810.

VELOUR—American, 13009 and 11050, at $3.92¼ cash. Igstaedter, 8284 Stuyvesant.

Help Wanted.

CUTTER, experienced on infants' and children's coats and dresses; steady work all year round; good opportunity for right party. O 11 Times.

SALESMAN to sell our quiltings, mattress protectors, table covers, and carriage covers on strictly commission basis throughout United States. Ideal Quilting, 141 Poplar St., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMAN for silk, wool, and fibre sweaters to cover Middle West; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. M 140 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted experienced silk salesman; state experience and salary. Apply P 304 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Wednesday .....6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Novel Straw Hats for Men.

A number of new braided effects and weaves in straw hats for men have made their appearance this Spring. It is said that several of them are developing a good degree of popularity. Some are made up with alternate ridges and crevices, and many of these are in varying widths. The milder creations along these lines are said to be very much liked. Then there are others in which a blue or a green or a brown stripe is woven into the straw. These, however, seem not to have gained the general following which some of the other novelties have enjoyed.

Fall Shoe Business.

Fall shoe business is said to have been very good, and a number of manufacturers are reported to have called in their salesmen. In some cases it is said that the salesmen have not been out more than a month, as compared with about three months in normal times. Curtailed production resulting in there being less for salesmen to sell is partly responsible for this, though early buying has been in order for several reasons. One of these is the prospect of higher prices in the near future, and another is the possibility of not being able to get a selection if ordering is delayed.

Already Seeking 1919 Shoes.

Fearing much higher prices next Fall for Spring shoes, quite a few of the larger merchants throughout the country are said to be seeking a certain amount of their supplies now for the Spring of 1919. Few manufacturers are to be found, however, who will take on any quantity orders for so far ahead. "It seems now almost certain," said the local representative of a large New England factory, "that prices next Spring will be much higher than they are now. And it is equally certain that supplies will be very scarce. The factories of the country cannot under present conditions turn out as many shoes as they used to do, and demand is greater."

Coal Receipts Lessened.

"The opening of the lake navigation is plainly reflected in the statistics showing tonnage of anthracite coal handled over the piers in New York Harbor during the last six weeks," Saward's Weekly will say today. "Before movement to the lakes got well under way, dumpings over the local piers were averaging around 7,000 cars a week, and on one occasion they rose to nearly 8,000 cars. But for the last two weeks they have been down close to 6,000. As 1,000 cars of the type used in the tidewater trade represent about 50,000 tons of capacity, it can be readily figured out what the slump means to local dealers in the way of tonnage loss. And the figures do not tell the whole story, for the loss is chiefly in domestic sizes, which are the only sizes shipped up the lakes."

Big Brassiere Season Ahead.

The continuance in style of the low-bust type of corset is expected to be responsible for a very large business in brassieres this Fall. In some quarters the assertion is made that the biggest Fall season experienced in the comparatively short life of this industry is at hand, this prediction being based on the fact that every season more and more women are coming to regard the brassiere as an indispensable adjunct to their wardrobe. Particularly is this true of the woman who likes to appear trimly dressed, this desire for trimness being increased at the present time in no small degree by the prevalence of things military. As in other lines of business, the problem of deliveries is by no means a small one, and early buying is apparently being recognized by many buyers as the only insurance against disappointment in this respect.

Fall Corsets Selling Freely.

Several things have combined to produce more than the usual amount of advance Fall business in corsets to date, in spite of the fact that few important changes in line are embodied in them. Not the least of these reasons is the problem of getting deliveries and the belief that the early bird will catch the worm in this respect. Natural lines predominate in the new season's models, which will again mean corsets with low and medium tops. The backs of many models are a little higher than they were for Spring. Many again make use of figure-conforming elastic inserts. As to colors, the prediction is made in certain quarters that pinks will dominate, and that white corsets will run second for the first time in many seasons, if not in all. As to back and front lace models, both appear to be very much in the running so far as the early season orders are concerned.

Serges Much Called For.

"It would seem as though the thing most difficult to obtain must always be the thing most wanted," said a local dress and skirt manufacturer, commenting on the scarcity of serges and the demand for them. "Serges are wanted for Spring and Summer, and serges are wanted for Fall. Nearly every buyer that comes in here asks to see something in a serge, and of all materials they are perhaps the most difficult to obtain. They are very popular both for simple dresses and for separate skirts and seem to be wanted especially by women in business. I suppose the increased number of women in business accounts for the great demand for serges."

Bustle Still Popular.

Though comparatively little mention has been made in style circles this Spring of the bustle, it is to be seen on a great many well dressed women on Fifth Avenue. Some very smart looking suits, as well as dresses, show this feature in one or another of its many variations, and local manufacturers as well as some of the exclusive Fifth Avenue dressmakers confirm its popularity. It is said to be quite popular in a modified form with tall slim women, and seems to be selling in other parts of the country as well as in the New York district.

Gray Goods Buyers Inactive.

Coming between a legal holiday and a commercial half-holiday, yesterday did not cut much of a figure in the local gray goods market, so far as sales were concerned. As usual, of late, most of the business done was confined to nearby months, and there was little of it on coarse yarn goods. For June-August delivery sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made at 16¼ cents, while for shipment in June 64-60s and 64-56s of the same width brought 19 and 18½ cents, respectively. Also for shipment in June, 39-inch 68-72s were sold at 21 cents. Mill prices on spot printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	25c	38½-inch, 64-60s	19c
39-inch, 72-76s	22½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	18½c
39-inch, 68-72s	21c	38½-inch, 60-52s	18½c
39-inch, 64-44s	15c	38½-inch, 60-48s	16½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	19½c	27-inch, 64-60s	13½c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; M. Bernstein, boys' clothing; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Goldsmith-Stern Co.; Miss H. Lowenstein, suits, gowns, skirts; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. T. Stanton, sporting goods, baby carriages, toys, trunks, bags, housefurnishing goods; 2 W. 37th.
BOSTON—Berman Tailoring Co.; L. H. Berman, woolens; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—T. T. Slattery Co.; H. B. Stern, toilet, fancy goods, jewelry; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, toilet goods, ribbons; 343 Church.
BOSTON—Filichrist Co.; Miss F. A. Hahn, silk, cotton waists, sweaters, shawls, bathing suits; 200 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; C. F. Kleindienst, domestics, flannels, blankets, linens, linings; 105 Grand.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—S. Abrams, dry goods, men's furn. goods, women's garments; Albert.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. Chambers, ready-to-wear, furs, house dresses, muslin underwear; 12 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. Solomon, coats, skirts; Miss D. Worsky, dresses, costumes; 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hirsan & Co.; D. Lyon, mfg. dept., ready-to-wear; Woodward.
CHICAGO—E. M. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; Ansonia.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; J. F. Kerr, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
DENVER, Col.—Harold Co.; Mr. Walsh, pompom coats; 33 W. 34th.
DETROIT—H. Marks & Bro.; M. Herman, women's furnishings; Ansonia.
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Jackson's; L. Jackson, women's ready-towear; 1,150 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—M. Schneiderman, jersey suits, velveteen coates; 1,140 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A. C. Hand, millinery; Waldorf-Astoria.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss E. Bennett, coats, suits, dresses; 2 W. 37th.
MACON, Ga.—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—De Witt Bros.; Mr. De Witt, general mdse.; Grand.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; T. F. Flynn, furs; 2 W. 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. Beno, waists; 225 6th Av.
MONTREAL, Quebec—Duchesneau Co.; J. Bald, toys, notions; Park Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Daniel & Blumenthal, J. Blumenthal, clothing materials; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Frank & Son; N. Frank, piece goods; Holland House.
PHILADELPHIA—I. Greenblatt, mfrs. boys' wash suits, children's clothing; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman; S. G. Karngood, millinery; 126 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; D. E. Minogue, hosiery, gloves; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Irwin Co.; Mrs. W. M. Irwin, millinery, gloves; Continental.
READING—S. R. Lurio, mfrs. work shirts; Herald Square.
ROANOKE—The Kohen Co.; W. Kohen, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Grand.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; C. A. Dietrick, ladies' garments; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—E. Loewy Co.; F. Loewy, velveteen coates; 1,140 Broadway.
SEATTLE, Wash.—H. Goldsmith, jersey suits, velveteen coates; 1,140 Broadway.
SPOKANE—F. S. Harmon & Co.; C. Roy, carpets, rugs, furniture; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; R. H. Craig, E. W. Edwards, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; L. P. Sullivan, women's, misses' ready-to-wear, furs; 23 E. 26th.
TORONTO, Canada—J. Northway & Son; J. A. Northway, ready-to-wear, millinery; Manhattan.
WILKES-BARRE—The Hub; J. Hirschowitz, clothing; Breslin.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

SAMUEL URSHINSKY, Dry Goods, at 821 East 161st Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: S. Cohen, $102; Charles G. Rieder, $213, and Morris Horron, $400. Liabilities said to be $4,000 and assets $2,000.

JACOB SPECTOR & CO., Shoes, at 285 First Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by William H. Lyons, $510.

CHARLES POLK, at 70 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,554 and no assets. On or about Oct. 4, 1916, the petitioner conveyed all of his property to Wm. Holdenlin, assignee, for the benefit of creditors, which is said to have been distributed pro rata among them.

NORA VAN LEEWEN ZHITLOWSKY.—Judge Knox has appointed Daniel Beckingham receiver for Nora Van Leewen Zhitlowsky, proprietor of a restaurant at 187 Macdougal Street, in $1,000 bond. The liabilities are said to be approximately $5,628 and the assets $1,273.

HENRY SILBERDRATH, a lunchroom proprietor at 83 and 85 Forsyth Street, has assigned to Julius J. Klein.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 or over.

Barbour, Salim—Loeb & Schoenfeld Co.	$1,669.11
Bachrach, Abe—P. Herring et al.	1,158.57
Bauer, Frederick E.—F. G. Banister	1,098.57
Same—Same	922.71
Burnett, Agnes T.—Crown Market	183.60
Columbia Trust Co., executor—M. A. Blackwell	16,160.09
Dulberg, Louis (Louis Dulberg Co.)—S. Greenberg	881.17
Daniel, Warren C.—A. B. Carpenter	4,913.99
Elnson, Morris M.—M. Porr	500.00
Elmont Development Corp.—J. S. Conrad, costs	108.00
Esthold Realty Co.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co.	5,353.76
Fairview Const. Co.—H. L. Edgar et al.	7,051.59
Fitzgerald, Wm. E.—H. B. Youkin	342.55
Finkelstein, Nathan B.—Shaw-Walker Co.	339.90
Garbutt, George—J. H. Grubman, costs	100.20
Graham, Joseph B.—W. S. Ensign	426.67
Grant, William M.—Berk Bros.	108.14
Goldman, A., & Co.—Southern Leasing Co.	145.20
G. & L. Undergarment Co.—J. H. & C. K. Eagle	156.13
Hoffren, William E.—C. S. Klothe	305.23
Hassett, Thomas B.—W. J. B. Motor Truck Co.	342.56
Hellenic Transatlantic Steamship Co.—Broadway Realty Co.	242.67
Harman, George H.—F. Lindinger	124.70
Harris, Ike, and David Nathan (Harris & Nathan)—32d-33d Street Corp.	1,064.20
Same—Same	1,120.20
Hebbard, Franklin, Jr.—W. J. Henderson, Jr.	140.94
Joseph, Samuel—People, &c.	300.00
Josephsohn, Michael—Z. Cooperman	702.82
Same—I. Rosenblatt	629.82
Kaufman, Isidore—Auto Oil Co.	295.60
King, Arlenne—Hotel Remington	355.45
Long, John J.—O. A. Geoghegan et al.	137.50
Melman, Henry—S. Tauber et al.	803.38
Meyer, G. C.—H. Herring et al.	348.69
Martin, Kate F.—M. E. Cunningham et al.	1,426.84
Motion Picture Trade Directory—United Motion Picture Publications	15,510.95
Maxwell, Abraham R.—Westchester Electric R. R. Co., costs	116.20
Newcomer, John T., John T. Hall, and Frank B. Robinson—Whitaker & Co.	124.26
Patelis, James—A. Photos	406.85
Potter, Emily C.—A. Campediou	3,192.01
Rinder, Aaron—J. M. Dreeman	588.46
Ritchey, Daniel P.—K. M. Murchison	1,082.77
Rothman, Sarah—South Jersey Land Co. et al., costs	100.55
Ridgway Co.—L. Guenther	5,350.05
Spann, Max—C. A. J. Queek-Berner	327.20
Schadler, Charles and Anna—J. Simon	172.80
Spence, Harry M.—W. G. Boshop	122.95
Schlechter, Louis E. Beamer	500.00
Shea, Patrick W.—M. E. Cleary	773.70
Tolentino, Raoul—J. Friedenberg	129.53
Van Alst, Wm. H.—C. T. Chambers	631.40
Taylor, Frank W.—A. J. L. Dolon	100.91
Wollkind, Abraham—H. Mautner & Bro.	221.53
Same—same	220.53

In Bronx County.

Babcock, Nicholas—A. B. Beith et al.	$240.15
Hoppenfeld, Charles, Michael Diamond, and Jacob Meisner—W. D. Stout et al.	733.92
Haggerty, James J.—I. Kammerman	141.31
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. Roberts	584.15
Kevein, Charles W.—G. Gunkel	294.12
Mahoney, Agnes—Central Mortgage Co.	79.20
Revet, Daniel—A. G. Revet	275.72
Shapiro, Ida—A. Bloom	65.72
Wachsberger, Gustav—S. Eisenberg	105.24

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rothwell & Co. of West Virginia—F. G. Hall et al., April 20, 1918	$1,107.60
Nevin, Sophie—S. J. Abrams, Oct. 19, 1917	981.43
Werner, Bernard, and Fritz Aufrichtig—Morris Plan, &c., April 12, 1918	112.80
Acme Building Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., April 11, 1912	164.71
Same—Wm. A. Thomas Co., Feb. 8, 1916	318.86
Gubin, Sidney—D. Tombacki, July 12, 1917	101.90
Ucko, Edward, and Max Rosenfeld—A. Hass et al., March 7, 1918	168.76
Vreeland, E. E.—Alexander Holden Paper Co., May 21, 1918	933.08

In Bronx County.

Mallett, William A.—M. C. Nack, May 2, 1917	$250.00
Same, individ. and trustee—H. Kimmel, Oct. 26, 1917	197.81

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
96 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3580.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

GAIN IN DRY GOODS SALES.

Road Distribution Is Heavier Than a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week shows a pronounced increase over shipments for the corresponding week of 1917. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery are larger than they were the same period last year. Customers have attended market in larger numbers. Collections are very satisfactory, showing a considerable increase over those of the same week a year ago."

Banded Hats Gaining Favor.

Banded hats are gaining in favor with the élite in this city, if the increase in the number of them seen in some of the most exclusive restaurants can be taken as proof. The most "smartly" dressed women, some of whom wore rather elaborate Georgette frocks, have been seen wearing this type of hat of late. Navy, black, and natural straws were the most popular, and pineapple straw was most frequently seen. Foulard bands, and wide, draped bands of Georgette crêpe were used for garnitures. Tams in accordion pleated taffeta are being extensively displayed here and are meeting success. These hats sometimes have a small mushroom brim about an inch wide, or a small peak in front. They are very large and fall over the side or back. As a finishing touch, some make use of a tassel or a soutache button.

ITALY RESTRICTS TRADE.

Government Aims to Put In a System to Control Exchange.

The Italian Bureau of Information, 501 Fifth Avenue, yesterday made public the following dispatch from Rome:

"Minister of the Treasury Nitti has announced that after June 1 no imports will be permitted without special Government authorization, and no exportations will be allowed without the approval of the National Exchange Institute. The importation of goods will not be permitted unless it can be proved that they are absolutely necessary."

The Italian Government, according to Minister Nitti's announcement, is making an inventory of Italian banking obligations abroad. This will be followed by the institution of a system to control exchange and make possible arrangements with the allied Governments to reduce exorbitant exchange rates on Italy to just proportions. The National Exchange Institution is the official Government agency for the purpose of improving foreign exchange conditions as affecting Italian interests.

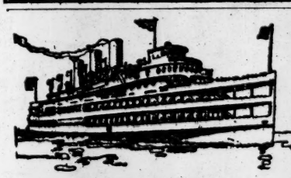
In making public the cable message Dr. Felice Ferrero, Director of the Italian Bureau of Information, pointed out that the subject of Italian exchange had already been given considerable attention in this country. One of the most favorable signs in this connection, he said, was the proposed appointment of a special economic commission by the Italy-America Society.

STEAMBOATS.

A Perfect Sunday Outing
Take a delightful sail up the Hudson to
Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and Return
Regular Sunday service for Highland Falls, Beacon, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
STR. BENJ. B. ODELL
Time to visit Mount Beacon or Orange Lake Park with its amusements. Leave Franklin St., 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9.30 A. M. Music, restaurant, lunch room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

SPEND SUNDAY SAILING
Up the Beautiful Hudson
GREAT WHITE FLYER "TROJAN"
TO NEWBURGH AND RETURN, $1.00
Leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9.30 a.m. West 132nd St., 10 a.m.
MUSIC AND DANCING
NIGHT BOATS TO ALBANY AND TROY
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Sunday Excursions
To Bridgeport—Steamer City of Lowell
An Ideal Sunday Outing on Long Island Sound
Good Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter
Leave Pier 40, North River, foot Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.35. Children, 70c. A Limited number of tickets on sale at piers on excursion days only.
The New England Steamship Company



Saturday Trips ON THE HUDSON
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston.
*Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Restaurant.
Str. "Poughkeepsie," Franklin St., 2:30 P. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
*Connects with return boat to New York same day.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEEP SEA FISHING Str. "TAURUS"
Daily except Mons. 8 A.M., Pier 1, N.R. Only Restaurant, Bait, Tackle, etc., on board.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9.40, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.15, 2.00, 2.45, 3.30, 4.15, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
10.15, 11.15 A. M.; 12.15, 1.15, 3.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.15, 5.00, 6.00, 6.40, 7.15, 8.15, 9.30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND
11.25 A.M.; 12.25, 1.25, 2.25, 3.10, 3.55, *4.55, 5.25, 6.10, *7.10, 7.50, 8.25, 9.25, 10.30 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
Telephone Rector 812.

STEAMBOATS.

Special Trip, Sunday, June 2, to
Bear Mountain
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. 'GRAND REPUBLIC' will leave Battery 9, W. 152d St. 9.45 A. M.
MUSIC. DANCING. REFRESHMENTS.
FARE ADULTS, 85c. CHILDREN, 55c. INCLUDING WAR TAX.
DAILY SERVICE COMMENCING JUNE 9.
Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1705.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points West and North. All through rail tickets and Troy Evening Line tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamers leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A.M.; W. 42d St., 8.50 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A.M.; Yonkers, 9:50 A.M., landing at Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and

Building a Reserve

The wise investor is regularly investing his surplus above war taxes and Government Bonds in short term securities of industries essential to our nation at war.

He thus secures a fairly liquid and high interest-bearing investment that will provide a strong reserve should there be a business depression following the war.

Let us send you our Circular T, describing an issue of this character.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Permanent Monthly Income of $25 can be had for about $3,800

Invested in 50 shares of
CITIES SERVICE PREFERRED STOCK

Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Oil and Public Utility Organizations in America. Its stock will afford a maximum of stability.

Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings Statements

Write for Circular T-90

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60 Wall Street

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General Baking Stock & Bonds
Guaranty Trust Stock
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
Nichols Copper
Penn. Coal & Coke
Porto Rican-American Tobacco
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Singer Manufacturing, Ltd.
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GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.
After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.
This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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THE CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus - $5,000,000
Resources over - $90,000,000
149 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.
The Trustee has $34,766.14 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Saturday, June 15, 1918.
Proposals should be directed as follows:
"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."
Circulars giving details may be had on application.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, May 31, 1918.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

General List Irregular, with Steel Lower and Marine Issues Near High Record.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were controlled to a large extent yesterday by a feeling or uncertainty over the developments of the next few days around Rheims. For the most part the active securities were under pressure, with Steel, selling ex dividend, two points under its closing price on Wednesday, but there were enough gains in other parts of the list to prove that where particular conditions favored an issue the success of the Germans' new drive was not sufficiently alarming to absorb attention. Wall Street is influenced by the tone of the comment in allied capitals, which does not seek to minimize the disappointment felt over the comparative ease with which the enemy has advanced a wedge into the thinly held lines on the Aisne front, but which reflects unshaken confidence in the ability of the Allies to stem the attack in good season. The reopening of the disturbing controversy over excess profits taxes had started a decline in the market before the news of the resumption of the German drive began to cause apprehension, and the market is today in a much better position to withstand bad news than it was two weeks ago.

For the most part yesterday's changes were, nevertheless, small. The selling of Steel came to some extent from traders who had bought with the expectation that it would soon make up all or part of its dividend of $4.25. The speech of Judge Gary at the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was optimistic in tone, yet serious enough to call the attention of security owners to the close relations between the successful prosecution of the war and the fortunes of the steel industry, now engaged almost entirely in the production of munitions and other Government supplies. Other steel issues were relatively firm. The railroads were irregular, Reading making a slight gain and New Haven and Union Pacific closing unchanged after a rally which followed a decline in the early part of the day. The volume of dealings was only moderate and the distribution very uneven.

Wall Street has grown so suspicious of the erratic fluctuations which take place in the Marine issues that it was slow to accept a sharp upward movement that occurred yesterday as a definite indication that the consummation of the long-pending negotiations looking to the sale of the British companies was near at hand. Before the meeting of the Directors yesterday, Marine preferred sold at 93½, the common at 25; after the meeting both issues moved strongly forward and closed at the best prices of the day, with the preferred nearly 10 points above its final price on Wednesday and the common advanced 4%. So far as outsiders have been able to discover, the same perplexities that were delaying the plans some weeks ago still confront the Directors, but after yesterday's excited bidding for the stock it was semi-officially stated that considerable progress toward a solution of all the problems raised by the question of war taxes and transfer of funds seems near. Stock of the American International Corporation, which holds a large interest in Marine preferred, made a sympathetic advance and closed up 3¾.

The selling of Government bonds continues at a rate that more than absorbs what would ordinarily be an excellent investment demand. Both the second and third issues once more achieved the unhappy distinction of new low records, the 4s breaking for the first time under 94, and the new 4¼s going through 97. The Anglo-French 5s have naturally reflected the fresh successes won by the enemy and are now more than 2 points below the price made when the March 21 drive came to a halt. Selling has not been of a nature to indicate real doubt over the ultimate defeat of Germany and Austria on the western front, but unfavorable news always brings out an increased offering of the issues most closely identified with the fortunes of the belligerents. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. throughout most of the day.

LONDON TRADING IS DULL.

Dealers Are Reassured by the Latest War News.

LONDON, May 31.—Money was abundant today. The discount demand was increased by the adjustment of the rate on long deposits to 3 per cent. The Stockholm Exchange benefited by the Anglo-Swedish economic agreement.

On the Stock Exchange business was unimportant, but the disposition was good. The market regards the war news as more reassuring. The strength of gilt-edge securities was maintained. Central American stocks were of outstanding firmness. Mexican shares, however, were heavy. Elsewhere the trading was without feature.

Trading Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 31.—Trading on the Bourse was firmer today and prices were unchanged.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans Renewed at 5 Per Cent. —Time Money Unchanged.

The demand for money was relatively small, and practically all of the call loans were renewed at 5 per cent. Rates for new borrowings ranged from 4¾ to 5¼ per cent., with 5 per cent. as the ruling rate. The time money market was practically unchanged.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 5¼	High 5¾
Low 4¾	Low 5¼
Renewals 5	Renewals 5½
Last 5¼	Last 5¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days ....5¾@6	Sixty days.... 6
Ninety days.... 6	Ninety days.... 6
Four months.... 6	Four months.... 6
Five months.... 6	Five months.... 6
Six months.... 6	Six months.... 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4⅝@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.....5⅝
4 to 6 months.....6
4 to 6 months Other Names.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand ...	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	+.005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand ...	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	..
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅜	5.70
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.28
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	40.23	40.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	38.75	39.00
Calcutta	38.75	39.00
5.1826 Italy	9.11	9.00½
Japan—		
Kobe	52.25	52.35
Yokohama	52.25	52.35
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.75	34.25
Copenhagen	30.875	31.25
Christiania	31.25	31.625
19.30 Spain	28.20	28.35
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.60	25.75
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.40	45.50
5.1826 Switzerland	4.06⅛	4.03
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.90	14.10
500 rubles	13.80	14.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.	Commercial.
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
$4.72⅝ $4.71	$4.72 $4.70⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $762,619,112; balance, $75,930,155; United States Treasury debit balance, $1,931,334; Federal Reserve credit balance, $52,240,846.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $12.8425@$13.1250 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 48⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 99½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	560,207	1,224,031	717,639
Year to date	61,569,636	83,508,668	73,387,355

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1½	1⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines..	1½	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
1⅝	1¾	3,800	Alaska Juneau....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
32⅝	33½	4,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32	33	31½	32⅝	+⅛
70	71⅜	200	Am. Beet Sugar....	71	71	70¼	70¼	+⅞
43	43½	5,000	Am. Can.....	43¼	43½	42⅝	43¼	−⅛
95	96	100	Am. Can pf.....	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅞	−⅛
76¼	76½	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry.....	75⅞	76½	75	76⅛	+⅝
109	112	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf..	110	110	110	110	..
38	38¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil.....	38	38	37⅞	38	−⅛
88	100	100	Am. Express x d....	88	88	88	88	+4
13½	13⅝	300	Am. H. & Leather...	13	13	13	13	−⅝
65¼	66½	650	Am. H. & L. pf.....	65⅝	65⅝	65	65	..
32¾	33	600	Am. Ice.....	32½	32¾	31⅝	32¼	+1¼
56	56⅝	600	Am. International....	53½	56	53¾	56	+3⅛
39	39½	1,300	Am. Linseed.....	38⅝	39¼	38½	39¼	+⅞
78	79	100	Am. Linseed pf.....	78½	78½	78½	78½	+½
62¾	63	400	Am. Locomotive.....	62½	62½	62¼	62½	+½
7¾	9	300	Am. Malting.....	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	−¼
74⅞	75	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	75	75	73⅞	74⅞	−⅛
63	64	100	Am. Steel F'dries...	62½	62¼	62½	62½	−½
109	110	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref. x d..	108½	108½	107⅝	108½	−⅛
130⅛	130⅝	11,800	Am. Sumatra Tob....	130	131⅝	127½	130⅝	+¾
98	98¼	1,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	97⅝	98½	97⅝	98¼	+⅞
15⅝	16	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S....	15½	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
62⅜	62⅝	8,200	Anaconda Copper....	62½	62⅝	61¼	62½	..
105½	105⅝	3,900	At. Gulf & West I...	104¼	105⅝	101¾	105⅝	+1¼
81⅝	82	40,800	Baldwin Loco.....	82	82⅝	79½	82	−⅝
54½	54⅝	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio....	55¼	55¼	54½	54⅝	−⅝
55	57	100	Baltimore & O. pf...	56	56	56	56	−1
87¼	88¼	100	Barrett Co.....	88	88	88	88	..
1	1⅛	700	Batopilas Mining...	1	1	1	1	..
78½	78⅝	18,000	Beth. Steel, Class B..	78¾	79¼	77¾	78¾	−⅛
22	23½	100	Booth Fisheries....	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
41¼	42	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran...	42⅜	42⅜	42	42	+¼
122	125	300	Burns Brothers x d..	125	125	123½	123½	−1½
21	22	200	Butte & Superior....	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
40	41	200	Cal. Packing x d....	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	−⅛
19⅝	20	5,100	California Petrol....	18¾	19⅞	18½	19⅞	+1⅛
59¼	59⅝	2,500	California Pet. pf...	56⅞	59	56	59	+3¼
143½	144	1,100	Canadian Pac. x d...	144¼	144¼	143¼	144	−⅝
43	49	200	Central Foundry pf..	45	45	45	45	−1¾
64	65	400	Central Leather Co..	64	64½	64	64½	−⅝
82½	83	100	Chandler Motor.....	82	82	82	82	−¼
58½	58¾	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio...	58	58⅝	57¼	58¼	−⅝
7¼	7⅝	800	Chi. Great Western..	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	−⅛
22	22⅞	200	Chi. Great West. pf..	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	−⅛
43⅜	44¾	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	44⅛	44¾	43½	44	−⅝
73¼	74	2,400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	73⅜	73¾	72⅞	73⅝	..
23½	23¾	7,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P..	22⅝	23¼	21⅞	23¼	+⅝
69½	70	100	C., R. I. & P. p.c.pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69¾	−⅛
59½	60	300	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	−⅛
15¾	16	1,200	Chile Copper.....	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	−⅛
40⅜	41¼	400	Chino Copper.....	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	−⅛
46½	46⅝	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron....	45⅝	47	44⅝	46½	+⅝
22⅛	23	200	Col. & Southern.....	23	23	23	23	+⅛
32⅛	32½	100	Columbia Gas & El..	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	−⅛
39⅝	39⅝	5,600	Corn Products Ref...	39½	39½	38⅝	39¼	−⅛
62	62½	5,100	Crucible Steel.....	61	62¼	60	62¼	+⅞
30	30½	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar....	29¼	30	29¼	30	..
120¾	121	8,800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	120	122	119¾	121	−¼
40¼	42	100	United Alloy Steel..	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	−⅛
88	89½	100	United Cigar Stores..	88	88	88	88	−½
16½	17½	100	United Ry. Inv. pf...	17	17	17	17	..
14	14½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F...	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
118½	119	2,300	U. S. Indus. Alcohol..	119	119	116½	118¾	−⅝
56	57¼	1,100	U. S. Rubber.....	54⅝	55⅞	54⅝	55¾	+⅝
..	..	300	U. S. Steel, cash....	103½	103½	103½	103½	−½
97½	97⅝	143,800	U. S. Steel x d....	98⅝	99⅝	97	97⅝	−2
100¾	100¾	100	U. S. Steel pf.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+⅛
77⅞	78	3,000	Utah Copper.....	77⅝	77⅞	77	77⅞	+¼
47⅝	48	1,700	Va.-Caro Chemical..	47⅝	48⅝	46½	48	+1
70	74	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	70	70	70	70	..
8½	8⅝	200	Wabash.....	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
41¼	41½	500	Wabash pf. A.....	41¾	41⅝	41¼	41¼	−⅝
75	77	100	Wells Fargo Exp....	76¾	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜	+1⅛
14⅜	14⅝	500	Western Maryland....	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	−1⅛
58	59¼	100	Western Cooperific pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	−¼
90	91	100	West. Union Teleg....	91	91	91	91	+1
41¼	41⅝	800	West'house E. & M..	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	+⅛
59	60	700	Wilson & Co.....	59	59	58⅝	59	..
18¾	19	2,600	Willys-Overland	18½	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
80	81	200	Willys-Overland pf..	80	80	80	80	..
47	48½	100	Worthington Pump..	48	48	48	48	+1

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.11	60.72	61.06	−.30
25 industrials	77.81	76.47	77.01	−.03
50 stocks	69.46	68.59	69.33	−.17

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 31	69.46	68.59	69.33	−.17
May 30	Holiday			
May 29	70.19	69.17	69.50	+.32
May 28	69.57	68.86	69.18	+.04
May 27	70.72	69.04	69.14	−1.68
May 25	71.86	70.80	70.82	−.81
May 24	71.86	70.78	70.85	−.81

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.22 May 16	67.58 May 1	69.33
1917..	83.78 May 31	75.77 May 9	82.77
1916..	89.16 May 25	82.39 May 5	87.94
1915..	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.06
1914..	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17
1913..	71.25 May 26	69.45 May 1	69.69

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.22 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.33
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	82.83

Full Years.

1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.23
1915..	94.13 Oct. 23	68.86 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912..	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net change. Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads...73.32	+ .01	+1.19	−7.26
8 industrials.93.48	− .12	+ .88	−.81
6 Public util.80.72	− .05	+ 1.12	−9.33
1 municipal..92.87½	..	+4.12½	−7.87½
40 issues.....77.30	− .08	+1.09	−6.32

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 31	77.30	77.08	77.30	−.08
May 30	Holiday.			
May 29	77.83	77.03	77.82	+.08
May 28	77.86	77.21	77.74	+.02
May 27	77.57	77.20	77.31	−.03
May 25	77.77	77.10	77.34	−.06

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

May.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	76.30 May 1	77.30
1917..	84.93 May 1	83.25 May 21	83.97
1916..	87.34 May 31	86.44 May 4	87.34
1915..	84.45 May 1	82.55 May 27	82.75
1914..	87.50 May 18	87.22 May 26	87.38
1913..	89.03 May 7	88.01 May 28	88.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 9	77.30
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	83.25 May 27	83.82

Full Years.

1917..	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 22	88.64
1915..	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914..	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913..	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	7.30	7.00	7.37½
Spelter	7.37½	7.45	7.37½	7.45
Antimony	12.00	12.25	12.00	12.25
Quicksilver ...	$120.00	.....	$120.00	.....
Aluminium ...	....	32.00	....	32.00
Iron, No.2X fy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	350	0	0	353	0	0
Tin, futures	350	0	0	350	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	39	10	0	39	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil.....	7	8	Homa Oil..	70	72
B S Gas...	7	8	Iron Blos.	45	50
Begole	50	75	Iron Cap...	19	19¼
Black H...	1	1⅛	La Rose...	38	43
Bohemia ..	90	100	Majestic ..	23	30
Bost Ely...	85	95	Nex Metals.	34	37
Bost & M..	48	50	Mojave T..	8	10
Butte & L.	18	23	New Balt..	80	90
Bost & Ar..	1	2	N Z & L..	22	25
Calaveras..	1⅛	2	N Cornelia.	18	18½
Crown Res.	15	20	Nev Doug..	70	75
Con Ariz...	1⅞	2⅛	Nixon Nev.	56	60
Cortez	5	15	Oneco	20	30
Champ Cop	7	8	Onondaga...	15	20
Chief Cons.	2⅛	2⅜	*S W M...	75	100
E & B B..	2⅛	2⅜	†S W M...	1	1⅛
Earl Eagle.	3	3½	U V Exten.	38	39
Fortuna ...	4	8	Victoria M.	70	79
Houghton..	50	75	Yukon Gold	1	1⅛

*Part paid. †Full paid.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Liberty Loan Bonds Decline.

Transactions in Liberty Loan bonds were large yesterday, and new low records were established for both the 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Loan and the 4¼ per cent. bonds of the Third. The war news was said to be partly responsible for the further decline of the Government securities. The 4s, after selling at 94.16, dropped to 93.86, and closed at 93.90; while the 4¼s sold as low as 96.80, and closed at 96.86. The day's high for the 4¼s was 97.04. Transactions in the 4s totaled $1,749,000, and those in the 4¼s amounted to $3,403,000. The tax-exempt 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan were traded in to the extent of nearly $4,000,000, the final quotation for the day being 99.86, the high for the session.

***

Position of Liberty Bonds.

Commenting upon the market movements of Liberty Loan bonds, the American Exchange National Bank says: "Liberty bonds are selling at a small discount, which represents their income value in proportion to the rates which money commands in the open market. Such a decline below par is normal under existing conditions. These bonds are relatively higher in price than other high-class securities, and though they are the world's premier securities, they feel the effect of a hardening money market and a certain amount of liquidation by those who bought more than they could carry. American citizens and corporations should not speculate in Liberty bonds, but should treat them as permanent investments. The Government will have to float other issues, and the country will have to absorb them to win this war. Those who buy them and hold them will never have cause for regret."

***

Purchase of Cuban Sugar Crop.

The International Sugar Committee, which some time ago made arrangements for the purchase of 2,500,000 tons of Cuban sugar of the 1917-1918 crop, to be apportioned among the United States and allied countries, has decided to exercise an option for the purchase of an additional 250,000 tons, the remaining 25 per cent. of the crop. The option under the terms of the agreement had to be exercised before June 15. The price paid for the sugar previously contracted for was 4.6 cents a pound, delivered on shipboard at Cuban ports.

***

Paid Cash for Bank Site.

It was learned yesterday that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in acquiring the property on the easterly side of Nassau Street, from Liberty Street to Maiden Lane, on which it plans to erect a bank building after the close of the war, paid for the real estate by drawing cashier's checks to the various owners. Officers and Directors of the bank spent about six months in selecting the site, and they have been advised that they struck a bargain. The bank felt that by postponing the purchase of land it would be forced to pay an inflated price, and the bank believes in guarding itself against the "evils of inflation."

***

New Oil Companies.

The total authorized capitalization of oil companies chartered in May with a capital of $100,000 or more each, according to figures compiled by The Oil Trade Journal, and covering all States of the Union, approximated $60,000,000. The number of new companies was 110. These figures compare with $60,000,000 and ninety companies for the month of April, and with $80,000,000 and seventy companies for the month of March.

***

Canadians Ask Wage Increase.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo having granted a wage increase to railroad employes in the United States, Canadian railroad men are now asking for a corresponding advance, according to dispatches from Montreal. Thus far however, no action has been taken either by the Canadian Railway War Board or by the individual Canadian roads.

***

The New Railroad Alignment.

The resignation of Alfred H. Smith and election of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., as President of the New York Central, announced yesterday, was merely a milestone in the progress toward completion of the new régime in the railroads, but it was a thing which, taken in conjunction with the resignation of C. H. Markham from the Illinois Central, brought the meaning of Government control home to Wall Street as few other things could. Mr. Smith had been in the service of the New York Central for thirty-nine years, beginning as a boy on the Lake Shore. Mr. Vanderbilt, as President of the company with which his family has been linked for three generations, will not, of course, have anything to do with the operation of the road, but, like the other railroad Presidents not taken over by Director General McAdoo, will be at the head of the corporate and financial affairs of the company.

***

Interborough Asks for Loan.

On the same day that the New Orleans Railway and Light Company was ruefully announcing that it had been unable to persuade the War Finance Corporation to help it take up its $4,000,000 of debentures, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company permitted it to be known that it had asked the same War Finance Corporation for an advance of $87,700,000 against its authorized issue of $39,489,000 of first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. Meanwhile the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has in an application for a bond issue to enable it to meet its $57,735,000 of notes, and there are others forming in line on the right. No wonder the announcement of the refusal to the New Orleans company caused a flutter out of all proportion to the amount of the note issue involved.

***

Some of the Other Maturities.

Among the other maturing security issues this month, which will presumably have to be taken care of either by the War Finance Corporation or under its sanction, and are in the same category with the New Orleans notes, are $2,500,000 of Tennessee Railway, Light and Power two-year 5s; $3,500,000 of Union Depot (United Railways of St. Louis) consolidated 6s; $2,000,000 of Federal Dyestuffs and Chemicals 6s, and $4,000,000 of International Cotton Mills 6s.

***

"Casual Investigation" of Cotton.

Local cotton men showed more indignation than surprise yesterday over the report that a "casual investigation" had been commenced into the affairs of the New York and the New Orleans Cotton Exchanges. The very fact, several of them contended, that the investigation, from its description, appeared so half-hearted, indicates that the Department of Agriculture does not really believe there is anything off color in either market, but that the affair is an attempt to quiet the cries of rage and grief in the South since cotton fell below 30 cents, without unduly hurting the feelings of those investigated. "I'm from the South myself," said one local cotton man yesterday, "but I have nothing but contempt for the Southerner who can't take his medicine."

***

Southern Spot Cotton.

Meanwhile, since the "casual investigation" was instituted, the cotton market, quite independently, has shown signs of swinging somewhat more in favor of the grower, at least as far as spot sales indicate. Some 1,368 bales changed hands at Galveston yesterday at 30 cents, and 565 bales at New Orleans at the same price, and the quotations all through the South, which recently showed such wide discrepancies, are once more closely bunched at or near the thirty-cent level.

***

British and American Ship Brokers.

Practically simultaneously with the announcement of the schedule of commissions by the Shipping Board, which some persons say end the last hope of the American shipping broker that he will be kept alive, cable advices from London tell of the formation there, with the encouragement of the British Government, of a pool whose one object is to give the shipping brokers there enough business to keep them going until peace, when they will be needed to restore the open market in shipping.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$11,349,500	$3,149,000	$4,853,000
Year to date	606,359,000	454,473,300	465,340,450

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s
$55000..... 99.54
13000..... 99.56
1000..... 99.62
10000..... 99.64
10000..... 99.68
115000..... 99.70
7000..... 99.68
1000..... 99.64
98000..... 99.70
33000..... 99.64
12000..... 99.68
21000..... 99.66
182000..... 99.70
189000..... 99.72
100000..... 99.70
30000..... 99.72
40000..... 99.80
100000..... 99.78
5000..... 99.74
235300..... 99.78
97000..... 99.70
60000..... 99.78
1000..... 99.74
50000..... 99.76
2000..... 99.74
8000..... 99.76
92000..... 99.80
4000.....

NO FEDERAL FUNDS FOR RAILWAY NOTES

New Orleans Company, with $4,000,000 Issue Due Today, Can't Meet Obligations.

PRESIDENT ASKS EXTENSION

Wall St. Sees Possibility of Decision Becoming Precedent for Other War Finance Cases.

The New Orleans Railway and Light Company, which has $4,000,000 of two-year, 6 per cent. gold debentures falling due today, is unable to meet its obligations, according to an announcement made yesterday by President D. D. Curran, because of the refusal of the War Finance Corporation, upon which it had relied, to advance the necessary funds.

In a circular letter to the noteholders President Curran requests an extension, and promises that interest will be paid promptly. Should any of the noteholders refuse to grant the extension, and no emergency arrangement be made, the company will be thrown into receivership.

"We regret to advise you," Mr. Curran's letter says, "that greatly to our surprise, after hearings over a period of ten days before the War Finance Corporation at Washington, that board suddenly issued a ruling to the effect that the resources of the War Finance Corporation are not intended to be loaned directly to war industries, but only indirectly through the banks.'

"In these hearings the company's showing was apparently very satisfactory, and this is further evidenced by the War Finance Corporation's engineer's report on the physical property, the condition in which it was maintained, and the relationship with the public authorities and its patrons. In its statement issued in connection with the above ruling the War Finance Corporation says:

"'Holders of maturing obligations, whether of public utilities or of other concerns, which may find themselves unable, because of temporary conditions, to meet their payments punctually, should consider whether in the public interest as well as in their own they should not co-operate by consenting to reasonable renewals. Public utility companies particularly in co-operation with the communities in which they operate should have the opportunity of adjusting themselves to the changed conditions brought about by the war.'

"In spite of the abnormal operating conditions and greatly increased operating expenses, the company's earnings for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, after payment of all underlying interest, showed approximately three and a half times the amount required for interest on these debentures. A further statement will be issued at an early date with regard to the terms of the proposed extension, and in the meantime holders are requested not to present these debentures for payment of principal. Under these circumstances we request your active and friendly co-operation."

The news of the refusal of the War Finance Corporation to become directly responsible for the refinancing of the New Orleans Railway and Light Company notes attracted widespread attention in Wall Street, far beyond that normally warranted by the amount of the note issue or the importance of the company, because it was at once recognized that the decision may well form a precedent of great importance to other cases now before the War Finance Corporation.

The largest maturing security issue, provision for which is now being requested of the corporation, consists of $57,735,000 of notes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This company, however, while its case has been laid before the corporation, has already made arrangements to take care of its needs by a new issue of $150,000,000 of long-term bonds, and is merely asking for the War Finance Corporation to authorize their sale, not to take up its notes out of its own funds. Many other companies, large and small, however, have submitted their capital requirements to the corporation, and if now required to obtain the money for themselves on the open market will probably experience great difficulty in doing so.

AMEND TAX DEPOSIT RULES.

Depositaries Wishing to Receive Funds Must Apply to Reserve Banks

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The regulations issued by the Treasury Department last Fall under which deposits of moneys arising from payment of income taxes and excess profits taxes were made have been amended to meet the business arising from the payment of these taxes during the next few weeks. Depositaries already qualified to a sufficient amount will not be required to file anew formal applications or resolutions in connection with deposit of moneys arising from the payments of income and excess profits taxes, but if they desire to receive deposits must so notify the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which they are located by letter or telegram.

They will by the acceptance of such deposits, be conclusively presumed to have assented to all the terms and provisions of the regulations. Collateral security pledged or to be pledged by qualified depositaries will be deemed to be pledged as collateral security for deposits of public moneys, whether arising from the sale of bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the United States or arising from the payment of income and excess profits taxes. Payment of income and excess profits taxes cannot be made by credit.

It is intended, out of any unexpended cash proceeds arising from the payment of income and excess profits taxes, to make deposits, through the Federal Reserve banks, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with qualified depositaries throughout the United States, as nearly as may be proportionately, having regard to three determining factors: (1) The amount of checks received by Collectors of Internal Revenue on and after June 10, 1918, and until further notice, drawn upon and paid by such depositaries respectively in payment of income and excess profits taxes; (2) the amount of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of all issues maturing June 25, 1918, sold to and through such depositaries respectively, and (3) the amount for which such depositaries respectively shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits.

It is the intention that such deposits shall, as nearly as possible, be made simultaneously with the payment of checks drawn upon such depositaries in payment of such taxes. All deposits will be subject to withdrawal on demand and will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. a year. Deposits made shall be credited to the "War Loan Deposit Account."

In his circular on the subject the Secretary of the Treasury says:

"A principal object of the issue of the United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing June 25, 1918, was to prevent unnecessary dislocation of funds, and this object would be defeated if such certificates held by taxpayers were not turned in in payment of their taxes, but were either sold or hypothecated by the taxpayers, and in consequence were presented for payment in cash. In view of the fact that the aggregate amount of these certificates now issued exceeds $1,500,000,000, this is important, and banks and trust companies are required to co-operate by advising their customers to turn in certificates, to the extent that they have taxes to pay, in payment of such taxes. No deposit of moneys arising from the payment of income and excess profits taxes will be made with any depositaries which disregard this requirement."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$19,495,872	$161,969,759
Internal revenue—Income and excess profits	338,414,148	528,667,758
Miscellaneous	180,145,988	743,089,858
Misc. revenue	96,872,964	269,314,120
Total receipts	$584,928,924	$1,717,991,496
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	$418,152,184	$4,827,858,004
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	618,085,610	405,044,500
Total expenditures	1,003,081,108	5,845,949,501

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.		Aug., 1919	97	97½	7.10
Argen. Gov...6		May 15,'20	93¾	93	7.10
City of Que..5		Apr., 1920	91	97	6.65
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1919	96¼	96¾	5.00
Fr'chGov.con.5½		Apr., 1919	97¾	98	6.90
Gov. of N. F..5		July, 1919	96	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov..6		Feb., 1923	102	103	6.50
Russian Gov..6½		June, 1919	37	42	..
Do rubles..5½		Feb.'14,'26	86	90	..
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Gov.....5		Mar., 1920	101¼	102	5.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5		Sep., 1918	99¼	99¾	8.75
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Sep., 1918	97	97½	7.15
Am. P. & L..6		Aug., 1921	90	95	7.80
Am. T. & T...6		Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.13
Am. Thread..4		Jan., 1919	98½	99	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.....6		July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R. R.5		July, 1918	99¾	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.5		July, 1919	98¾	99	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.5		Feb.15,'19	98¾	98¾	7.20
B. R. T.....5		July, 1918	97½	97½	18.50
C., B. & Q...5		July, 1921	93¾	93¾	6.20
C. & W. Ind..6		Sept., 1919	99¼	99¾	7.25
Can. North...6		Sep. 2,'18	99¾	99¾	6.75
Can. Pac. Ry.6		Mar., 2,'24	98½	98¾	6.20
Cub.-Am.Sug.6		Jan., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Cub.-Am.Sug.6		Jan., 1920	98¼	99¼	6.50
Cub.-Am.Sug.6		Jan., 1921	93¾	99	6.50
Del. & Hud...5		Aug., 1920	97¼	97¾	5.90
Erie R. R....5		Aug., 1919	96½	96¾	5.80
Fed. Sug. R..6		Jan., 1920	95	98½	7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.6		July, 1919	100½	100¾	5.30
Gen. Elec. Co.6		July, 1920	100¾	101	5.45
Gen. Rubber...5		Dec., 1918	99¼	99½	6.00
Gt. A. & P....6		June, 1921	98	99	6.00
Gt. Nor. Ry...5		Aug., 1918	99½	100	5.00
Gt. Nor. Ry...5		Sep., 1920	97¾	97¾	6.10
Hocking Val..6		Nov., 1918	99¾	100	6.00
Kan. C. Ry..5½		July, 1918	97¾	99	7.50
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½		Nov.15,'18	98¾	99¼	6.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.4½		July 10,'21	93¾	94¼	6.35
Louis.& A. & E.6		Sep., 1920	95¾	97¾	8.00
Mich. C. R.R.5		May, 1918	99¾	100	6.00
Miss. V.G.& E.5		May, 1922	74	80	9.00
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1919	91	93	12.00
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.5		Sep., 1919	98¼	98½	6.25
Okla. G. & E.6		June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.....4½		June15,'21	95¾	96¾	5.90
P. S. ....N. J.5		Mar., 1919	99½	97	8.00
Phil. El. Co..6		Feb., 1920	98¾	99¼	6.50
Proc. & Gam.7		Mar., 1919	100¼	100¾	6.40
Proc. & Gam.7		Mar., 1920	100¼	100¾	
Proc. & Gam.7		Mar., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.65
Proc. & Gam.7		Mar., 1922	101	101½	6.50
Rem. A. Un. Met. C'p...5		Feb. 1,'19	94½	95¼	
Read. T. & L.6		Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Dieg.o.un. G. & E.....6		Dec., 1922	93	100	6.00
Southern Ry..5		Mar. 2,'19	98¼	98¾	6.70
Utah Sec. Co.		Sep.15,'22	88	89½	8.90
United Lt. & Rys. Sec...6		May, 1920	94¼	97¼	7.50
W. E. & M...6		Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.30
Wis. Ry. L. Co.		Mar., 1919	99¼	99¾	7.40
Wis. Edison..6		May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & G..6		May, 1919	94½	98¼	6.75

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

May, 1918.

25 RAILROADS.

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 1	58.33	57.82	58.27	+ .48
May 2	58.86	58.41	58.76	+ .49
May 3	58.66	58.47	58.70	+ .24
May 4	58.49	58.37	58.41	- .11
May 6	59.01	58.46	58.87	+ .46
May 7	59.41	58.92	59.25	+ .38
May 8	60.18	59.88	60.02	+ .77
May 9	60.77	60.08	60.51	+ .49
May 10	61.16	60.35	60.54	+ .03
May 11	61.06	60.30	60.41	- .13
May 13	61.03	60.44	60.71	+ .30
May 14	62.46	61.10	61.90	+ 1.19
May 15	62.76	61.90	62.11	+ .21
May 16	62.65	61.92	62.02	- .09
May 17	62.40	61.80	61.88	- .14
May 18	62.38	61.40	61.67	- .21
May 20	62.36	61.47	61.57	- .10
May 21	62.07	61.58	61.84	+ .27
May 23	60.92	60.84	60.70	- .62
May 24	60.95	60.53	60.61	- .09
May 27	61.04	60.36	61.02	+ .41
May 28	61.08	60.33	60.39	- .63
May 29	61.82	61.08	60.87	+ .48
May 30	Holiday.	61.04	61.36	+ .49
May 31	61.11	60.72	61.06	- .30

25 INDUSTRIALS.

May 1	78.02	77.34	77.81	+ .53
May 2	78.84	78.00	78.45	+ .64
May 3	78.72	78.01	78.34	- .11
May 4	78.35	78.01	78.30	- .04
May 6	79.16	78.31	78.80	+ .50
May 7	80.46	79.19	80.11	+ 1.12
May 8	80.98	79.70	80.15	+ .04
May 9	81.50	79.79	81.05	+ .90
May 10	82.02	80.50	81.95	
May 11	82.05	81.05	81.68	- .27
May 13	83.13	81.47	82.08	+ .40
May 14	84.59	82.08	82.53	+ .45
May 15	83.87	81.82	82.16	- .37
May 16	85.76	82.52	83.60	+ 1.44
May 17	86.56	82.90	83.07	- .53
May 18	88.33	82.52	82.87	- .20
May 20	85.45	82.48	81.97	- .90
May 21	82.83	80.61	81.90	- .07
May 23	83.19	81.61	81.70	- .20
May 24	81.86	80.72	81.62	- .08
May 25	82.76	80.93	81.09	- .53
May 27	80.84	80.24	80.62	- .47
May 28	80.28	77.76	77.89	- 2.73
May 29	78.06	76.34	77.50	- .39
May 30	78.36	77.80	77.64	+ .14
May 31	Holiday			
May 1	77.81	76.47	77.61	- .03

Combined Averages, (50 Stocks.)

May 1	68.17	67.38	68.04	+ .48
May 2	68.58	68.20	68.60	+ .56
May 3	68.69	68.20	68.43	- .17
May 4	68.42	68.18	68.30	- .13
May 6	69.03	68.38	68.93	+ .63
May 7	69.83	69.05	69.68	+ .75
May 8	70.58	69.34	70.08	+ .40
May 9	71.05	69.93	70.78	+ .70
May 10	71.59	70.43	70.79	+ .01
May 11	71.72	70.67	71.02	+ .23
May 13	72.08	70.95	71.39	+ .37
May 14	72.96	71.25	72.03	+ .64
May 15	73.86	72.06	72.85	+ .82
May 16	74.70	72.70	72.91	+ .06
May 17	73.48	72.27	72.47	- .44
May 18	72.59	71.96	72.39	- .08
May 20	72.72	71.46	71.77	- .62
May 21	71.39	70.53	71.16	- .61
May 23	72.63	71.07	71.87	+ .71
May 24	71.39	70.53	71.46	+ .59
May 25	71.86	70.73	70.85	- .41
May 27	70.74	70.30	70.52	- .33
May 28	70.72	69.04	69.14	- .03
May 29	69.57	68.36	69.10	- 1.68
May 30	70.16	69.17	69.50	+ .04
May 31	Holiday			+ .32
	69.46	68.59	69.33	- .17

Range for May.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	73.99	1	67.68	9	71.92
1918	62.76	15	57.82	9	61.06
1915	82.47	28	75.73	5	80.56
1914	74.94	1	69.97	14	70.21
1913	79.44	18	77.04	9	78.87
1912	84.59	26	82.33	1	82.75
1911	93.53	1	91.49	31	91.61
	97.16	23	93.47	11	96.20

INDUSTRIALS.

1918	85.76	16	78.34	28	77.61
1917	95.24	31	83.86	9	93.62
1916	97.01	28	80.08	5	85.33
1915	70.95	1	59.29	10	63.92
1914	60.06	18	57.90	1	59.48
1913	67.04	1	56.49	28	56.64
1912	71.33	20	68.24	7	68.77
1911	68.89	27	61.14	4	67.43

COMBINED.

1918	74.22	16	67.58	1	69.33
1917	83.78	31	75.77	9	82.77
1916	89.16	25	82.39	5	87.94
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	28	69.45	1	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.06	31	80.19
1911	82.78	22	79.40	11	81.81

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1918	62.76	May 15	56.94	Jan. 15	61.06
1917	81.22	Jan. 3	52.06	Dec. 26	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	94.50	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.42	Jan. 7	76.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	83.38	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1918	85.76	May 16	71.31	Jan. 15	77.61
1917	96.74	Jan. 4	62.81	Dec. 20	71.95
1916	119.80	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	98.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 23	81.85	Feb. 24	100.75
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.52
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	60.27	June 10	66.06
1912	74.50	Sept. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	64.75	Sep. 25	68.83

COMBINED.

*1918	74.22	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	68.33
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.47	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	68.57	Sep. 25	77.50

*To date.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange remained closed yesterday and will not reopen until Monday.

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago jointly have purchased $2,000,000 of 6 per cent. tax anticipation certificates of the City of St. Paul and are offering them to yield 5 per cent.

Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company have declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent., payable June 10 to stock of record June 1.

Charles E. Gardner, formerly of Harris Forbes & Co., has become a partner in the firm of Hemphill, White & Chamberlain.

Clifton K. Wells, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, is now with the New Business Department of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Harvey H. Robertson has been made Assistant Cashier of the Chatham and Phoenix National Bank.

Professor Charles W. Gerstenberg has been re-elected President of the American Association of Financial Statisticians, L. G. Harriman and Eleanor Kerr Vice Presidents, Arthur Batty Secretary, and H. M. Jacoby Treasurer.

MARINE STOCK SOARS AS DIRECTORS MEET

Preferred Shares Show Net Gain of 9⅞ Points and Common Is Up 4⅝ Points.

BOARD GIVES OUT NO NEWS

Financial District Connects Meeting With Sale of Company's British Interests.

Simultaneously with the calling of a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company yesterday afternoon, a spectacular rise began in the price of both the common and preferred stocks of this company on the New York Stock Exchange. The preferred stock, which had opened at 93¾ and sold down to 93½, moved forward under heavy buying orders, crossed par about an hour before the close of the market, and ultimately reached 104⅞, closing at that figure, with a net gain for the day of 9⅞ points.

The common stock, which had opened at 25¾ and sold down to 25½, advanced to 30½, and closed at 30⅜, a net gain of 4⅝ points, while the company's 6 per cent. bonds, which had been offered at the opening at 97½, were bid up to 101⅝, and closed at 101¼, up 4 points.

President Franklin and the other Directors of the company refused to say anything definite for publication after the meeting, which, when taken in conjunction with the heavy buying of Marine stock and bonds, supposedly by "insiders," was at once connected in the gossip of the district with the sale of the company's British interests. The strength and persistence of the stock and bond buying, however, convinced most observers that at the very least another long step has been taken toward the consummation of the deal. The proposition involves the outright sale of all the British subsidiaries of the International Mercantile Marine, as going concerns, ships, dock properties, buildings, and organization, for a lump sum in cash generally reported to be $125,000,000.

Early in the week it was whispered that a serious hitch had developed in the negotiations because of the expectation of heavy increases in the American income and excess profits taxes, which would have made unprofitable the acceptance of British offer as it then stood. It now appears that either this difficulty was found not to be so serious as had been feared or that a way has been found to get around it.

The movement of prices for the stock and bond issues measures the extent to which holders are expected to profit by the sale. The bonds are to be redeemable at 110 and interest on any semi-annual interest date on notice given, and it is presumed that they will be retired if the sale is consummated. The preferred stock has 7 per cent. of unpaid back dividends accrued against it, and this also will presumably be paid off if the entire company is not liquidated and a new American company formed to take over the I. M. M.'s American properties.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 31.—Twenty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,300,000, were chartered today. They include: A. & C. Auto Renting Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. A. Corkins, W. J. Flynn, H. G. Andress, 176 West 72d St.

Smith & Utter, Manhattan, insurance, $10,000; M. Campbell, J. I. Smith, H. N. Utter, 330 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

Senatorian Printing and Publishing Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; C. E. Caswell, J. A. Whitenour, A. E. Briggs, 1,424 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Liberty Leather Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Rotter, S. Gerst, S. Gold, 1,526 Webster Av., Bronx.

H. E. Lazarus Co., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $500,000; J. Lewin, H. and H. E. Lazarus, 309 6th Av.

Cesco, Manhattan, realty, $20,000; T. A. Eager, J. A. Callaghan, C. Seasongood, 32 Nassau St.

Commercial Union of America, Manhattan, trade in all kinds of merchandise, $1,000,000; E. F. Richards, T. Mitrou, N. P. Antoniades, 790 Riverside Drive.

Vartray Water Co., Buffalo, carbonated waters, $60,000; E. P. Pattison, J. T. Phillips, H. D. Williams, Buffalo.

Joseph Hargreaves Co., Haverstraw, textiles, $40,000; W. G. Whitt, J. Hargreaves, A. P. Myers, Haverstraw.

Bridgeport Tube Works, Manhattan, metal goods and other merchandise, $400,000; J. L. Waltz, A. S. Neuburger, J. H. Easterday, 50 Church St.

Allied Agencies, Inc., Manhattan, contracting and construction, $50,000; A. J. Hires, L. L. Anderson, W. P. Barker, 27 William St.

H. Gladstone Co., Manhattan, artificial flowers and bridal wreaths, $5,000; J. Gold, J. and H. Gladstone, 634 Broadway.

Isidor Miller, Manhattan, ladies' dresses, $10,000; M. Colon, J. Rosenthal, I. L. Miller, 17 East 117th St.

Staley Nelson Co., Buffalo, furs, $100,000; S. Nelson, H. F. Robinson, I. M. Kibler, Buffalo.

The Export Novelty Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $10,000; R. A. and R. Gomez, F. R. Cabanillas, 132 Nassau St.

Anchor Can Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. Kramer, O. Friedlander, C. Coller, 30 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn.

Penn Avenue Corp., Manhattan, liquor store, hotel, and confectionery, $20,000; T. J. Shine, F. S. Marsell, J. Fitzgerald, 526 West 187th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

F. Neugass & Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $40,000.

Storm & Bull, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000.

The F. H. Cobb Co., Cortland, $150,000 to $200,000.

Genesee Provision Co., Rochester, $50,000 to $150,000.

Greenwald & Altman, Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

Ubsaco, Inc., Manhattan, $500 to $25,000.

Joe Lowe Co., Manhattan, $500 to $150,000.

Good Laboratory, Bronx, $25,000 to $50,000.

Arthur J. Lacroix, Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Rosenmeyer & Flaherty, Manhattan, to Rosenmeyer & Schwarz.

McKinney-McGuire Const. Co., Niagara Falls, to John F. McKinney Corp.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Fox River Butter Co., Ill.; new representative, C. P. Gearon, 78 Hudson St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

H. E. Lazarus Raincoat Co., Manhattan.

Korper & Co., Manhattan.

Allied Tours, Manhattan.

Greenfield Auto Painting Co., Gouverneur.

C. A. Shilling's Sons, Queens.

Planet Overseas Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 31.—Charters filed:

New Jersey Limestone Quarries, Belvidere, $100,000; Aaron D. Keller, William F. Glose, Daniel C. Reilly, Bethlehem, Penn.; Charles A. Dahike, Belvidere.

Brody Electrical Manufacturer, Hoboken, $10,000; Abraham P. York, New York; Max Cohen and Edythe Cohen, Union Hill.

Palder Metal Works, East Orange, $100,000; Moses Liberman, West Orange; Hyman Bachman, Orange; Louis Derman, Elizabeth.

Economy Express Co. of Newark, N. J., Newark, $25,000; Max Black, Lionel L. Meyers, Benjamin Rosenstein, Newark.

Independent Co-operative Tailoring Co., Newark, $5,000; Otavio De Gregorio, Vincenze Pilone, Francesco Celano, Newark.

Essex Mfg. Co., Newark, $25,000; Minnie M. Gardner, New York; William H. Neefus, Orange; John D. Neefus, Newark.

Motor Truck Sales Co., Newark, $25,000; William E. Dunkinson, John D. Neefus, Garfield Gifford, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, May 31.—Charters filed:

Beam Fletcher Transportation Company, $500,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pilnm, S. C. Seymour, Philadelphia.

Trammel Creek Oil Company, Yonkers, N. Y., $100,000; Henry C. Menanda, Theodore F. Von Don, M. Halsted, New York.

S. Di Georgia & Co., to grow fruits, both foreign and domestic, $50,000; S. B. Baynard, Charles B. Bishop, L. A. Brownhill, Wilmington.

Consolidated Motor Truck Company, $30,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Bernard Mining Company, Earlington, Ky., from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 1131, South Ferry Building, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., June 29, 1918, and then opened, for dredging in San Juan Harbor, P. R., and the filling of adjacent swamp lands. Further information on application.

MAY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of May aggregated 21,104,078 shares, an increase of 13,667,804 shares as compared with the previous month and of 1,568,975 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were eight million-share days, with the larger total, 1,783,409 shares, on the 16th, the heaviest dealings since Feb. 1, 1917, when the sales were 1,964,758 shares. The smallest full day's total was 854,878 shares, on the 3d. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum was 500,568, on the 11th, and the minimum total, 153,878 shares, on the 4th. By weeks last month's transactions compare as follows with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
May 1-4	1,300,242	2,750,586	4,066,056
May 11	5,236,970	2,900,867	3,357,471
May 18	6,875,296	3,773,270	4,554,348
May 25	4,574,089	5,672,382	3,813,967
May 27-31	3,117,501	3,437,998	610,394
Total	21,104,078	19,535,103	16,402,236
Daily av'ge	811,695	751,350	630,855

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for May and the five months of this year, as compared with the same periods back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1918	21,104,078	61,569,636
1917	19,535,103	82,284,637
1916	16,402,236	72,214,844
1914	12,671,417	51,050,420
1913	4,759,349	34,098,485
1912	5,464,259	36,482,639
1911	13,655,232	62,190,954
1910	10,685,816	43,205,164
1909	11,946,981	81,120,764
1908	16,512,689	78,746,343
1907	20,924,260	74,962,783
1906	15,755,363	106,724,202
1905	23,945,096	127,907,113
1904	20,538,324	125,104,315
1903	5,260,185	45,649,876
1902	12,464,587	66,672,022
1901	13,485,777	79,734,271
1900	35,199,736	155,979,302
1899	9,487,084	58,653,854
1898	14,791,250	89,586,603
1897	9,174,532	43,314,382
1896	4,211,788	18,935,699
1895	8,869,991	21,005,101
1893	5,070,129	21,560,991
1892	8,814,534	42,180,793
1891	6,146,780	41,067,225
1890	5,163,178	25,144,861
1889	1,986,952	23,005,866
	1,754,591	24,031,105

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous amounted to a par value of $29,824,500, in Government bonds to $135,905,500, in State bonds to $184,000, and in City bonds to $618,000, a total in all classes of $368,476,000, an increase of $38,206,500 as compared with the previous month, and of $89,984,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest total was $84,349,500 on the 31st, and the smallest $8,376,500 on the 6th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $8,711,500, on the 11th, and the minimum $3,002,500 on the 25th. By weeks last month's transactions compare as follows with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
May 1-4	$24,472,500	$19,626,500	$17,747,500
May 11	81,252,500	16,722,500	22,289,500
May 18	45,906,500	15,587,500	25,746,000
May 25	30,588,090	16,998,500	25,125,000
May 27-31	84,861,500	7,238,500	7,722,500
Total	$166,478,000	$76,493,500	$98,580,500
Daily av'ge	6,403,000	2,942,038	3,806,940

Bond dealings for the month and from Jan. 1 make the following showing, as compared with the preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1918	$166,478,000	$606,359,000
1917	76,493,500	451,324,300
1916	98,580,500	456,567,400
1915	64,207,700	337,346,200
1914	44,395,500	319,516,000
1912	42,202,000	240,418,000
1911	61,081,500	358,115,000
1910	92,908,500	375,391,000
1909	41,857,500	319,005,300
1908	110,885,000	590,134,200
1907	98,947,000	388,571,020
1906	83,959,500	516,379,000
1905	90,858,100	542,562,800
1904	70,124,500	500,959,200
1903	37,627,200	257,249,500
1902	51,738,800	283,914,500
1901	63,108,500	423,108,600
1900	110,857,450	557,136,670
1899	39,420,840	280,180,310
1898	83,585,740	494,012

CITY ACCEPTS PLAN TO FINISH SUBWAYS

Will Advance to Contractors from Week to Week Sums to Pay Higher Wages.

CONTRACTS TO BE MODIFIED

Increased Cost of Materials to be Taken Up Later—Strike Danger Seems Past.

Fear that workmen in the new subways would not report on Monday unless their demand for increased wages was complied with seems to have been allayed by yesterday's action of the Board of Estimate. At the public meeting of the board it was arranged that the city should advance to the contractors sufficient money weekly to meet the increase. At a conference held later by Controller Craig and representatives of the contractors, the workmen, the Public Service Commission, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a definite arrangement was made, it was said, which insured the continuance of the work.

But, in spite of this promising situation, there was some evidence that the danger point had not been passed. To complete the settlement the consent of the Interborough Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to modification of their contracts with the city must be obtained. Provision must be made for the payment by the city of the increased costs of materials, and a quick agreement must be entered into between the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission.

The outlook, however, is that the men will go on with the work, and that in about a year all of the new lines, with the possible exception of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern line and two small extensions in Brooklyn, will be in operation. A statement given out by the Public Service Commission after the matter had apparently been disposed of indicated that the commission did not believe that the situation had been understood sufficiently. Congress, after expressing regret that the Board of Estimate had not adopted the recommendation of the commission for a joint promulgation of a general policy, the statement said:

> An inaccurate and unfortunate impression was created at this morning's meeting of the Board of Estimate, an impression evidently shared by the contractors and even some members of the board that the recommendation of the Controller carried with it an assurance on the part of the Board of Estimate that the city will pay the contractors the increased sums necessary to enable them to pay the wage scale demanded by their laborers from and after June 1. In fact, the plan of the Controller involves no such thing, under the Lockwood law or otherwise. The only answer of Controller Craig to the commission's proposal for completing all pending work on an actual-cost no-profit basis is the counter-proposal that the city will advance or lend to the contractors the sums necessary to enable the contractors to pay the labor costs increased by reason of the war. The city will only advance the money as a banking proposition, to be repaid by the contractors, deducted from retained percentages, or collected from the sureties.'

But the commission also said it believed the threatened strike would be averted, and that there would be no difficulty in getting the transit companies to modify their contracts with the city. In view of the belief that the commission expected the subway work to proceed to completion.

When the matter came before the Board of Estimate a resolution, offered by Controller Craig, was adopted to the effect that the existing subway contracts should remain in force, supplemented by an additional contract by which the city will advance from week to week money to meet the increased wages of the men, providing the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies agree that the money shall be deemed a part of the city's contribution under the construction clause in the contracts. Franklin Nevius, counsel for the General Contractors' Association, asked that something be put into the resolution covering the extra cost of material, but he was told that the first thing to be settled was the labor situation, and that other matters would be taken up later.

Explaining the situation, the Controller said the Public Service Commission had suggested that all present contracts be canceled and the unfinished work be done on a cost basis. No facts, he said, had been presented showing the necessity for such action.

The increased wages, Mr. Nevius said, would amount to $25,000 a week.

Matthew McConville, representing the workmen, announced that if the contractors did not deal fairly with the men the work would stop on Monday, whereupon Mayor Hylan gave assurance that the contractors would deal fairly.

After the conference in the Controller's office, Mr. Craig told newspaper men that Commissioner Whitney had informed him that neither of the rapid transit companies would object to the proposed arrangement and that the contractors were sure that the work would be hurried forward with between 5,000 and 7,000 men on the various jobs.

The increases demanded by the men are: Timbermen, from 37½ cents an hour to 50 cents; timbermen's helpers, 32½ to 43½; wood concrete form workers, 37½ to 56¼; concrete laborers, 30 to 43¾; laborers, 30 to 40½; drill runners, 50 to 56¼; tool sharpeners, 56¼ to 62½. Increases in the cost of labor and materials will increase the cost of the subways about $10,000,000.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.12	5.75
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.38	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'23	4½	5.90	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.80	5.40
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.90	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.50
Chickasaw Refin.	1918-'21	6	6.50	6.50
C. of Ga. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.85	6.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.10	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.20	5.70
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.80
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.85	5.60
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.75	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	6.75	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
New York Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.85	5.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.40	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght.	1918-'23	4½	6.75	5.50
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	6.90	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.80	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	5.95	5.70
Southern R'way.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	7.00	6.00

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, Complainant, against AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—Equity Docket No. E-14-228.—Consolidated Cause.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS AND CLAIMS OF AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE COMPANY:

Pursuant to an order entered on May 24, 1918, in the above entitled cause, the Receivers, on and after June 15th, 1918, will make a final distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the property of Autosales Gum & Chocolate Company and of the operations of the Receivers in accordance with the provisions of the Final Decree entered herein July 21, 1917. As provided in said order, the holders of said bonds of said Company and the coupons of January 1, 1916, July 1, 1916, January 1, 1917, and July 1, 1917, appurtenant thereto, may present their said bonds and coupons on and after June 15th, 1918, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway in the City of New York. Holders of allowed claims will receive from the undersigned on or about the above mentioned date their pro rata share of the proceeds of the said sale and said operations. Holders of said bonds and said coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment as aforesaid will not be entitled to payment of any interest thereon out of said proceeds of sale and of said operations after said June 15, 1918.

Dated, New York City, N. Y., May 24, 1918.

WILLIAM H. COVERDALE,
GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Receivers of Autosales Gum & Chocolate Company,
96 Spring Street,
New York City.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Crop accounts were again highly favorable in regard to both Winter and Spring wheat. There were, however, some complaints of the appearance of chinch bugs in some of the principal wheat raising counties of Illinois, and more or less apprehension was felt lest the crop in that locality be more or less injured. The movement of wheat continues small, but exports are being maintained and it is thought that with economies in home consumption there will be no difficulty about keeping up with the proposed schedule.

RYE.

Market weak; No. 2 Western quoted at $1.97, cost and freight New York. The Minneapolis market was 10c lower at $1.78.

CORN.

The corn market experienced a very sharp break, which carried prices for the new contracts in Chicago to the lowest point so far experienced. There was heavy selling at times, and an absence of demand, other than covering, left the market without support. The basis for the decline appeared to be due to general weakness in the cash position both in the West and in the East. Western markets were 5c to 10c lower, with apparently lack of demand, and throughout the East buyers are well supplied and not disposed to make new purchases. The local cash market was unsettled; kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.66 for fifteen days' shipment in the West; No. 4 yellow, $1.56, ten days' shipment, both cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
June	..... 1.85¼	1.81¼	1.82¼	1.85	$1.48
July	.....				

OATS.

The May position in the Chicago oats market developed pronounced weakness, and closed at 72 cents, a loss of 3⅜c from the previous close, and 4 cents from the final of last week. The other positions were also weak, and there was heavy selling on the part of longs. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 79@79½c; No. 2, white, 80c; No. 3, white, 78½@79c; No. 4, white, 78@78½c; fancy clipped, white, 80½@82c; ordinary clipped, white, 78½@80c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..... 75¼	72	72	75⅝	..
June	..... 71⅝	69	69⅝	71¼	..
July	..... 65⅞	63⅞	64⅜	65⅞	58

PROVISIONS.

The provision market developed considerable strength after showing early weakness, and closed with a partial reaction, but generally above the final of Wednesday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 4,000, and Omaha, 4,900 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
July	..... 24.15	23.75	23.90	23.87	21.62
September	.... 24.35	23.97	24.10	24.15	21.75
Ribs—					
July	..... 21.77	21.35	21.60	21.40	20.87
September	.... 22.20	21.80	22.05	21.90	21.02
Pork—					
May	..... 39.86	39.40	39.85	39.50	38.25
July	..... 39.90	39.40	39.85	39.50	38.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,020 packages. The market is irregular and weaker, with top quotations more difficult to realize. Occasional sales of extras reported up to 43c, but that price quite extreme, and considerable business at concessions of ¼@1½c and better represented as passing within that grade. Lower grades quiet and easier. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 43¼@44c; extras, (92 score,) 42½@43c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 40¼@42½c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 37@40c; thirds, 35@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45@45½c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 41½@43½c; seconds, 39@41c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 42@42½c; good to prime, 39½@41½c; common to fair, 35@39c; renovated, extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 32@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@34c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29½@30c; lower grades, 28@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20¼@30c; No. 2, 28½@29c; lower grades, 26@28c.

EGGS.—13,603 cases. The egg receipts continue of extremely irregular quality and largely defective. The proportion of strictly fine Northern stock suitable for the best class of trade is small, and for such prices continue firm and in sellers' favor. There are free offerings of medium and ordinary qualities at unimproved prices, and for these there is continued pressure to sell. Dirties of good quality are cleaning up better and show a slightly firmer tone. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality in light supply and firm; ordinary lots still move slowly at irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 87½@88c; storage packed, firsts, 85@87c; regular packed, extra firsts, 85½@86½c; regular packed, firsts, 83@85c; seconds and poorer, 28@32c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, storage packed, 30c; No. 1, regular packed, 20@29½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@28½c; fresh gathered, checks, good to choice, dry, 26@28c; under grades, 15@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to prime, 38@40c; gathered, whites, ordinary to fine, 36@40c; Western and Southern gathered, whites, 36@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery browns, 38@40c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 30@36½c. Duck eggs, 29@45c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.49
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.07
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.38	Union Con.	.14
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.04
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.76½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.10
Black Jack	.06	Goldfield Cons.	.23
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.73	Great Bend	.02
McNamara	.03	Jumbo Extension	.09
Midway	.07	Kewanas	.04
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.02
Monarch Pitts	.04	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.12	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.15	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.08
Tonopah Divide	1.42½	Union Amalg	.01
Tonopah Extension	1.40	White Caps	.38
West End	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.16	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.24
Atlanta	.06	Rochester	.45
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.25
		United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4⅝	Isabella	5	5¼
Dr. J'pot	3½	5	McKinney	3½	5
Elkton	5	..	Portland	85	92
El Paso	5	10	U. Gold M.	15	15½
Golden C	168	171½	Vindicator	30	35
Granite	10	35	Rose Nicol	8	10½

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	98½	3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
2s, coupon, 1930	98	98½	3s, registered, 1925	106	106½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106½
3s, registered, 1918	99½	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	We's day. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	We's day. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	99⅜	99⅝	3½s Nov.,	1953	79½	79¾
4½s June,	1965	99⅜	99⅝	3½s May,	1954	79½	79¾
4½s Nov.,	1957	99½	100	3½s May,	1954	79¾	79¾
4½s Nov.,	1957	99½	100	4½s			
4½s May,	1957	99¼	100	99¼			
4½s Mar.,	1960-'50	93	94	4½s	1924-1931	4.75	4.50
4½s April,	1966	93	93⅜	4½s	1919-1923	4.75	4.50
4½s Mar.,	1964	93¼	93⅝	4½s	1919-1920	4.75	4.50
4½s Mar.,	1962	93¼	93⅜	4½s	1918-1923	4.75	4.50
4½s Sept.,	1960	93¼	93⅜	4½s	1924-1932	4.75	4.60
4s May,	1959	89½	90½	4s	1940-1953	4.75	4.60
4s Nov.,	1958	89½	90½	4s	1930-1939	4.75	4.60
4s May,	1957	89½	90½	4s	1922-1929	4.75	4.55
4s Nov.,	1956	88½	89½	4s	1918	5.00	4.25
4s Nov.,	1955	88½	89½	3½s	1940-1953	4.80	4.60
4s Nov.,	1936	90	..	3s	1926-1930	4.80	4.60
4s May,	1910	90½	..	3½s	1918-1925	4.80	4.60
4s Nov.,	1918	99½	..				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks closed steady and active in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were substantially higher than the day's low levels and several of the buying orders which developed in the late afternoon and made for a general improvement throughout the list, with substantial recoveries from the low figures touched in the forenoon's selling movement. The outstanding feature of the session was the very sharp advance made in the final hour of Mercantile Marine.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,150	Allis-Chalm.	32¾	31½	32¾	6,930	Do pf	104½	103¾	104½
40	Am. Beet Sug.	71	71	71	50	Int. Nickel	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
400	Am. Can	43⅜	42½	43¼	20	Ken. Copper	32½	32	32
10	Am. Linseed	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	10	Lehigh Val.	59	59	59
150	Am. Sm. & R.	75¾	74	75	450	Mex. Petrol.	92	90¼	92
210	A. Sm. Tob.	131¾	128	130½	50	Miami Cop	27½	27½	27½
560	Anaconda	62¾	61¾	62¼	130	Midv. Steel	47¾	46¾	47¾
40	A., G. & W. I.	105¾	102	105¾	100	Mo. Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾
1,950	B'dwin Loco	80¾	79¾	82	50	N. Y. Cent	71½	71½	71½
20	Balt. & Ohio	55	54¾	54¾	1,720	New Haven	44¼	42¾	44
1,550	Beth. Stl., B	70¼	67½	78¾	20	North. Pac	85¾	85¾	85¾
10	B'klyn R. T.	42¼	42¼	42¼	50	Ohio Cit. Gas	30¼	30¼	30¼
20	Buffalo R. & P.	21¼	21¼	21¼	40	Ont. Silver	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
200	Cal. Petrol.	19⅜	19	19⅜	2,060	Reading	88	86½	87¾
30	Cent. Leath.	64⅜	64¼	64⅜	350	Rep. I. & S.	82¼	81½	82¼
10	Ches. & Ohio	58	58	58	20	Sinclair Oil	27¾	27½	27¾
100	C., M. & St. P.	44¼	43¾	44¼	370	Studebaker	40⅜	39	40¼
250	C., R. I. & P.	23½	22⅞	23½	140	Tob. Prod	56	55⅝	55⅞
50	Col. Fuel & I.	46	44¾	46	520	Union Pac.	121¾	120	121
250	Corn Prod	39¼	38¾	38¾	540	U. S. Ind. Alco.	119¼	116¾	118¾
550	Cruc. Steel	62	60	62	30,690	U. S. Steel	97¾	97¼	97¾
40	Cuba C. Sug.	29¾	29¾	29¾	40	Utah Copper	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝
750	Dist. Secur.	56½	54⅝	56⅜	20	W'house El.	41	40⅞	41
50	Erie	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	230	Willys-Over.	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
150	Do 1st pf	32¼	32	32⅝	BONDS.				
250	Gen. Motors	118¾	114¾	117¾	$3,500	Lib. 3½s	90.74	90.52	90.74
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	31½	31½	31½	2,900	Do 1st 4s	94.10	94.02	94.08
30	Inspir. Cop	40¼	48	48	6,800	Do 2d 4s	94.16	93.86	93.88
770	Int. Mer. Mar.	30	25	30					

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	Ahmeek	74	74	74
115	Alaska	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Allouez	49	48¾	49
35	Ariz. Com	13½	13¼	13¼
450	Cal. & Hecla	450	450	450
50	Centennial	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	Copper Range	45¾	45	45
25	Davis-Daly	6	6	6
65	East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼
110	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
40	Greene-Can	40¼	40¼	40¼

Railroads.

1,870	Boston Elev.	76	74¾	75½
105	Bost. & Me.	33½	32½	33½
827	Mass. Elec.	4½	3¾	4
3,660	Do pf	29¾	27¼	29¼

Miscellaneous.

105	Am. Ag. Ch.	86	85	85
62	Do pf	94	93½	94
2	Am. Sugar	109	109	109
10	Do pf	108½	108¾	108¾
356	Am. Woolen	98	97½	98
30	Am. Wool. pf	94¾	94½	94½
50	Art Metal	14	13¾	14
20	A., G. & W. I.	104½	104¼	104¼
225	Cent. Steel	107	106¾	106¾
35	Cuban Cem	15	15	15
100	East Boston	4½	4½	4½
5,135	Island Oil	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
50	Int. But'hole	3½	3½	3½

Bonds.

$1,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s	92¾	92¼	$39,500	Lib'ty 3½s
2,000	U. S. Steel	98½	98¼	98½	9,000
2,000	Swift 5s	95	95	28,000	Do 2d 4s
6,000	Wes. Tel. 5s	86¾	86	22,000	Do 4½s

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Shipb'g	128	12⅝	126
100	Chi. City & Con. Ry	2	2	2
50	Chi. P. Tool	67	67	67
130	Com. Edison	102	101¼	101½
60	Lindsay L	20	20	20
60	M. Ward pf	102½	102½	102½

Bonds.

$5,000	Chi. City Ry 1st 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼
23,000	Swift 1st 5s	95¾	95	95

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	B'dwin Loco. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾
210	Elec. Storage	49½	49½	49½
40	Int. M. M. pf	104½	102¼	104½
340	L. Sup. Corp	16	15¼	15⅝
105	Lehigh Nav	65¾	65¾	65¾
50	Lehigh Val	59¾	59¼	59¼
57	Pennsylvania	44	43⅞	44
5	Penn. Salt	85	85	85

Bonds.

$3,000	Am. G. & E. 6s	79	79	79
2,000	B'dwin Loco. 1st 5s	92	92	92
2,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	73	73	73
2,000	N. Prop. 4-6s	32	32	32
2,000	Penn. con. 4½s	89	89	89

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	We's day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11¼	11¾	11¾
Atlantic Refining	905	915	910
Borne-Scrymser	440	465	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	94	93
Chesebrough Mfg	300	*315	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	420	440	420
Crescent Pipe Line	30	34	30
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	145
Eureka Pipe Line	200	210	200
Galena Signal Oil	125	180	125
Galena Sig. Oil pf	120	125	120
Illinois Pipe Line	170	175	170
Indiana Pipe Line	93	97	93
Int. Pet. Co.	12¼	13¼	12¾
National Transit	12¼	13¼	12¾
N. Y. Transit	210	220	210
Northern Pipe Line	108	113	108
Ohio Oil	323	328	326

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	We's day. Bid.
American Cigar	98	101	98
Do pf	93	96	95
Conley Foil	195	215	195
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacA. & F.	170	190	170
Mac. & F. pf	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tob	130	140	130
R. J. Reynolds, A.	250	290	285
Do rights	25	30	30
Do B, common	210	240	255
Do pf	100	102	100

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
153	Cities Service	213½	212¼	212	214
153	Cities Service pf	77¾	75	75	76

Bonds.

	Bid.	Ask.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	85	88
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	39½	40½
Am. Light & Traction	191	194
Am. Light & Trac. pf	95	96
Am. Power & Light	41½	42½
Am. Power & Light pf	68	72
Am. Public Utilities	..	..
Am. Public Utilities pf	..	..
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	6
Am. W. W. & El. pf	52	55
Am. W. W. & E. partic	13	14
Carolina Power & Light	25	30
Carolina P. & L. pf	85	90
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	77
Com. Pow., Ry. & L.	20	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	48	53
Conn. Power pf	80	84
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf	80	81
Eastern Texas Electric	54	58
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	72	76
El Paso Electric	..	81
El Paso Electric pf	81	85
Electric B. & S. pf	..	91
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	6	13
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec	19	..
Galveston-Hous. Elec. pf	59	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	80	85
Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	..	..
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	63	66	66
Antioch Gas 6s	68	72	72
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	91	93
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	..	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	..	84	89
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	..	82	86½
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	..	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	..	74	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	..	87	89
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	..	98¾	99¾
Nevada Gas 1st 6s, '25	..	85	90
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	34	90
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	..	72	73
Miss. R. G. & E. 5s, '22	..	76	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '41	..	88	90
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	..	85½	86½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	..	79	86
Omaha & C. B. 5s	..	80	86
Roanoke W. & Pow. 5s	..	94¾	96¾
So. Ca. Edison 5s, '39	..	85	88
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	..	80
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	..	73	78
Un. L. & R. 1st col. 5s, '26	..	80	90
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	..	90	95
Utah Securities	..	87½	88½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	..	94	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	..	88	92

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Aetna Exp.	14⅜	13⅝	14¼
250	Am.-B. Mfg.	..	..	..
200	Am. Tob., registered	25	22	25
200	B.-C. T. Co., coupon	17	17	17
100	‡Burns Bros.	..	..	..
25	Do pf	25¾	24½	25¾
100	Carwen Steel	9	9	9
2,500	Chev. Motor	128	120	128
900	‡Cup.-E. Sul	1⅞	1½	1⅞
200	‡Curtis S.	¾	¾	¾
475	‡East. S. S'y Co.	5½	5⅝	5½
1,600	Key. T. & R.	18¾	18	18

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	‡Ohio Oil Co	325	325
48	‡Standard Oil Co. of N. J	539	535

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

6,500	‡†Am. Ven. O.	18	16	17
1,500	‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Cos. & Co.	7	6⅞	7
2,000	‡Crown Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,200	‡†Esmer. Oil	10	8	8
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
500	‡Glenrock Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,700	‡Hanf. & P.	2¾	2½	2¾
1,700	‡Houston Oil	59¼	56	59¼
7,000	‡Isl'd O. & T.	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	‡Kinney Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,300	‡Marrs. Oil	22¾	20	22¾
1,000	Met. Petrol.	¾	¾	¾
2,000	‡†Midw. Oil	105	102	104
325	‡Midw. Ref.	107	105	107
300	‡†Mt. Wells P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	‡†N. Y.-Chino	43	43	43
7,500	‡†N. W. Oil	61	58	61

MINING STOCKS.

8,500	‡A.-B. C. M.	63	58	62
600	‡†Am. Mines	56	55	55
2,400	‡A. Tin & T.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,000	‡†Atlanta	7	7	7
20,000	B. L. C

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Water Street Office Building Sold for Fourth Time in Year.

Another Water Street business building passed into new ownership yesterday in a cash transaction. Arthur H. O'Malley bought, through the Charles F. Noyes Company, from the Markham Realty Corporation, Clarence W. Eckardt, President, 128 Water Street, and 81 and 83 Pine Street, a seven-story office building covering a lot of 3,000 square feet with frontages of twenty-three feet on Water Street and thirty feet on Pine Street. The building was recently renovated, and is entirely rented at rentals of 25 per cent. greater than they were a few months ago. The sale is of interest because the property has been sold four times within the last twelve months. The property was held by the sellers at $100,000. The transaction is of additional interest because Mr. O'Malley purchased this same property about six years ago for $120,000 and then resold it.

Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Matthew McNamara bought from the Classic Realty Company the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Davidson Avenue and North Street, on a plot 40 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 64 West 131st Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100. William R. Lowe was the broker in the deal.

Buyers for Tenements.

The Port Jervis Land and Improvement Company resold to Anton P. Dohn and another, clients of B. J. Foss, for investment, 816 East Fortieth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

Trustees of William Lustgarten & Co. sold to an investor 459 West Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story front and rear tenement on a lot 25 by 100. Last week the Trustees sold the tenement at 86 Orchard Street. William Lustgarten, who was President of the company, disappeared about ten months ago after becoming involved in financial difficulties.

Frederick Brown, operator, purchased from Mortimer A. Bishop 175 East Ninety-third Street, a five-story double flat, on a plot 80 by 100.8, between Lexington and Third Avenues. Mr. Brown recently bought No. 177, adjoining, a similar house, and now controls a frontage of sixty feet.

R. Rossetti purchased from William R. Sidenberg and others, as Trustees, 102 West 134th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.11.

Two Harlem Dwellings Sold.

Porter & Co. sold for the estate of Theodore Dieterlen, to Edward C. Worms, the three-story brown stone dwelling, 41 West 127th Street, on a lot 18.9 by 55 by 100.

E. N. Roeser purchased from the City Real Estate Company, 256 West 127th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 99.11. The sellers recently acquired the property from the John P. Flood estate.

Selling in the Bronx.

Mrs. Jennie Rudinsky sold, through Kurz & Uren, 845 Walton Avenue, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 52 by 100.

The Henry Morgenthau Company resold to B. Benenson, 3,651 Third Avenue, a six-story tenement on a lot 50 by 100, which they took in exchange a few days ago for 1,116 Woodycrest Avenue.

A corporation headed by Charles Levy has purchased from the Benenson Realty Company, the six-story apartment house occupying a plot 50 by 100, on the southeast corner of 142d Street and Powers Avenue. It was held at $55,000. The sellers acquired the property three weeks ago.

The Ebling Brewing Company purchased from William Manz the three three-family frame buildings occupying a plot 52.5 by 130, on the southwest corner of 158th Street and Cauldwell Avenue.

Active Brooklyn Market.

I. Salzberg sold for M. Walsk to Borris Brothers the two-family cottage, now in course of construction, on a plot 50 by 100, on the southeast corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The same broker also sold for H. Hasse to N. Levitt, a plot 40 by 100, on the south side of Forty-sixth Street, 300 feet east of Sixteenth Avenue.

J. S. Gaziska sold for Samuel Sokolow to Barnett Kaufman the one-family dwelling at 1,815 Avenue T, on a lot 23 by 100; also the dwelling at 1,142 East Fifteenth Street for Ralph Joyce, and the dwelling at 1,311 Avenue P for Samuel Postrel. The buyers will occupy.

Meister Builders, Inc., resold the two three-story houses at 655 and 659 Alabama Avenue, on a plot 56 by 100.

William G. Rehbein has sold the following dwellings: 200 Windsor Place for A. Rice, 262 Eighteenth Street for M. Farrell, 31 Howard Place for M. Hanover, 214 Seeley Street for F. W. Whiteford, 173 Windsor Place for J. Lehner, 1,851 Eighty-fifth Street for Anna Gerken, and also in conjunction with F. C. Bauter 91 Sherman Street for Mrs. M. Harvey.

R. S. Fisher, Inc., sold the dwelling at 375 East Eighth Street for Thomas Henry, and the bungalow at 2,316 Avenue Q for the Gen Realty Company to David O. Kay.

Queens Borough Sales.

Daniel Sarli bought from Marie West her store and dwelling at 45 Union Street, Flushing. The plot has a frontage of 27 feet. Albert Johntra was the broker.

G. H. Higbie sold to L. A. Cornell the plot 50 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Fifth Street and New York Avenue, Jamaica.

E. L. Maeder sold to A. T. Nickerson the dwelling and plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of De Graw Avenue and Victoria Street, Jamaica.

J. A. Schoenacker sold to A. Uhl the dwelling and plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the west side of Western Avenue, 702 feet north of Johnson Avenue, Maspeth.

W. H. Wade sold to H. W. Spalding the dwelling on the west side of Lincoln Avenue, 80 feet north of Langdon Street, Jamaica.

Government Takes Asbury Park, N. J., Block.

The block at Asbury Park, N. J., purchased last Tuesday by Joseph A. Rauschkolb of Pease & Elliman has been turned over to the Government, according to Mr. Rauschkolb. It comprises the entire frontage on the east side of Grand Avenue, between Seaview and Franklin Avenues, and measures 350 by 100. The Government will use the property for military purposes.

Commericial Leases.

Ames & Co. leased for the estate of W. B. Fleming to Martin J. Potter, veterinary, the four-story building at 156 East Thirtieth Street for a term of years. Dr. Potter will occupy it after extensive alterations are made to the property.

Horace S. Ely & Co. leased 549 Washington Street, southeast corner of King Street, on a plot 52 by 61.6, an old brick building occupied by a blacksmith, for a term of years to Patrick Lynch.

G. & M. Sardi, now at 704 Broadway, have leased for a long term the entire eleventh floor in the Colony Arcade Building, at 65 to 67 West Thirty-eighth Street, running through to Thirty-ninth Street, and expect to be located there some time in October. They are one of the leaders in their line and one of the oldest manufacturing flower and feather houses in the city. The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation was the broker in the lease.

Two New Factories for the Borough of Queens.

Aaron Cohen has filed plans in Queens for a three-story brick factory to cost $56,000 and to be erected on the northwest corner of Williams Street and Freeman Avenue, Long Island City. The Meurer Steel Barrel Company has filed plans for a $20,000 one-story brick shop, 202 by 100 feet, to be erected on the northwest corner of Third and Haywood Streets, Long Island City, to replace the one destroyed by fire a month ago.

A Recent Buyer.

Robert Schwarzenbach, a silk merchant, is the buyer of the private dwelling 9 East Sixty-second Street, sold last week by Edmund L. Baylies.

Realty Notes.

John I. Downey has obtained the general contract for the erection of the new home of the Mexican Telegraph Company and the Central & South American Telegraph Company, to cover the block front on the east side of Broad Street, between South William and Stone Streets.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Building for the construction of a five-story building for the colored branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. It will be located on the north side of 137th Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 80.11. L. J. Petit, the architect, has estimated the cost at $90,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Madison Av, 2,089, e s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x96, five-story flat and stores; Maurice Cohen et al. against H. E. Wolf et al.; Greenberg & L., attorneys; due, $3,474.92; taxes, &c., $391.10; prior mortgage, $11,000; to the plaintiff for $14,500.

Madison Av, 1,890, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; D. K. de Blexsom et al., trustees, against Ida Steinman et al.; F. de P. Foster, attorney; due, $24,507.78; taxes, &c., $904.34; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

96th St, 111 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; H. J. Messing against Loretta Corporation et al.; Silberberg & D., attorneys; due, $5,541.47; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mortgage, $1,775; to the plaintiff for $6,775.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Rhinelander Av, n w corner of Hunt Av, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 24.63x73.15; Michael Vista, 1,915 Hunt Av, owner; Michael Cardo, 2,153 Belmont Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

137th St, n 100 ft e of 7th Av, for a five-story and basement club, &c, 50x89.11; Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, owner; J. P. Petit, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

6th Av, 610, to a four-story tenement; estate of S. A. and J. D. Thieston, Boston, Mass., owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $6,000.

Greenwich St, 400, to a five-story tenement and storage; E. C. Schlecht, owner; C. B. Comstock, 110 West 40th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

17th St, 33 and 35 West, to an eleven-story office building; Bedell Co., owner; Seymour & Schonewald, Grand Central Terminal, architects; cost, $5,000.

4th St, 367 to 377 East, to two four-story tenements and stores; Horowitz Bros. & Margaraten, Inc., owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $10,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CLIFF ST, 58, all; Hewitt Crosby and another, executors, to J. E. Linde Paper Co., 9 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Samuel Wasserman, 51 Chambers St.....$2,500

MADISON AV, 225, n w corner Jefferson St, store; Harris Shidlinsky to Moses Ginsberg, on the premises, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, M. Jacobs, 218 Henry St.....$1,200

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 60, all; Clemente Realty Corp to Gedalia Katz, 867 Aldus St, Bronx, 5 years from June 1, 1918; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway $20,000

2D AV, 1,501, all; Cornelia E. McCormack to Eberhart Service Co., 401 East 76th St, 10 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Wolf & Purvin, 281 Broadway.

7TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft w of Broadway, 26x92.3, the land, Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to Geo. Murphy, 253 West 95th St, 21 years from May 1, 1921; attorney, Geo. L. Nanght, 98 Broadway $1,100

10TH AV, 877, s s, floor and part basement; Jno. J. Harlow to Philip Abramson, 877 10th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1918 .....$660

23D ST, 352 East, all; Frederick Meyer to Otto Muller, 464 West 41st St, 3 11-12 years, from June 1, 1918; attorney, Gustav Frey, 429 Bd Av.....$6,600

99TH ST, 224 to 228 East, all; William F. A. Kurz to Isadore B. Geller and Barnett Dubin, 29 West 111th St, 4 years, from June 15, 1918 .....$6,000

102D ST, 55 East, all; Henrietta Bashwits to Otto Rutishausen, 1,719 Lexington Av, 5 years from May 1, 1918..$4,000

114TH ST, 123 West, all; Clemente Realty Corp, to Gedalia Katz, 867 Aldus St, Bronx, 5 years from June 1, 1918; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway $20,000

115TH ST, 302 to 308 West, s s, 100x— all; Jessie B. Wiley to West 115th Street Corporation, 49 Wall St, 21 4-12 years, from June 1, 1918; attorneys, Alger & Coughlan, 49 Wall St.....$17,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,730-32, w s, 49.11 and 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 2 lots, each 25x75, 2 mtgs, each $2,250, May 2; Harriet L. Thomas to J. Howard Thomas, at Hawthorne, N. Y., due as per bond, prior mtg on each $30,000; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$4,500

BOWERY, 244 and 246, w s, 106.1 ft n of Prince St, 89.5x42.3x irregular, May 28; Henry Ollesheimer, executor of Fannie Arnheim, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; prior mtg $20,000

LUDLOW ST, 25, w s, 19.8x87.6, May 28; Nannie H. Fogarty to Algernon S. Norton, referee, 256 Broadway, due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $9,000.....$2,750

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x87.11, May 27; Kiosk Contracting Co. to Max Schaffer, 106 Primrose Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., due, $625 on July 28, and then $625 monthly, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kugel & Saxe, 165 Broadway.....$5,000

RIDGE ST, w s, 150.2 ft n of Delancey St, runs w 73 a s 25 x w n 27.6 x n 45.2 x e 100.6 to street x s 23 to beginning, May 28; Nannie H. Fogarty to A. S. Norton, referee, 256 Broadway, due as per bond, prior mtg $7,000.....$2,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 538, s e corner of 135th St, runs n 99.11xw 102.2 to e s of Drive x n w 102.5 ft to 135th St x e 125 ft to beginning; University Av, 1,611-15, s w corner of 175th St, 183.10x104.8x103.6, May 29; Norman R. E. Corp. to Jacob Rosenthal, 530 West End Av, due Oct. 25, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row $15,000

2D AV, 151 and 153, w s, 72.10 ft n of 9th St runs w 125 x n 32.6 x e 25 x n 15.1 x e 100 to avenue x s 47.7 to beginning, May 29; Abr. Wolf to S. Charles Lamport et al., firm of Lamport & Co., due Nov. 29, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $75,000; attorney, A. S. Aaronstamm, 63 Park Row $18,000

4TH ST, n s, 168 ft w of Avenue D, 24x96, P. M., May 29; Russian Greek Orthodox National Association to the Church of St. Elizabeth of Hungary of New York, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, Anthony J. Babiak, Ridgewood, N. J.....$4,000

118TH ST, 238-240 East, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11, P. M., May 28; Abr. Lipschitz to Pershing Realty Co., 1,828 Marion Av, Bronx, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $36,000; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$4,250

23D ST, 332 East, lease 4 floors, May 29; Otto Muller to Frederick Meyer, 360 East 166th St, Bronx, lease as per chattel mtg; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$2,500

68TH ST, 54 East, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5, prior mtg, May 31; Guy R. McLane to Maud F. Kellogg, 555 Park Av 3 years; attorneys, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000

134TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 100x99.11, P. M., May 29; Frederick N. Whiteborn to Newar Realty Co., 200 Broadway, due July 15, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,500

Bronx.

KATONAH AV, n w corner of 237th St, 25x85; Frank G. Bonta and another to Mary E. Lowry, 1,900 Emerson Av, May 27, 10 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,200

MATILDA AV, w s, 477.6 ft n of Becker Av, 32.6x15.6x100; Joseph Di Jann and another to Martha Papenbaum, 4,747 Matilda Av, May 27, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$2,750

PROSPECT AV, w s, 151.9 ft n of 163d St, 40.3x195; Ernestine Jacobowsky and another to Wicklow Building Co., Inc., 1,044 Tremont Av, prior mtg $30,000, May 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,250

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of Ford St, 34x100; Camac Street Co., Inc., to Herman Meyer, 14 North Moore St, prior mtg $28,000, May 28, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

164TH ST, s s, at line between Lots 47 and 49, map Kemp Estate, runs s 25x99.9x w s of 164th St x n w and w — to beginning; Augusta M. Gay to Benjamin Parr, 1,973 Broadway, prior mtg $5,000, May 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

167TH ST, s s, 69.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, 50x146.11x52.1x161.8; Sophie Bandes to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $87,000, May 28, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 149 and 151, mtg $55,000; Mortimer M. Singer to Sadie V. Brady, 30 West 70th St; attorney, M. M. Singer, 55 Liberty St.....$40,000

WASHINGTON ST, 868 to 872, mtg $25,500; Charles H. Freeman to Charles Hernstein, 375 West End Av, et al., executors; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

307TH ST, 216 East, mtg $5,500; Hy H. Tyson, administrator, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

86TH ST, 551 East; Jessie A. Luke, trustee, to Norman H. Donald, Benedict Av, Dongan Hills, Borough of Queens; attorney, F. Simpson, Henderson estate, 24 Nassau St. $2,500

89TH ST, 107 East, ½ part, mtg $22,000; Louise H. Mandelbaum to L. H. Mandelbaum and another, executors, 825 West End Av; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 208 Broadway $1

125TH ST, 233 to 250 West; the Finance Co. of Pennsylvania to William Garstley, Jr., 1,207 Broad St, Philadelphia, trustee; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $75,000

180TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Leroy St. 53; also six mtgs recorded in Kings County, mtgs $26,000, undivided interest; Valentine G. Hall to Mary L. Hall, Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.; attorney, Charles A. Clark, 45 Cedar St, 86th St.....Gift

Bronx.

LOTS 117, 118, 148, and part of Lots 296 to 297 on map of partition of L. G. Hunt Estate; North Side Mortgage Corp. to J. Ulric Audebert, 870 East 166th St; Clocke, H. & R., 891 East 49th St.....$8,000

PROSPECT AV, 1,091; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Oceanic Investing Co., 49 Wall St; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$40,000

184TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of Grand Av, 28x 101.8 x irregular; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Natalie A. Smith, 26 West 86th St; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PEARL ST, 291 and 293; Theodore C. Wood against Schrock & Squires, Inc., George H. Schrock and Nathaniel H. Squires, owners; John A. Millard, contractor.....$50.40

3D AV, 948; Abraham R. Koppel against Henry Black, owner and contractor.$146.25

32D ST, 33d St, Lexington Av, and 4th Av, block, &c; Theodore C. Wood against New York Railways Co., owner; John A. Millard, contractor $100.91

178D ST, 517 West; Lester Gribus against Alvin L. Wachsman, owner.....$789.78

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

63D ST, 106 to 110 West; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., against William H. Wheeler et al.; Dec. 20, 1917, by bond.....$9,160

Bronx.

149TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x75; Frederick Starr Contracting Co. against New York Central Railroad Co., et al.; Jan. 31, 1918.....$347.80

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS

3 & 4 Rooms & Bath $38 to $50 6 Rooms 2 Baths, $64

Only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station, via Queensboro Subway.
Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings.
Beautiful outlook from EVERY window, and sunshine in every room.
Playgrounds, Gardens, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, etc.

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Arthur C. Sheridan, Auct'r will sell at ABSOLUTE TRUSTEE'S SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR WHATEVER IT WILL BRING TO-DAY, 3 P. M.

On the premises, rain or shine, Hilltop Country Place Having Pleasant and Extensive View of Long Island Sound and Known as "RESTAWHILE" AT ROTON HILL, SO. NORWALK, CONN.

"RESTAWHILE" is located at WEST ST. & RAMPART ROAD, ROTON HILL, and consists of a 12 room with 3 baths stone dwelling, all improvements, and about 2 acres of land. Excellent neighborhood. No mosquitoes. Convenient to So. Norwalk Express Sta., which is but 70 minutes' ride from New York City.

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Detached 1-family Frame and Stucco Houses.

IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH

East 8th, 9th and 10th Sts., north of Ave. I, & Ocean Parkway & E. 5th St., near Ave. O, containing eight rooms, consisting of extra large living room with open fireplace, large Dutch dining room, four large bedrooms and maid's com; enclosed front and sleeping porches and every conceivable modern improvement. Each house on plot 34x100.

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Price $6900 to $10000; Easy Terms

Three minutes to Av. H or Av. J Stations, Brighton Beach "L" or one minute to Smith Street car. To Ocean Parkway house take Culver Line to Ave. N. Agent on premises or

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44 COURT ST., B'KLYN. Phone Main 705.

Overlooking Golf Links
New DYKER HEIGHTS Cottage
1131 83rd St., Bay Ridge.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, all improvements; plot 80x100; near new Polytechnic School, and adjoining Dyker Meadow Golf Links; great bargain at $11,500; reasonable terms.
30 minutes from New York, via 4th Av. Subway or 8th Av. Elevated.
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Flatbush, Brooklyn, Corner, 100x100, just completed; splendid location. Will sell reasonably or part trade. Levy Bros., 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

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Kew Gardens
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16 Minutes from Heart of Manhattan

With all its wonderful country charm, affords every convenience and safe-guard of the city; the best investment possible, in these days of rising prices—for the man who buys or builds with an eye to absolute value.

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New, Tapestry Brick 1-Family Houses
THE HEART OF JAMAICA
HILLSIDE AV., COR. ALSOP ST.
Containing 7 rooms, extra large living room with open fireplace. Dutch dining room, 4 large bedrooms; all modern improvements; inclosed porch.
DRIVEWAY and GARAGE SPACE FOR EACH HOUSE.
PRICE $7,000 1st mortgage $4,500. Terms to suit.
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5 room house; all improvements; $2950; terms.
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At Larchmont on high, shady plot, a 7 room house, nearly new; large living room with open fireplace; all other rooms good size. A much better place than price would indicate. Take $5900 to quick purchaser.
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New Colonial Dwelling
in a choice home neighborhood in this quaint old town of Hempstead, Long Island. House contains 7 rooms and bath. Many unusually attractive features. This pretty country home can now be purchased for $6,800 on exceptionally favorable terms: $500 cash, balance monthly. 41 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal, 33d St., and from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Call, write or phone. O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr., 277 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Worth 4657.

AT FREEPORT, L.I.
HOUSES & BUNGALOWS FOR SALE
5 to 16 Rooms. $2,000 to $12,000.
Easy Terms. Send for List 15.
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Attractive Furnished Cottages | Country Estates & Farms | Village Homes & Waterfronts
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Country Estate—Waterfront
AT SAND'S POINT—Manhasset Bay.
SIXTEEN-ROOM House, steam heat; about 9½ acres, orchard, farm planted, ice house, lake, garages, and stable; healthful location; 35 minutes out.
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AT LEONIA.

Eight rooms and centre hall; extra large living room, steam heat, hardwood floors; good condition; large corner plot; five minutes to train or trolley. Owner in war work, will sell below cost of reproduction, or might lease, with option of purchase.
BOWLES & CO. Broad & Central Aves., Leonia, N. J.

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Stamford, Connecticut.

For sale, Strawberry Hill Section, 20-room house, 4 baths, high elevation, ten acres land, 2 cottages, garage; all in excellent condition; 50 minutes' train trip, 8 minutes' auto trip; beautiful lawns, abundance flowers and vegetables. Telephone 8247 Murray Hill, New York, or Owner, 128 Strawberry Hill Ave., Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

FOR RENT for summer, furnished, 12 room house, modern improvements, hardwood floors, two modern bathrooms, electric lights, garage, etc. Beautifully situated on large grounds. Mrs FREDERICK HOLTON, Lancaster, N. H.

Furnished Homes, 28 Minutes Out.

At Mt. Vernon, high ground, 8 miles from the Sound; near golf links. Modern homes belonging to people of refinement. Some with garage. For rent for two or three months and longer at $100 to $250 per month.
Anderson Realty Co. near New Haven Sta. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES.

WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Beautiful Summer home, high ground, near ocean, overlooking lake; thoroughly modern house, 8 bedrooms, 4 tiled baths, wide piazzas, fully furnished; all improvements; large grounds and garage.
HENRY M. FITCH, West End, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

872 Broadway, Corner 18th St.

Basement suitable restaurant or other business; rent $140, including light and heat. Apply E. J. White, 346 Broadway, or your own broker.

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Handsomely furnished 2 room Apartment with bath, $110 per month; special summer rate; maid service included.
WAITT CORPORATION, 2 West 45th St. Vanderbilt—4041.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

For Sale.—Private house, 140 East 19th. Write Kling, 88 West 98th.

Queens.

Detached corner house at Queens Court; plot 40x100; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; price $7,500, $1,500 cash, balance easy terms. T. F. Archer, P. O. Bldg., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 660.

Bronx.

SEVEN wonderful rooms, mansion, electricity, steam heat, hot water, garden, back and front porch, garage; $60. 2,111 Honeywell Av. Tel. 1179 Tremont.

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Charming place, new twelve-room, fireproof villa, 3 baths, double garage; four-room, unfurnished bungalow; acre water frontage; forty-five minutes to financial district; owner ordered abroad; reasonable terms to desirable tenant; your broker or direct; also sacrificing new motor boat. Caldwell Johnston, Harbor Lane, New Rochelle. Phone 4108 W.

NEW 6-7 room stucco house, garage; every improvement; Westchester-Boston Railroad, Dyer Av., Station; sacrifice, $6,800; $1,000 cash. 704 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Bedford Hills.—9 rooms, 2 baths, electric light, garage, vegetable garden, fruit, shade trees; near golf club; $800 June to Nov. Keller, Lenox 4993.

Embowered modern home; furnished; half hour Grand Central; 6 rooms, sleeping porches; view; $600 yearly. Cooley, 5,271 Morningside.

Mount Vernon.—Unfurnished nine rooms, garage; electricity; exceptional neighborhood. 331 South 1st Av. Phone 2675-W Mt. Vernon.

New, attractive, seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Tel. 7915 Columbus.

Long Island.

House for rent, Flushing, Long Island, containing twelve rooms and two baths; all modern improvements; garage and large lawn; must be seen to be appreciated; rent reasonable. Address Johnson & Berntson, Corona, Long Island.

If you are looking for a small house and plot for farming and gardening, payable $12 monthly and small amount down, not far out, call at once to Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Shingled, furnished bungalow, ocean front; five rooms; electricity; large porch; screens; storm windows; double walls and side walls; telephone; $5,400; easy terms. 42 Ocean Front, West End, Long Beach. Child.

Attractive furnished houses on Peconic Bay, near Southold, L. I., for sale or rent. Write or telephone Edwin H. Brown, 347 5th Av., N. Y.

8-room house, barn, outbuildings, 5 acres, ready for plowing; sell for $500 cash; balance easy terms. Port, 161 W. 84th St. Greeley 4865.

New Jersey.

West Englewood, Orchard St., 7 rooms, $35, interest $10, principal $25, $4,000; Moremere, Harriet Av.; Bloomfield, 85 East Baldwin; Elizabeth, 30 Cedar Av.; River Edge, Cedar Road; 3 or 4 family Woodridge, 43 1st St., $50, half principal, floor $25, acre, barn; cold water flats 10 per cent. on price; 20 acres River Edge and Ridgewood; Richmond Hill, 1,540 Wicks; 7 rooms, 10 lots, $50, half on principal, 4 per cent. interest. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $400 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; .6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE 9 ME NOW 5047.

HOGOTA,
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House, eight rooms, bath, all improvements, gas, electricity; seven minutes' walk from station, plot 100x100; cost over $5,000; owner has accepted lower bid; will consider any offer; can be seen any time. Phone Hackensack 1715.

Attractive semi bungalows on plots 45x150, in finest residential section; 6 minutes from station, 3 minutes from school; houses have all modern improvements and are up-to-date in every detail; price $4,500; terms. Call today, Hallberg, owners, office opposite Ridgefield Park Station.

Newark residence, frame house, 10 rooms, bath, garage, 75-foot lot, all improvements; superb location, opposite park-like estate, 853 South 11th St., Clinton Hill Section; $13,500. Mrs. Gardner, 157 Quitman St., Newark, Tel. Waverly 5416.

A very attractive homestead with 8 acres, all modern improvements; beautiful shade trees, orchards, apples, peaches, pears, berries; large barn, hennery; convenient express commuting station. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
12-room house, with ¾ acre ground, in beautiful and quiet village of Claverack, N. Y. Wm. W. Melins, 276 Washington Av., Belleville, N. J.

Glen Ridge.—Attractive 9-room house; corner lot, 80x210; excellent location, shaded grounds; moderate rent; bargain. Muir, 132 West 79th St., N. Y., or local agents, or Montclair 2790J.

For sale, in New Jersey, one and two family houses. For particulars, Klumpp & Son, 401 Hackensack Plankroad, Weehawken P. O., N. J.

Miscellaneous.

Cottage, 16 rooms, and 35 acres of magnificently situated shore land, 8 miles north of York Harbor. Apply to Henry W. Weare, Ogunquit, Me.

Six and eleven room houses, improvements, $600-$800 each; $18-$25 month; available for colored buyers. N 614 Times Harlem.

New attractive, seven-room house; 35 minutes' Grand Central. Columbus 7915. Jackson.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, two baths, attractive garden. Plaza 2200.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Scarsdale, Circle Road.—Four master, two servant bedrooms; two baths; $150; garage, fine shade; Summer season, five minutes from station. Telephone Gramercy 1846, Extension 10, Scarsdale 52 W.

For rent for the Summer to responsible parties only, beautifully furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $200 per month. Apply on premises, C. J. Kelling, 189 Harmon Av., Pelhamwood, N. Y.

Stone Mansion. — Country road, two miles Bedford; 17 rooms; 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms; dining room 30x20; season, $1,200. Box 8, Bedford, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Summ

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. today. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,601. (Cor. 174th St.)—3 rooms and bath, extensively furnished, Victrola, piano, all electrical conveniences; terms moderate. For information Phone Beekman 464.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section.—Apartment, five rooms, handsomely furnished. Apply hall attendant, 82 Washington Place.

WEST END AV., 840, (101st.)—Completely furnished 6 rooms elevator apartment; south and eastern exposure; all outside rooms; phone, 2 baths, private phone, electricity; privilege purchasing furniture. Phone River 7586. Sunday and during week, 6872 Gramercy.

WEST END AV., 575.—Will lease for Summer months cool, newly furnished, five-room apartment; no children; good references required. Telephone Schuyler 3084, Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 575.—Five rooms, two baths; finest furniture, and residential district; June to Oct.; $125 monthly. Apart. 2D.

WEST END AV., 411.—Ten beautiful rooms; two baths; all outside. Ross.

Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—For the Summer months, four very large, light rooms, with extra large windows opening on parked street, in most beautiful section of Flatbush; handsomely furnished, with Victrola, telephone, shower bath, etc.; near the Brighton, Flatbush and Ocean Av. car lines. Vernon, 1,300 Ocean Av., corner Av. H. Telephone 388W Kenmore.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

For Summer, attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; $30; 32 Garden Place. Call at house or phone Vanderbilt 3270.

LENOX ROAD, 130.—Part of detached house to rent, June 15 to Sept. 15, beautifully furnished, large porch, plenty of ground; shade trees, flowers; no children. Flatbush 8465.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE, CASTLETON PARK.—7-room apartment, attractively furnished, overlooking New York Bay; porch; $85. O'Sullivan, 10 Castleton Park, St. George, S. I.

Queens.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS APARTMENT. Furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $80 per month. Tel. 6706 Forest Hills.

New Jersey.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Kitchenette apartment, furnished, in strictly private family; pleasant suburb, twenty miles from city; beautiful view; porches, garden, swing. Phone Summit 1062.

Unfurnished—East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Two rooms, French windows, bath, kitchenette; steam heat, electricity, fireplace.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST.
STUDIO APARTMENTS
1-2 rooms and bath, large and light, elevator and maid service; $50-$80; near Park Av. Supt. on premises. Hall Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Telephone 1732 Vanderbilt.

67TH, 123 EAST.—Light parlor floor, with bath; suitable living and business. 6005 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d St.)—Three large rooms, all modern; reasonable rent.

MADISON AV., 37.—Studio apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; $90 month.

WEEKS AV. APARTMENTS,
OVERLOOKING GRAND CONCOURSE,
1,764 Weeks Av., (175th St.)
4-5 modern, up-to-date, extra large rooms. Take 180th St. crosstown cars. References required.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 23, (Cor. 9th St.)—Attractive apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable rent if rented before the 1st. Apply M. Morgenthau Bro., Inc., 206 Broadway. Cortlandt 3966.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

55TH ST., 254 WEST.—High-clas selevator apartment being artistically decorated; electric lights, hardwood floors; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $42.

60TH, 48 WEST.—Apartment, two light rooms, bath, kitchenette, roof garden; every convenience; $75 month; one year lease.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large studio apartment; two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, tiled; roof garden; ready June 1.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, $60 and $90; ready June 1.

71ST, 235 WEST.
Sublet at a sacrifice housekeeping apartment, 4 attractive rooms, bath; every convenience. Robinson, Lucania.

72D, 116 WEST.—Unfurnished 2-room and bath apartment to let; rent $87.50 monthly. 305 West 72d St., Apt. 82. Phone 258 Columbus.

80TH, 119 WEST.—2, 3, 4 rooms, bathroom; apartment; also parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist, studio; high class; reasonable.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Five large outside rooms; southeastern exposure, from end June; if required, at reduced rental for 1-2 year. Apartment 9B. Schuyler 7580.

89D ST., 331 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, near Riverside Drive. Apply Janitor.

94TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70. Janitor.

95TH, 101 WEST, ("Brockholst.")—Eight rooms and bath, $900.

97TH ST. AND WEST END AV., (771.)—Six rooms, three baths; sublet to Oct. 1; lease can be renewed; present rental $125 per month; offers considered. Apartment 10E. Apply Superintendent.

108TH, 230 WEST.—Six rooms, all light; improvements; near Broadway; $40 to $50.

118TH, 606 WEST, (near Drive.)—2, 3, 4 rooms and bath; immediate possession; one suitable for doctor.

117TH, 116-118 WEST, (bet. 7th and Lenox Av.)—Six rooms and bath, first floor; suitable for doctor or dentist; with hot and cold water in office; electric light, telephone, and steam heat. Supt., on premises, or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Telephone 1732 Vanderbilt.

121ST, 420 WEST, (CORNER AMSTM AV.)—Corner apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; college neighborhood; every modern improvement.

141ST, 630 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Sublet, seven rooms, two baths. Apt. 10B.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful 4 large room apartment, white woodwork, lattice doors; can be seen at any time; to rent from June 1. Mrs. Owens, Apartment 3D.

150TH, 301 WEST.—3, 4 rooms, elevator, telephone; near "L" station; $25.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment to sublet; river view.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful 8-room apartment to sublet; modern building.

181ST ST., 502 WEST.—Exceptional 9 rooms, with 3 baths; corner apartment; balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1918; very reasonable; lease can be extended. Telephone St. Nicholas 9818.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

CLAREMONT AV., 182.—Near subway; 5, 6 light room apartments; all improvements; $87-$45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, ("Riviera.")—5-room; strictly high-class, fireproof building, very low rental for balance of lease; 3 years and 4 months. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 518.—Seven big, cool rooms; fine Hudson view; $75 unfurnished, $90 furnished; great bargain. Apt. 5-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Six large, attractive rooms, two baths; $125 monthly.

THE KINGSLAND.
888 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (158TH ST.)
Four and five room apartments. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

WEST END AV., 498.—8 room apartment; greatly reduced rent until Oct. 1.

Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,351.—Five handsome, large rooms; all improvements; fine outlook; near new subway station at 180th; $48.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,381.—Two baths, seven large rooms; select family only; $70.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON AV., 476.—To sublet from June 1, splendid 5-room apartment, unfurnished; beautiful location, Clinton and Gates Ave.; very reasonable. Apt. 2C. Phone Prospect 7901.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SUBLET for Summer, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; cool, view, subway; between 70th and 130th, West; references exchanged; state price, &c. V 168 Times.

Unfurnished.

WANTED, FROM OCT. 1, SEVEN OR EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT, WITH SLEEPING PORCH OR ON WHICH PORCH COULD BE BUILT. ADDRESS APARTMENT 82, 527 WEST 110TH ST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room in private house. Call mornings Stuyvesant 4065.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Very exceptional, large room; well furnished; private bath; homelike.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, large and single; bath, telephone, clean.

31ST, 116 EAST.—Elegant, comfortable, large rooms; running water; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Rooms, large, small; newly furnished; private bath; electricity apartments.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

35TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Desirable room; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; select.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large front double room, private bath, second, sleeping floor; references.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Delightful rooms embodying comfort with refinement, $25-$65.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with bath; also small room; references.

53D, 61 EAST.—Beautiful large rooms, handsomely furnished; all conveniences; homelike; bath; telephone.

57TH, 123 EAST.—Attractively furnished outside room, with adjoining bath. Plaza 6605.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Elegant parlor floor, suitable doctor or light business; also large, small, nicely furnished rooms; all improvements.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Rooms to let; Summer rates; single or en suite. Plaza 2328.

64TH, (733-35 Mad. Av.)—Large room, private bath, telephone; $6-$7-$8, Summer rates; small $2-$8.

65TH, 82 EAST.—Unusually cool, spacious rooms for Summer in private house. Call between 5 and 8 P. M.; references.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Attractively furnished suite, two rooms and bath; strictly private dwelling; will divide; running water, gas, electricity.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (18th St.)—Desirable rooms with or without board; near Gramercy Park, subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room with private bath; also small rooms; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small rooms; bath, running water; transients accommodated.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Comfortably furnished, clean rooms; near bath; gentlemen; $5.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 3.—Attractive studio apartment, 6 rooms and bath, June to October. Spring 6953.

West Side.

4TH, 294 WEST.—Greenwich Village; two large, sunny, adjoining rooms; bath; private house; for one, $8, or two, $10.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1 and 2 connecting rooms; electricity; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; gentleman.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Furnished large room adjoining bath; overlooking park; exclusive; references.

40TH, 24 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; telephone; $10; medium rooms, $4.

45TH ST., 139 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Newly furnished three-room suite, elevator apartment; phone, bath, electricity; $12; also small room, $4.50. Doyle.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; all conveniences.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large, airy room, with bath, kitchenette, parlor; hot water; reference.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentleman; references.

51ST, 215 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive suite, large living and bed room; lavatory, twin beds; all modern improvements; suitable for one or two gentlemen; convenient transportation; references. Apartment 9.

52D, 70 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also parlor, bedroom, and bath; electricity; telephone.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private bath; electricity; phone; kitchenette.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; electric lights; running water; Summer rates.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, private bathrooms, electricity, reasonable.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath, phone, electricity; reasonable.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor with private bath; housekeeping privileges; also smaller rooms adjoining bath; phone.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Front basement for light housekeeping and other rooms. Columbus 8820.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room, $7.50, or smaller, $4; private family; electricity, telephone, shower; subway express. Gilman.

69TH, 22 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large double room, newly furnished; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room for gentleman; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable for one or two.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Near Park, newly furnished residence, rooms, electricity, telephone $5 and $8.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool front rooms, adjoining bath; running water; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single rooms; references; telephone.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Very desirable, nicely furnished, clean rooms; phone, electricity, running water.

71ST., 19 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; exclusive location; owner's residence; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, cool and airy, near bath; reasonable.

72D, 302 WEST.—Quiet room, well furnished; suitable one, two; electricity, running water, phone.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Large room; electricity; reasonable; references. Columbus 1242.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Single room near bath; electricity; reasonable. Columbus 1242.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernys, Col. 8588.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; breakfast; references.

73D, 264 WEST.—Large, cool room, handsomely furnished; private bath; modern house.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; medium room; kitchenette, electricity. Columbus 4135.

73D, 163 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished rooms, adjoining bath; hot water; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, private baths; small rooms; board optional.

73D, 173 WEST.—One medium and large room; moderate; references.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms with private bath; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptional home, families or couples; en suite, singly; electricity.

74TH, ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; with refined, private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 161 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium-sized rooms; private house; near subway; references.

74TH ST., 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, suitable for two or more bachelors; also single; Japanese service.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Suite one-three rooms, each bath, kitchenette; $8-$25 weekly.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also light housekeeping rooms and basement, with kitchenette.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms; electricity; select residence; $4-$10; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer rooms, with, without bath; fine location, near park.

75TH ST., 5 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms; near park; electricity, telephone; convenient location.

75TH, 34 WEST, (near park.)—Beautiful large room; private house; service; all improvements.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large and small rooms; exclusive house; maid service.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Large front, back parlors; electricity, steam; other rooms; twin beds.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; beautiful double, single rooms, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive medium rooms; electricity, telephone; $6, $8.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; kitchenette privilege; small room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large parlor floor room, with bath; electricity; also single room.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electric light; parquet floor; references.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller room, adjoining bath; kitchenette.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable large room with private bath; phone; electricity; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; friendliness assured.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small front room; reference; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; dressing room attached; single room; electricity; phone.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private home, newly furnished, wired and decorated; 2 or 3 rooms, suite or single, to high-class people; references essential.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, second floor, in exclusive home; electricity; phone.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Large, medium, single rooms, with or without bath; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive large room, private house, $5; also single room, $3.50.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; kitchenette privileges if desirable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms; $4 to $10; telephone, reception room.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, beautifully furnished; private bath, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; southern exposure; bay window; block subway; Summer rates.

79TH, 225 WEST, (at Broadway.)—Large, bright, all conveniences, electricity. Phone Schuyler 1946.

80TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful one and two room suites; private baths; maid service; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Rooms, parlor; private bath; new management; hot water; telephone.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished large, small rooms; Summer rate.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; other rooms; $5 up.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional Summer room, elevator. Apt 5, south.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant room, porch, four windows facing park; electricity; private bath; mirrored alcove dressing room; maid service; private home; subway, elevated; $75. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 161 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated, with all conveniences; near "L" and subway.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Newly decorated, large room; private bath, near "L"; Summer rates.

81ST, 123 WEST.—Newly decorated, large room; private bath, near "L"; Summer rates.

82D, 20 WEST. — IN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR'S HOME — EXCEPTIONAL ROOMS; ABUNDANT HOT WATER; REFERENCES.

82D ST., 24 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, electricity; other rooms; refined house; references.

83D, 15 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom, private bath; also large room, well kept.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, ground floor, private bath; parquet flooring; elegantly furnished; electricity; near all transit lines; best references exchanged. Telephone Schuyler 6059.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, single rooms; southern exposure; running hot, cold water; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

84TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, running water; $5; conveniences; subway, "L"; references. Larson.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths; board optional; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Three elegant connecting rooms or single. Schuyler 2010. Mills.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light, phone. Schuyler 8725.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid large, medium rooms; bath; breakfast; high-class. Schuyler 8197.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, airy room; single room; convenient bath; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, luxuriously furnished; private baths; electricity; also single.

86TH, 231 WEST, (Broadway,) Apt. 3A.—Comfortable rooms, running water; telephone; elevator.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Well furnished room, suitable two, bath, $6; also hall room.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside rooms, elevator apartments. Kennedy.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Owner; attractive housekeeping parlor suite; $100 month; single room $5.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Droccan Hall.—Exclusive bachelor dwellings near Riverside; rooms $5, $10.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive housekeeping rooms. Telephone Riverside 7792, Babis.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; other rooms; homelike; well-kept house.

93D, 170 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two. Ferris.

94TH ST., 172 WEST.—Attractive room; private house, private family; all conveniences; moderate; gentleman.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity; refined surroundings; references.

96TH, 324 WEST.—Artistic, cool, very clean, living, bedroom, kitchen; or apartment. $30, $40. Carroll.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Desirable front sitting and bedroom; elevator, subway, bus. Sutton.

97TH.—Large, comfortable room, private; two meals; Summer rates. Tel. Riverside 1624.

99TH, (2,626 Broadway.)—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences, private family. Bloch.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Cool, quiet, one, two room suite, bath, electricity; owner's residence.

103D, 122 WEST.—Large front and back parlor; telephone; Summer rates. Jallade.

104TH, 230 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, refined, homelike surroundings; near subway and elevated.

105TH ST., 248 WEST.—Outside room, private lavatory; telephone; elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

106TH, 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for gentleman; all conveniences.

107TH, 237 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Cool, airy front room adjoining bath; shower, electricity, elevator; private family; $7; gentleman. Apt. 18.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Broadway.)—Convenient cool room; shower bath; service and privacy equals hotel. Apartment 5-B. Phone Academy 3238.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; view of Hudson; near subway.

110TH ST., 200 WEST, (6-D.)—Desirable single room; two windows, (outside;) comfortably furnished elevator apartment; refined American family of three adults; one block from Broadway subway, two blocks from elevated; best of references. Telephone Academy 1632. Barnes.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure. Apartment 2A.

111TH, 610 WEST.—One and two cool rooms, Morningside 2991, Apartment 52.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 571 WEST.—Cool front room; comfortably furnished; reasonable; gentleman. English 8240 Morningside.

114TH, 351 WEST.—Two light, prettily furnished rooms, bathroom; elevator; phone; near Park; breakfast optional; $5-$8. Nelson.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia; all improvements; $3.50, $4.25. Apartment 3.

119TH ST., corner (50 Morningside Av.)—Quiet room, seventh floor; elevator. Apartment 74.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Comfortable, light, airy room; private house; electricity; telephone; references.

120TH ST., 229 WEST.—Large front room, one or two gentlemen; private house.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway; subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

137TH ST., 602 WEST, (Subway Corner.)—Attractive front room, near Riverside Drive; private family. Barylak.

142D, 605 WEST.—Double room, southern exposure, shower; smaller, running water. Scott.

165TH, 560 WEST.—Exceptional home, couple or bachelors: front suite; private bath. Blackwood.

180TH, 561 WEST.—Spacious, well-furnished room, elevator apartment on Washington Heights; suitable for one or two. Berets.

BROADWAY, 2,131, "The Avonmore," (75th.)—Two connecting rooms and single rooms; high-class apartment; private family. Miss Irvine.

BROADWAY.—Delightfully cool; refined family; high-class apartments; subway, bus. Cathedral 6390.

BROADWAY, 1,940.—Large, small rooms; twin beds; running water; gentlemen only. Gifford.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two connecting front rooms overlooking Hudson, facing Riverside Drive; also desirable connecting and single rooms; kitchen privileges. Apply to Thompson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Hotel service, extra large rooms, southern exposure, bath, telephone; ideal Summer location; $20 per week.

DESIRABLE ROOM, bath; small private family; subway; $5. Phone 211 Morningside. Morse.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; kitchen privilege; overlooking Hudson. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificent suite, two rooms and bath; elegant house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Pleasant room in private family. Apartment 63. Phone Riverside 4830.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d St.)—Comfortable room for one or two; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (Corner 84th.)—Attractive rooms, next bath; overlooking Hudson. Cleveland.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished suite, living room and bedroom; reasonable. Riverside 9881, Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Corner 119th.)—Furnished rooms, baths; kitchen privileges. Apartment 71. Walker.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th.)—Front suite, small rooms, baths; facing river; private.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; exclusive house; service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—For business or college woman, $5 a week. Call all day, Apartment 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (Corner 95th St.)—Attractively furnished, overlooking Hudson; $8. Telephone 9480 Riverside. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Well-furnished rooms, light and cool, between 79th and 80th.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 320.—Two ladies occupying modern apartment, will rent large front room; business woman preferred. Apt. 76.

TWO BRIGHT ROOMS, kitchenette; also large room. Phone 2306 party M Morningside.

WEST END AV., 519, (Cor. 85th.)—Beautifully furnished corner room in exclusive residence; twin beds; electricity; also single room. Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 902.—Comfortably furnished front and back room; telephone. Academy 2706.

WEST END AV., 806.—Large, cheerful room, adjoining bath; $10. Phone Academy 2697.

Bronx.

WEST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 153, (225th St.)—Comfortable room for refined gentleman; exclusive suburban home; all conveniences; easy access to N. Y. Central trains, subways, and trolley lines; private family. Phone 693 Kingsbridge.

Brooklyn.

9TH ST., 566.—Private house, two beautifully furnished, connecting or single rooms; running water, telephone, 100 feet from Prospect Park, near both subways.

WASHINGTON AV., 820.—Furnished room for business woman, in select neighborhood. Prospect 8220-J.

Long Island.

Couple or business people can procure very good accommodations in farmhouse, 30 minutes from Grand Central Station; very reasonable. 49 Junction Av., Corona, L. I.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Unfurnished drawing room, suitable for quiet business or residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Responsible young business man desires outside room, bath, with small, refined family, no other roomers, in high-class elevator apartment, west side, between 72d and 96th; state how many in family, giving all details; highest references given and expected. Responsibility, M 181 Times.

TWO rooms, private bath, kitchenette; near subway or elevated; business women; best references; $30 monthly. E 162 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable light, airy rooms; board optional; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 783, (66th St.)—A couple with elegant home, exclusive neighborhood, will let large room, entire floor, private bath; electricity; choicest table; first class.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms with board; private baths; facing park; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity, running water; phone.

51ST ST., 11 AND 13 WEST.—Rooms, with and without board. Phone 458 Circle.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.
Large room, table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet single room, near bath; excellent home table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; board optional.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 326 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; French family; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath, large balcony, electric light; suit cultured people; splendid Southern cooking; $25 weekly; also large studio floor, 19x60; Steinway piano; luxurious bath.

72D, 212 WEST. — DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; board optional.

72D, 814 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large balcony room, overlooking Hudson; running water; American home.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor suite; private baths; electricity; superior table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
DESIRABLE ROOM; REFERENCES.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
DESIRABLE ROOM; REFERENCES.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, electricity, private phone; table boarders.

76TH, 224 WEST, ("The Hurlburt.")—Third story, front, bath adjoining; location unsurpassed.

78TH, 189 WEST.
Cool, desirable rooms, reasonable; board; references.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished, with private bath; excellent table.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, bath adjoining; small room; excellent table.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, dressing room, bath adjoining; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large room, private bath; electricity; single room.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, newly decorated; hot; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, also single; running water, electricity; best home cooking; rates reasonable. Schuyler 8227.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, cheerful, airy rooms; refined environment; home cooking; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Private family offers single room to a congenial gentleman.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent location; table guests.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone, electricity; convenient.

88TH, 816 WEST.—Unusually large, beautifully furnished room, single room; table a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; reasonable; table guests.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Large room for 2 or 3; adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent cooking; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

93D, 252 WEST.—Delightful rooms, single, en suite, private bath, Southern cooking; Summer rates.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; double front room; parlor dining room; electricity.

102D, 250 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; excellent table, table guests; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS ROOMS; OVERLOOKING HUDSON; SINGLE ROOM; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large room, bath, board; gentlemen, couple. Preager.

120TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, cheerful, large room; electricity; refined surroundings; home cooking. Baehr.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double, single rooms; first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

140TH, 544 WEST, (The Audubon.)—Bright rooms with board, $8 up. Audubon 2757.

BROADWAY, 2,783.—Accommodate one gentleman; front room, modern apartment; meals optional. Crenar.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Hotel service; large rooms; southern exposure; bath; telephone; refined Hebrew surroundings; booking for Fall.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th.)—Attractive room, private bath, in beautiful house; Summer rates. Stein, Schuyler 9667.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail N. Y. Pare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$15 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; beautiful rooms; bath; exceptional table; references.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Couple, one flight, private bath, meals, $50; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED Jewish girl wishes board cultured family. Write J. G., 621 Madison Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

Few accommodations in private home, 24 minutes Grand Central; also 2 comfortable detached houses, rent unfurnished; fireplaces, porches, garden; attractive woods surrounding. Lesley, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil; 104 Kingsbridge.

Staten Island.

HALCYON HALL, 21 Howard Av., Grimes Hill.—Palatial residence, $30-$35 weekly, two persons; tennis, gardens, garage; also bungalow.

Westchester County.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Small private family would like 3 or 4 gentlemen as boarders for the Summer; very attractive surroundings; garage and tennis; references essential; terms reasonable. Y 208 Times Annex.

Attractive suburban home has large, airy rooms to rent with board for Summer or permanently. 200 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CULTURED FAMILY will accommodate gentleman; modern country house; tennis; station convenient. Hartsdale, Box 433. Phone White Plains 1690M.

Long Island.

WINNIMAC INN.
Accommodations for a select number of refined business men and women; pleasant genteel home atmosphere, high-grade cuisine, and close proximity to Manhattan, at moderate cost. W. McDonald, 51st and Jewel Sts., Forest Hills, L. I. Phone F. H. 6363.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; splendid accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 455.

VILLA MARQUETTE, directly off beach, large airy rooms; board by week; apply Miss Lottie Markert, 43 South First Av., Rockaway Park.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH. Comfortable front rooms; balcony facing ocean; excellent board; reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

FAR ROCKAWAY. — Exclusive cottage, Grand View Av.; open for booking on and after May 30; formerly The Dessar Cottage.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, shade trees, and flowers. A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent means, for two persons, from $32 to $60 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block. Write for booklet. W. T. READE. Prop.

THE BELVIDERE,
North Munn Av., 89-91, East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table; catering to discriminating persons; 3 minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 3020 Orange.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2077.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special rates to families or large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted.

Room by Japanese, about $4; near 6th Av. "L." Full particulars, V 171 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

COMPANION.—Refined widow with four-year-old daughter would like to go to shore or country as companion, housekeeper, or assume responsibility of children;

Sunday
Want Advertisements
must be in The Times Building
by
4 P. M.
Today

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to work on electrical telephone problems; answer by letter only, addressing Mr. J. C. Kennelty,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
463 WEST STREET.

ELECTRICIANS.
First class men, accustomed to general factory work, for our Edgewater, N. J., plant. Apply West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

ENGINEER.—Stationary; first-class license; of experience, sober, and industrious; steady position. Apply in person, Room 8555, 120 Broadway, New York City.

ENTRY CLERK.—Good penman; correct, quick figurer. O 831 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN thoroughly experienced in the design and manufacture of lifeboats and other ship supplies; good salary to right man; state experience. O 24 Times.

FOREMAN.—Shop foreman for automobile service station; state experience and wages required. N 189 Times.

GARDENER with vegetable, flowers, and lawn on country estate at Ramsey, N. J.; house and fuel furnished; good position for a good man. Apply J. T. Holmes, 601 West 50th St.

HAND TIRE BUILDERS.—An opening for a few hand tire builders; steady work; good pay; transportation paid on arrival. Apply by letter, giving particulars, to Century-Plainfield Tire Co., Plainfield, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Boys wanted between 17-19 years of age to start with old-established concern offering commercial training in the iron and steel business; no experience necessary; moderate salary to start, but excellent opportunity to prove your ability; early advancement, and good future for boy to make good; state age, experience, if any, salary expected. P 255 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY to work in office afternoons till 6 o'clock; clean work; permanent place. Call 31 Nassau St., Room 1021.

HOUSEMAN colored, wanted; references required. Apply 611 West End Av.

JANITOR, married, no children, white, for small, high-class apartment; $50 a month; pleasant first-floor apartment; liberal perquisites; no boilers to run. Morris Building Co., 235 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

JUNIOR CLERKS.—Young men, in long established importing house; assured advancement and satisfactory salary to start; state age, education, and religion. C 338 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS
AND
TOOLMAKERS.

ARE YOU ENGAGED ON MUNITION WORK? IF YOU ARE, STAY THERE. IF NOT THEN YOU ARE NOT DOING YOUR BIT TO HELP UNCLE SAM WIN. REMINGTON ARMS WANTS YOU AND WILL PAY YOU WELL AND GIVE YOU THE OPPORTUNITY OF DOING YOUR FULL DUTY. NO LABOR TROUBLES. GET DETAILS FROM MR. SCHOENBORN AT THE HERALD SQUARE HOTEL, 34TH ST., N. Y. REMINGTON ARMS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., JUNE 1, 2, 3, BETWEEN HOURS 9 TO 12, 2 TO 6, 7 TO 9.

MACHINISTS.
We can use first-class machinists accustomed to work to micrometer sizes from blue prints on the following machines:
ENGINE LATHES,
HAND MILLERS,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL GRINDERS,
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL MILLERS,
SENSITIVE AND RADIAL DRILLS,
JONES-LAMSON TURRET LATHES,
SHAPERS.
Apply Employment Department,
AERONAUTICAL ENGINE CORP.,
BORDEN AVE. STAIRS AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
10 minutes ride by subway from Grand Central Station, New York City, to plant.

MACHINISTS
AND
DIEMAKERS.
First-class experienced machinist in up-to-date manufacturing plant; good wages, steady work.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS,
Thomson Av. and Orton St.,
Long Island City.
One car's by subway or elevated train.

MACHINISTS.
Milling machine, lathe and planer hands, first class, with five years' experience. BONUSES.
REMACLE-HUMMEL CO.,
23 ROSE ST.

MACHINIST, HANDY AROUND AUTOMATIC LABELING MACHINE. APPLY SHIPPING DEARTMENT, THOMAS J. LIPTON, 149 FRANKLIN ST.

MAN wanted, white, who is capable of taking entire charge of a bachelor's apartment; one who has been in service as valet and butler and who can cook; must have city references. X 361 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, in tire factory; steady work. Call Rubber & Tire Corp., 192d St. and Bailey Av., Bronx.

MANAGER for poultry farm; must be thoroughly experienced with livestock and general farming; want farmer who will work with man; married man with children preferred; farm at Madison, N. J.; salary $75 to $100 per month; house, fuel, food, &c. Apply, letter only, Farmer, care MacNiff, 56 Vesey St.

MANAGERS.—Must have restaurant experience; good salary to start; chance for advancement. Apply 3-8 P. M. Thompson, Grand Central Terminal.

MARINE DRAFTSMEN.
BY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY IN NEW ENGLAND. POSITIONS OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN IN STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL AND PIPING DIVISIONS OF HULL DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS X 338 TIMES ANNEX.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATION MEN.
Those experienced in making bills of material from blue prints and drawings for automobile or airplane parts.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

MECHANIC wanted, all-around, useful man; one with a thorough knowledge of automobile repair work preferred; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary. Permanent, J 310 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, first class; experienced on piping and shafting work. Apply J. W. McCarthy, 10 East 42d St., (tenth floor,) New York.

MEN wanted to do general work in depot of large corporation; $14-$15 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement; medical service included. Write W. H. B., 82 39th St., Brooklyn.

MILLING machine operators; able to read blue print and work to micrometer measurements; steady employment. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 20 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT MAN, about 45, with slight knowledge of bookkeeping, to take charge. N 190 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $8 a week to boys who have graduated from school; age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday. OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL & MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Address by letter only
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

OFFICE BOY wanted for general office duties with a large insurance company; previous business experience unnecessary. Reply, stating age and education; splendid opportunity for bright, intelligent boy. O 42 Times.

OFFICE BOY.
This is the opportunity for a bright young boy to begin at the bottom and finish at the top; no applicant considered under 15 years. Reply in own handwriting, Box 19, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, 16, in large publishing house; intelligent and willing; good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d, third floor.

OFFICE BOY, over 16 years, wanted by a large corporation; advancement assured to a bright boy; hours 9 to 5; state salary expected; references. J 332 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, BOOKKEEPER CREDITS, BY WHOLESALE WOMEN'S WEAR FIRM DOING A LARGE BUSINESS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. M 90 TIMES.

PHYSICIAN wanted, with New York State license, as office assistant; one between ages of 35 and 65 years preferred. Address Dr. Bender, 10 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—All around, lady or gentleman; state experience, salary, Box 396 Times, 2 Rector St.

PORTERS wanted for general work in publishing house; $16 per week to start. Apply eighth floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 475 10th Av., corner 36th St.

PORTER, colored, to do porter work and local errands for office. Call 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

PURCHASING AGENT and receiving clerk in metal stamping; good chance for advancement. Apply by letter, giving age, references, and salary expected, Hamilton & Deloff Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

RATE CLERK.—Competent freight rate clerk by manufacturer; good opportunity for an ambitious man desiring to get into commercial service; salary and bonus. C 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
EXPERIENCED TIRE SALESMEN; THOSE WHO HAVE A FOLLOWING; DRAWING COMMISSION AGAINST COMMISSION; TERRITORY LONG ISLAND, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK; CHANCE TO MAKE BIG MONEY TO THOSE WHO WILL WORK; WE WANT MEN WHO CAN APPRECIATE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD, BIG FUTURE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY; WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. BATAVIA RUBBER CO., 18 EAST 41ST ST.

SALESMAN, dry goods, for South America; permanent position with old established firm, in temperate climate; opportunity for AMERICAN with thorough knowledge of American piece goods and capable of pushing same; Spanish helpful, not indispensable; state full details, experience, salary, age, etc.; salary and commission. J 258 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced (inside) at once, for retail supply store; active young man not over 25, of neat appearance and strict honesty; one familiar with boys' clothing or sporting goods and connected with the Boy Scouts preferred; must have good references; good salary. Retail, 490 Times.

SALESMAN.
Wholesale dry goods and notion house seeking services wide-awake, experienced representative, well on general and variety stores, States of Illinois and Missouri; state references and experience; commission basis. K. G., 261 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen of good personality, accustomed to interviewing business men; big opportunity for right party; to represent the National Society of Real Americans; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—Tire salesman with experience, capable of results; answer in detail, stating age, if married, location in draft, religion, experience, and salary desired; we will treat the above information as confidential. N 191 Times.

SALESMAN to sell our quiltings, mattress protectors, table covers, and carriage covers on strictly commission basis throughout United States. Ideal Quilting, 141 Poplar St., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMAN wanted in store; salary; under or over draft age; must have some knowledge of automobile supplies. Manhattan Auto Supply Co., 187 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN wanted to sell lithographic and printing inks in New York and vicinity; liberal commission. Apply, stating experience, Ink, X 881 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, novelty goods; live wire and familiar with city; salary and commission. Call Saturday, 2 to 4, American Sales Co., 503 5th Av., New York.

SALESMAN for silk, wool, and fibre sweaters, to cover Middle West; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. M 140 Times.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, experienced silk salesman; state experience and salary. Apply P 304 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic, for Brown & Sharp machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—Man thoroughly experienced and capable of taking charge of department; good opportunity for right party. Askin & Marine Co., 7 West 22d.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced city shoe salesman, with trade; good opportunity for right man; salary; no others need apply. A. H. Ginsberg Gordon Co., 141 Duane St.

STENOGRAPHER
and file clerk, experienced, for manufacturing concern; state experience and salary desired. Box 784 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced in restaurant or grocery line preferred; state salary and age; chance for advancement. X 888 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK.—One who is familiar with automobile parts preferred. Write, stating experience and salary expected, O 48 Times.

TOOL, GAUGE,
AND
DIE MAKERS
ON JIG FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK. ALSO THREAD GAUGES. ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY. HIGHEST RATE, 48-HOUR WEEK. AMERICAN BORN AND OVER DRAFT AGE PREFERRED. SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST.

TOOLMAKERS AND COMPETENT MILLWRIGHTS WANTED; FIRST-CLASS, AT ONCE. GOOD PAY. APPLY MARLIN ROCKWELL CORPORATION, 148D AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

TYPIST, bill clerk, work evenings from 3 to 10:30 P. M.; salary $14 per week; state age, experience, and telephone number. X 348 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young man, beginner preferred. Room 1102, 35 Nassau St.

WAREHOUSEMAN having experience in iron and steel business; to receive attention state age, experience in detail, wages expected. C 326 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED.
ANGLESMITHS,
DRILLERS,
REAMERS,
PACKERS,
RIVETERS,
HOLDERS ON,
SHIP FITTERS, 1ST CLASS,
SHIP FITTERS, 2D CLASS,
SHIPWRIGHTS,
MOLD LOFTSMEN,
FURNACE MEN ON STEEL SHIP PLATES.
Give experience in full detail, age, nationality, wages expected in first letter. Call or write the
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
ATLANTIC CORPORATION,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

WANTED.
1 MACHINE DESIGNER; salary $32 per week.
1 DETAIL DRAFTSMAN; salary $22 per week.
1 DRAFTSMAN on layout work, pipe line, &c.; salary $26 per week.
Steady position; promotion for the right man; desirable location.
X 362 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN in stock department of large manufacturing concern; those desirous of starting from bottom; excellent opportunity for bright, energetic young men; state age, references, experience, and salary expected. Apply between 1 and 2 at 321 6th Av.

YOUNG MEN WANTED BY A NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK; REPLY IN DETAIL AS TO EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND AGE. V 144 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN who understands shipping and invoicing, export and import house; unusual opportunity; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary. P 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. S. R., 310 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, in bank, with general experience in bank bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, for office position in automobile service station. Apply all day Saturday, Reo, 70 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) helper around shipping department, mercantile house. C 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Learn dry goods business, commencing stock clerk; good chance advancement. C 333 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

USEFUL AND LAWFUL OCCUPATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.
Salaries $10, $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35.
OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
32 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON 6-16 touring, like new, owner left town, $800. Garage, 458 West 146th. Phone Pollack, 2051 Audubon.

APPERSON 1917 8-cylinder chummy roadster; perfect condition; no dealers. Phone for details, Whitehall 283.

BUICK 1918 model, 7-passenger touring, with A. W. glass enclosed convertible top; guaranteed in perfect condition; rebuilt by Buick Company; new paint; run 4,500 miles; cost $1,906; selling price $1,200. James P. Carey, Grand Central Terminal. Telephone Murray Hill 8147.

BUICK 1916 seven passenger, 6 cylinder; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1915 landaulet; condition perfect, tires good, paint excellent; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC 1917 BROUGHAM.
OPERA GARAGE, 146 WEST 39TH ST.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; good condition. Opera Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; Victoria top. Opera Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CHALMERS touring car for sale; seven-passenger, six-cylinder, forty horse power; in perfect condition. Apply W. B. Lovatt, 64 Drake St., New Rochelle.

CHANDLER 1917 four-passenger Chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

CHANDLER 1916 touring car; just painted and overhauled; will sacrifice. Stufer, 12 East 33d. Phone Vanderbilt 4463.

CHEVROLET TOURING, $185.
490 model; electric starter; good tires; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1917 Baby Grand touring, in ideal condition; very reasonable. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

COLE 1918 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 238 West 50th St.

FRANKLIN town car, series "9"; like new and carries new car guarantee. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car, series "9"; run very little. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 five-passenger touring, Series 9. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

FRANKLIN 1916 touring, fine condition, excellent tires. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 3249.

HUDSON super "6" 1917 landaulette limousine; perfect condition; slip covers; many extras; like new; will sacrifice. W. F. Kenny, 611 5th Av. 2172 Stuyvesant.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI chassis, 1915, 45-55 model. Kenmore, 4,200, apartment 16.

LANCIA 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA four passenger, Portholme (English) body; beautiful car in exceptionally fine condition; bargain. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 3249.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LENOX 5-passenger touring, 1913; fully equipped, good condition; nearly new tires, electric lighting, starting; $450 cash for quick sale. Telephone White Plains 2078.

MARMON, 1917 CLUB ROADSTER.
RUN 3,000 MILES.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MERCER 1916 seven passenger; like new. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

MERCER 1915, 4-pass. touring, fully equipped; perfect condition; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER, 1914 touring, excellent condition; fully equipped; make cash offer. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER late 1917, four passenger.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MERCER six-passenger, late 1916; practically new; no dealers. Owner, Columbus 911.

MOLINE KNIGHT 1917, seven-passenger touring, in excellent condition; new car guarantee; can be seen and demonstrated; $950. Silent Knight Co., 549 West 53d.

NATIONAL Twin Six chummy roadster; tires like new. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

NATIONAL speedster, very fast, perfect condition; $475 to quick buyer. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

NATIONAL, Roadster, excellent condition; only $375. Phone W. D. Marshall, 808 Morristown, N. J.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 "8-cyl." limousine, perfect condition; will sell to quick buyer, $675. Behrman Motor Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, 8-cylinder touring; wire wheels; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLANDS.—Remarkable values in reconditioned and guaranteed tourings, roadsters and closed models. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND "Country Club," wire wheels, beautiful condition. Miss Donnelly, Riverside Av., Amityville, L. I. Phone 110.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 4-passenger sport type; mechanically guaranteed; original paint; wire wheels; extra wheels, tires. Columbus 8963.

PACKARD.—I wish to dispose of my 2-35 touring car; can be seen and demonstrated by appointment; price $2,500. W. Siemers, 312 West 87th St. Phone Schuyler 8054.

PACKARD Twin Six Springfield Sedan, newly painted. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" touring car; like new; equipment includes seat covers, two extra tires. Schoenmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD 1917 touring, seven passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PEUGEOT Sedan, like new in every way; cost $7,500; will sacrifice for cash. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 3249.

PIERCE-ARROWS.
ALL PRESENT SERIES.
B-4 "48" LIMOUSINE.
B-4 "48" BREWSTER TOURING.
C-4 "38" 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 48 h. p., seven-passenger touring car; first-class shape; price $3,000; can be seen by appointment. Phone Vanderbilt 2494.

ROADSTER, 1914, perfect running order, six wire wheels, $350; reason, in navy. Hoch Garage, 694 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

RENAULT, 1911, for sale; 4-cylinder, 7-passenger limousine; in excellent condition, with six new tires. See Mr. Petersen at the Pierce-Arrow Agency, 204 York St., New Haven, Conn.

RENAULT, 7-passenger touring car, $3,500. Garage, 215 West 95th.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH "8" four-passenger chummy; late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH three-passenger chummy; late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

SIMPLEX 1915; shaft drive; 50 h. p.; five-passenger touring car; Brewster's special body; excellent condition; price $3,000; seen by appointment. Phone Vanderbilt 2494.

STANDARD 1917, seven-passenger touring; completely overhauled and repainted; guaranteed by company. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8" Roadster, 1917; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 touring, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed by company. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STUDEBAKER, 6-cylinder, 1917; $1,000 lowest price; used five months; oversize shoes, two extra; reason for sale, army officer now in foreign service. Telephone South 1700-J.

STUTZ speedster, 1917, wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STUTZ, late 1917, 4-passenger; almost new; reasonable. T. B. McElwee, Jr., Phone 808 Morristown, N. J.

STUTZ 1917 four-passenger, like new; all new cord tires; 2 wire wheels. Phone 808 Morristown, N. J. W. D. Marshall.

STUTZ, 1914 runabout; mechanically perfect; paint like new; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 16-valve speedster; Behrman motors. 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STUTZ, 1916 runabout; looks and runs like new; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT. — Several reconditioned and guaranteed cars at prices that are right. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

BURRELLE USED CAR SALON.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

ROLLS ROYCE sporting 4-pass. Astor Show car.
STUTZ 1918 6-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1918 speedster.
STUTZ 1917 6-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 4-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 "16-valve" speedster.
STUTZ 1917 roadster.
MARMON 1917 4-pass. chummy roadster.
MARMON 1917 7-pass. touring.
MERCER 1917 4-passenger touring.
MERCER 1916 6-passenger touring.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 4-passenger sport.
CADILLAC 1918 touring.
CADILLAC 1917 sedan.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger chummy
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW 1916 "48" landaulet.
WHITE 1916 limousine.
McFARLAN 1916 sedan.
HUDSON 1917 4-passenger sport.
WINTON 1917 7-passenger touring.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 chummy roadster.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
ROLLS ROYCE 1918 landaulet; new body.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1915 special sedan.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1915 sporting 4-pass.
DE DION 7-passenger touring.
DE DION suburban sedan.
S. G. V. 1916 town car.
FIAT 1915 "20-80" town car.

1,680 Broadway. Bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
1917 LOWEN-MAGNETIC chummy roadster.
FIAT (80) sedan, foreign, latest importation.
1917 CADILLAC chummy roadster.
1917 CADILLAC brougham sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster.
1916 WHITE touring 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6", almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1917 BRISCOE chummy roadster.
1916 MERCER roadster; like new.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1916 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
1916 CADILLAC touring.
CHEVROLET touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER touring.
TIMS PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS EAST FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 607-668 Circle.

TIRES
of all sizes, and of every standard make, will be sold at present prices (lowest in New York) for delivery up to October first. All fresh stock direct from manufacturers and guaranteed for 6,000 miles.
We are selling this proposition to owners of all kinds of cars, both in this city and out of it. Our responsibility guarantees you satisfactory service in every particular.
Accessories Department.
Packard Motor Car Company of New York.
Broadway at Sixty-first Street, Manhattan.
Telephone—Columbus 8900.

RIGHT PRICES.
1917 CADILLAC SEDAN; like new.
1917 CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
1917 CADILLAC Landaulet, (135 inches.)
1917 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 REO, "48" TOURING.
1917 DORT TOURING.
1917 REO, 3-PASSENGER ROADSTER.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1916 CADILLAC PASSENGER COUPE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, exceptional.
1916 CHALMERS RUNABOUT, like new.
1916 PULLMAN RUNABOUT, cheap.
1916 CHALMERS "6" TOURING.
1916 LEE-DORNTON TOURING.
1916 OLDMOBILE "8" Four Passenger.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1915 CHALMERS TOURING 7-Passenger.
1915 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
(BROOKLYN.)

CHANDLER,
rebuilt, 90-day Guaranty.
USED CARS.
Model 17, 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7-pass. Sedan.
Model 17, 7-pass. Limousine.
Elegant condition.
Model 17, Special Sport Runabout.
Like new; wire wheels.
Model 16, 7-pass. Touring.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Maxwell Town Car.
1918 Pierce-Arrow 38 Limousine.
1914 5-pass. Buick Touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

PACKARD 1917 "2-25" touring.
PACKARD special sedan.
CADILLAC 1916 brougham, (Westinghouse.)
CADILLAC 1916 coupelet and runabout.
CADILLAC 1916 and 1915 touring.
MARMON 1917 chummy roadster.
STUTZ 1916 runabout.
SIMPLEX 1914 Holbrook landaulet.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

THE TOWNE CO.,
250 West 54th—Circle 3235.
CADILLAC 1914 7-passenger.
HUDSON 1916 7-passenger. Applies if Purchased.
OLDSMOBILE 1916 5 passenger.
All in excellent condition and real bargains.. Cars coming in every day.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN.
Stearns Knight, 1915, limousine.
Stearns Knight raceabout.
Moline Knight, 1917, seven-passenger touring.
Silent Knight Motor Co.,
549 West 53d.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

This is to certify that Mr. Morris Knobel, Mr. Morris Bloom, Mr. Eugene Lucha, and Mr. Joseph Beck have resigned as officers and Directors of the Kay Bee Dress and Costume Co., Inc., having sold the stock formerly held by them in said corporation, and are no longer identified therewith.
KNOBEL & BLOOM.

W. H. R. N.—Kindly call up office, we need your signature. B. will wait until you return from trip, but would appreciate occasional letter. HARRY.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BUY NOW.

1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1918 COLE "8" Suburban Sedan.
1917 COLE "8" Touring-Coupe.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4 passenger.
1917 HUDSON Brougham.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1917 ABBOTT "6" Speedster.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.
1914 PEERLESS "68" Touring, $650.
ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, late model.
LANCIA "30" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
MERCER Speedster; yellow, black.

ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.

THE BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO.,
(Cole Used Car Dept.,)
1,778 BROADWAY, AT 54TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
PEUGEOT 1916 Coupe; like new.....$4,000
FIAT "30" 1915 Touring..... 2,750
MERCEDES 60 H. P. Sport Speedster.. 2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass., Victoria top..... 2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass.; like new..... 1,800
STUTZ 1916 Roadster, wire wheels.... 1,450
KISSEL 1917 Touring; like new..... 825
SCRIPPS 1916 Roadster..... 475
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

Motor Trucks.

AUTO TRUCKS to hire, contracts made for local and long distance delivery; Rubin-Fisher Auto Trucking Co., Inc., 139 Delancey St. Phone Orchard 8829.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM.
20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE.
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped; latest model cars by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD, sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Y. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new, five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; daily Philadelphia trip both directions; Baltimore. Fosland, 9-11 East 16th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7865.

AVIDANS.—Private 1918, Twin 6, Packard broughams for hire; monthly contract. Circle 2471. 147 West 54th.

PACKARD.—Beautiful touring car for hire by week or month. Stanford, 1627 Riverside.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulets and touring; hour, month. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

PACKARD Landaulette, appearance like new; hour, day, week, monthly. Scanlon, Circle 1420.

FOR HIRE, 5-ton truck; short or long hauls. Orchard 7232.

NATIONAL.—Hired hourly, daily, trip; four-passenger roadster. Morningside 8040. Apt. 41.

BUICK.—Latest touring car; hour, day, trip; reasonable; owner drives. Circle 553.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—1916 or 1917 7-passenger touring car; must be in good condition; Packard, Pierce-Arrow, or other good make; wish to trade for same; no dealers; car must stand rigid investigation and demonstration; real estate and securities, together with some cash, will be offered; write for appointment. J. P. G., 20 Broad St., Room 617.

CADILLAC or other make equally as good, 1917, in a two, four, or seven passenger car; must be cheap, for cash, and in perfect condition; no dealers. J. J. F., 43 East 12th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 4031.

AUTOMOBILES wanted; high grade, late model, seven passenger, in good condition, from private owners; no dealers; state full particulars and best price. Principal, 219 9th St., Brooklyn.

AUTOS wanted, pay best spot cash price. Drive up with car, or telephone Circle 2476. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN wants touring car or chummy roadster; late model only; no dealers. Write Apartment 5, 65 West 54th St.

FRANKLINS wanted; any model, with electric starter. Write C. A., 135 Times.

WILL pay highest price, latest model cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

Automobile Storage.

SAVE gasoline and labor and help win the war; dead storage, fireproof and clean. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE, fully equipped with MODERN MACHINE TOOLS, operating Forty Men. Planers, Lathes, Milling Machines, Drill Presses, Motors, and all accessories found in an up-to-date shop. LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY. About 6,000 square feet of light factory space; own power plant. Owners retiring. For particulars Address J 240 Times Downtown.

$150,000 will purchase and fully finance a plant now manufacturing patented labor-saving machinery and tools; $80,000 orders on hand, all practically unsolicited; limitless field, good profits, but present owners unable to properly

POLICE PREPARE LIST OF ALL IDLERS IN CITY

Have Names of 5,000 Men, Rich and Poor, Who Come Under the Anti-Loafing Law.

CONFER OVER A ROUNDUP

Hangers-On In Cabarets, Race Horse Touts, and Corner Loafers to be Taken First.

In view of the proclamation of the Governor which will be issued today calling upon the authorities to assist in the enforcement of the Robinson anti-loafing law, the police, the District Attorney's Office and the State Industrial Commission here took steps yesterday to see that idlers in New York either go to work or to prison. "Get busy" is the advice that the officials will give all able-bodied males between 18 and 50 years, and they will have thirty days in which to either obtain useful employment or register for jobs with the Bureau of Employment of the Department of Labor or with such agencies as the Industrial Commission may designate. Those failing to obtain employment on their own initiative will have to take both the position and the wage offered to them by the authorities.

Ever since the law passed the police and other authorities here have been engaged in preparing for a roundup of idlers both rich and poor. They have quietly made up a list that is said not only to contain nonessential classes of employment, but they have also the names of men who are engaged in them, or who have no recognized visible means of support.

The police machinery is ready for action. There was a three-hour conference yesterday at Police Headquarters between Commissioner Enright, his Deputies, Chief Inspector Daly and all his Inspectors and Chief City Magistrate McAdoo. The discussion was regarding whether idlers have thirty days' grace under the proclamation.

Police Anxious to Act.

After the conference Chief Magistrate McAdoo said that 12,000 policemen were only waiting the word to begin a roundup of idlers. They were waiting a decision as to the thirty-day clause. As Commissioner Enright said, no human parasite was going to escape, and every man investigated or arrested will have to prove that he is in a useful occupation.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Goff, who looked up the law, instructed the officers. "It is to be seen that the exemptions permitted by this law are very few, and that the police will have broad powers in enforcing the provisions and intent of the act," he said. "Unlike any other law, this law places the burden of proof upon the accused."

The police have a list made out of prohibited employment and of places where loafers congregate. All the criminal classes are on the police list, which also includes idlers in restaurants, cabarets, railroad stations, about bulletin boards and on steamship piers, as well as in public parks, museums, libraries and other public buildings. Here are items from the police list: Fortune tellers, disorderly resort keepers and employes, gamblers, puppet showmen, wire and rope dancers, players in the public highways, touts, handbook men, "lounge lizards," loafers on golf courses, baggage "smashers" and porters who are not licensed, steerers and barkers for sight-seeing cars, semi-professional and amateur ball players with no other employment, "hope fiends," "chair warmers" in hotels and public places, Chinatown guides, and hangers-on in pool and billiard rooms.

Deputy Commissioner Lahey said that the police census of idlers already contained about 5,000 names and that about 250 of these were the so-called "lounge lizards." He predicted that many of these would start at once to get regular employment.

Names Sent in Anonymous Letters.

Co-operating with the police the District Attorney has also been taking steps for the suppression of the idler. He said he wanted to see mobilized the entire man power of the State. To the District Attorney, as to the other heads of the city government, have come many anonymous letters. These, it is said, have been the real source of information in making up lists.

"We propose to use the new power given us in the law with discretion and without hesitation," said Mr. Swann. "Our first duty is to serve notice on those without employment, or in non-essential work, that they will have to do something to add to the welfare of the State."

Mr. Swann said he had in mind the case of one man who is 40 years old and has never done a day's work in his life. He lived on what his father had made. This man, he said, has been frantically trying to obtain useful work, but he is so unfamiliar with business that he finds he is only in the office boy class.

One letter the District Attorney said he received came from a woman who wanted her husband put to work. Apparently either the wife or husband has an income.

"Our flat is small," the woman wrote, "and it will be a great relief to get him out of the house. Like the family cat he is always in the way."

Assistant District Attorney Smith, who will conduct the anti-loafing campaign, intends to do some intensive campaigning on the west side from Thirtieth Street to 102d Street to get a census of the men who frequent dance halls and other public places to find out whether they do thirty-six hours of useful work a week, as the law requires.

At the State Industrial Commission office it was said that the commission is prepared to register all applicants for work. Registrations will be received at 230 Fifth Avenue, 44 East Twenty-third Street, and 310 Jay Street, Brooklyn. It is probable that many of the idlers will be sent either to work in the shipyards or to labor on some farm. In any case, the authorities say, a great many will do the hardest work this Summer they have ever done in their lives. As Assistant District Attorney Smith said, "many a Broadway flower will bloom on a farm or in the workshop this year."

The police have not seen any great signs of an exodus from the State, but it is the opinion that in certain quarters there will be at least a number of departures during the thirty days of grace.

GOVERNOR GIVES TEXT OF ANTI-LOAFING EDICT

Whitman to Call on All City and County Authorities to Seek Out Idlers.

ALBANY, May 31.—Governor Whitman today made public the text of the anti-loafing proclamation which he will issue tomorrow.

The proclamation sets forth that the industries of the State related to and essential in the successful prosecution of the war and the production, transportation, and conservation of food supplies require a large supply of labor to be regularly and habitually engaged therein. It continues:

"Now, therefore, I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, * * * do hereby proclaim that public exigency requires that every able-bodied male person between the ages of 18 and 50 years, inclusive, be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade, or employment, until the termination of the present war with Germany and its allies, or until the Governor by like proclamation may otherwise order."

The proclamation also declares that any able-bodied male person between 18 and 50 years of age who refuses to be employed for at least thirty-six hours a week, or who, after unsuccessfully seeking employment, fails to register with the Bureau of Employment of the Department of Labor, or with such agency as the State Industrial Commission may designate, within thirty days, or who refuses to accept employment assigned to him by the commission, or who continues out of employment for thirty days without having registered, is liable to a fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment for not more than three months.

Sheriffs and all others charged with the enforcement of the law are directed to "seek diligently the names and places of residence of able-bodied males within their respective jurisdictions, between the aforesaid ages, not regularly or continuously employed," and shall render to the Industrial Commission such assistance and service in carrying out the provisions of the law as may reasonably be required or requested by the commission.

$191 FOR PRIEST'S JEWELS.

Largest Lot Yet Appraised at War Savings Metal Market.

The highest appraised item received at the War Savings Metal Market at Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday was a box of miscellaneous jewelry consisting of a dozen watches, numerous trinkets, charms, and thimbles, which the Rev. John J. Dunn, a Catholic priest, brought in for conversion into war savings stamps. The entire lot was appraised at $191.35. The priest, who is attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, received the jewelry from former parishoners and benefactors on the understanding that they were to be sold for war savings stamps. The proceeds of the stamps at the end of the war are to be spent for the purchase of relics for foreign missions.

The total receipts of silver and guld plate at the War Savings Metal Market amounted yesterday to about $2,500. E. M. Gattle, of E. M. Gattle and Company, had four appraisers working all day long. The offerings of metal for conversion into war savings stamps have reached an amount far beyond expectations, and the appraisers have found themselves fully a day behind in their work.

Forty thousand tickets have already been sold and preparations at the Polo Grounds have been completed for the War Savings Committee Thrift Festival which will take place tomorrow afternoon. There will be a renersal of the 10,000 singers under Lieutenant John Philip Sousa at Madison Square Garden this evening.

WOMAN LAWYER ACCUSED.

Detective Charges Mrs. Thomas in Court with Striking Him.

Mrs. Frieda Thomas, a lawyer, 31 years old, whose office and home are at the Broadway Central Hotel, was in West Side Court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct by Detective Sergeant Brenick, who alleged that the lawyer attacked him in a dispute over a case which she had just tried. She was paroled for examination on June 5.

Detective Brenick told Magistrate Ten Eyck that as he was leaving the court he met Mrs. Thomas talking to the complainant in the case, and as he passed her he charged that she used expressions about him to which he objected. The detective said he went back and advised her to curb her tongue, whereupon she struck him on the right cheek with her fist. Mrs. Thomas denied the charge.

TO AID 306TH INFANTRY.

Association to Organize for Care of Families of Soldiers.

There will be a meeting of the relatives of the officers of the 306th Infantry at Mrs. J. R. Wolff's residence, 33 West Sixty-ninth Street, Monday morning, June 3, at 11 o'clock, to form a committee to organize an association to care for the families of the soldiers.

Any relatives of officers of this regiment are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

MAYOR SAYS DR. CURTIN HAD NOT BEEN CALLED

He Quotes Assistant Medical Examiner's Letter Asking for Indefinite Leave of Absence.

Mayor Hylan issued a statement last night taking exception to the complaint of Dr. Thomas H. Curtin, Assistant Medical Examiner in the Bronx, that his request for leave of absence to join the Medical Corps of the army had been denied without reason. The Mayor said:

"In the press of May 31 an article appears criticising the Mayor of the city for refusing to grant Dr. Thomas H. Curtin a leave of absence without pay and alleging that he had been called to the service, and his request for an indefinite leave of absence had been denied. The statement in question is not borne out by the facts of the case as submitted to the Mayor. On Jan. 9 the following letter was written by Dr. Curtin to Dr. Patrick D. Riordan, then Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York:

Jan. 9, 1918.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully make application for leave of absence for three months. Last year I met with a serious accident and just before the new year I was stricken with la grippe. I feel I need that length of time to recuperate. I hope you will act favorably upon this, otherwise I face the alternative of resigning. If necessary, I can furnish a suitable substitute. Respectfully,

THOMAS H. CURTIN.

"That request for a three months' leave was duly granted. It also appears that Dr. Kennard, who is now acting as Assistant Medical Examiner in the Bronx in the place of Dr. Curtin, was taken from the civil service list to fill the gap caused by the leave of absence granted to Dr. Curtin. On April 16, 1918, Dr. Curtin wrote the following letter to Dr. Charles Norris, now Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York:

Dear Dr. Norris: My three months' leave of absence as Assistant Medical Examiner expires on Saturday, April 19. I should like to make aplication for an indefinite leave or absence from the Medical Examiner's office, as the Surgeon General's office has informed me that they will soon be in need of my services for the United States Army. Respectfully,

THOMAS H. CURTIN.

"Pursuant to that letter, Dr. Norris presented the request of Dr. Curtin to the Mayor for an indefinite leave of absence. Inasmuch as Dr. Curtin had not been requisitioned or drafted at the time of his application, as shown by his own letter, the Mayor denied the application for that reason, and for the further reason that so many of the deparatments have been crippled by the calling of many of their staffs to actual Government service, he deems it his duty, except in cases where an actual draft or request has been made by the Federal Government, to deny all applications for indefinite leave of absence."

MOVE IN FLUSHING TO BAR HEARST PAPERS

Coast Artillerymen Resolve Not to Read Publications—Mt. Vernon Action Stands.

A committee of the men and women who burned 150 copies of The New York American in the station plaza at Murray Hill, Flushing, requested the Flushing United Association yesterday to take steps to prevent the circulation of Hearst newspapers in Flushing. William H. Walker, a leader in the movement, said that a mass meeting would be held in Flushing to further the cause.

Clarence M. Lowes, the President of the association, said yesterday that he thought if action should be taken against the Hearst papers the Government should take it, but that the association would consider the question if any member brought it up on a motion.

The Flushing newsdealers who have been urged to quit handling Hearst papers said they were willing to do so if the Long Island News Company did the same, but that it was unfair to ask them to concentrate the sale of these papers in the hands of a competing corporation. President Clark of the Long Island News Company said that since the Government permitted the papers to go through the mails the company would handle them, and added that the leaders of the movement should take the matter up with the Government rather than with newsdealers.

The Sixth Company of the Ninth Coast Artillery, on returning to their armory from the Memorial Day parade, adopted a resolution against reading Hearst papers for the period of the war.

The Common Council of Mount Vernon, by a vote of 7 to 2, defeated a resolution in favor of the Hearst papers last night. Alderman Secor introduced the resolution to rescind the enactment forbidding the circulation of Hearst and German-language newspapers in Mount Vernon. He argued that the Hearst interests might have a suit against the Council and that the town was wrong in its action, which, he said, was equivalent to attempting to tell the United States Government what it ought to do. In reply Alderman Caygill asserted that Alderman Secor represented a district in which many Germans lived and that he had been influenced by pro-Germans.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union in Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street last night a resolution was adopted condemning the Common Councils of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Summit, N. J., and Rahway, N. J., for the "tactics they are pursuing to injure the Hearst newspapers," as being "an unlawful and an un-American exhibition of prejudice and intolerance wholly inconsistent with and antagonistic to the principles of this free government of law and order."

ORANGE, N. J., May 31.—Resolutions have been adopted by the East Orange Battalion, New Jersey State Militia Reserve, pledging members not to subscribe for or purchase any Hearst newspaper or publication. The battalion has a roll of about 300 men, several of whom are members of the Columbian Club of that city, which recently asked the City Council to bar Hearst publications.

In accordance with a suggestion of the Council that the club secure evidence upon which to base such action, Orr J. Elder, its President, is preparing to begin an inspection of the files of Hearst papers in search of such evidence.

SHUTS OUT HEARST PAPERS.

Removed, with German Press, from Cincinnati Public Library.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Along with newspapers printed in the German language, The New York American and The Chicago Herald-Examiner, published by William Randolph Hearst, have been removed from the files of the Public Library here.

Their removal was made on action taken by the Trustees, N. C. D. Hodges, Librarian, said today that the subscriptions to all Hearst publications had been discontinued.

Mr. Hodges said that the action had been taken because of criticism of views expressed at times in the Hearst papers. All circulation of German books was discontinued some time ago by the library.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Christ's Memorial Day." 8 P. M.—"Swallowed by the Whale; or Paying the Price of Sin." This will be the second in a series of six Special Sunday Night Sermons on "Jonah." Come and bring your friends. If you are a Baptist without local church connections we invite you to make Calvary your church home.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Need of Patience." 8—"A Royal Sinner." Organ Recital at 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D.D., Pastor. Rev. NORRIS L. TIBBETTS at 11 A. M. Sunday School, 9:30. Evening—Soldiers' and Sailors' Service. Social and supper, 6; program, 7.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by REV. FRANK S. WESTON of Toronto, Canada.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. Ray Petty, Pastor, preaches 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR (In Service). Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday. 11 A. M.—"Time to Awake." 8 P. M.—"The Concealed Bible." 10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"The Great Alternative." 8 P. M.—"The Coming Creed."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145TH ST. AND CONVENT AV. 11 A. M.—"Crucified Afresh." 7 P. M.—"Altogether Service."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Washington Av. Fifth Church—Aeolian Conc. Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church—1,995 Anthony Av., Bronx. Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Dr. Jefferson, the Pastor, preaches 11 & 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 160. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Sunday, 11, Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "Getting What You Go After." Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evenings, 8:15, the Waldorf.

The Annual Conference of the International New Thought Alliance, (Eastern District,) Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf, Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Speakers: James A. Edgerton, Miss Villa Faulkner Page, Walter Weston, Mrs. Mary E. T. Chapin, Mrs. Georgina Hooper Mandiola, Dr. Orison Swett Marden. W. John Murray will preside.

Interdenominational

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Northeast corner 128th St. and 7th Av. PASTOR'S ANNIVERSARY. Preacher, JOSEPH W. KEMP. 11 A. M.—"Power Through Prayer." 8 P. M.—"Transfiguration Through Suffering." Open Air Service at 7:30 P. M.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. preaching by Dean A. C. Peck, Denver Colorado.

THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St. DON O. SHELTON, President, 4:15 P. M.; "All Needed Help for All at All Times."

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 290 8th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts., Sunday mornings at 9.30.

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Rest and Unrest." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. ALL ARE WELCOME.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, Carnegie Hall: Sunday, at 10:30. Ex-President William H. Taft: The World League of Peace. All Are Welcome.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. A. STIMMEL, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M. MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE, 9 to 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Madison Av. & 78d.—11 A. M., Rev. JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER.

Methodist Episcopal

CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and reception of members. 8 P. M.—Songs of the trenches, the best songs the boys are singing over there. Address by Rev. George Benton Smith, Pastor.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor. 11—Dr. SOCKMAN: "Is Forgiveness a Law?" 8—HASTINGS HART, LL.D.: "The Social Products of the Great War." 6:30—Social Tea. Soldiers and Sailors invited.

UNION, 48TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY. F. C. HARDING, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th St., bet. Square and 6th Av. 11 A. M., Dr. H. E. WOOLEVER, "A Covenant for All Nations." Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St. and Columbus Av. 11—Dr. ALLAN MACROSSIE.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St. Rev. C. C. MARSHALL at 11 and 8. 8 P. M.—Official war pictures loaned by the French Government. Miss Madaline Jaffray, Red Cross Nurse, wounded at battlefront, will speak.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. 11 A. M.—Rev. WALLACE MacMULLIN, D.D. 7:30 P. M.—Special service. Address by Miss MARY A. BROWNELL, Red Cross nurse, just returned from the front.

New Church (Swedenborgian.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Holy Communion following morning service.

New Thought.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE VICE PRESIDENT I. N. T. ALLIANCE. SUNDAY SERVICE, 11:15. "A WORLD WORTH SAVING." James A. Edgerton, President International New Thought Alliance, will give a short address. Good music. All welcome. Special Monday evening class on Concentration, 8:15. Room 114.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER. 22 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M. Speaker: WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: "The Potency of Thought." Monday Healing Meeting, 3 P. M. Normal Lecture Course, Thursdays, 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.

New Thought

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND. Theodore G. Northrup, Leader. 11:15 A. M., HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d Street and Central Park West. 8:15 P. M., 1,939 MADISON AVENUE. Second Course Lesson by WILLIS T. MEAD. No charge; free will offering.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, corner Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, June 2, "Religion and Politics." Music. All welcome.

MISS ELIZABETH SEVERN will speak on "THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND HOW TO APPLY IT." Sunday, 4 P. M., 104 E. 40th St. All welcome who are interested in Self-Development.

NEW THOUGHT. M. Edith Rarick, Park Av. Hotel, 32d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Advanced New Thought Teachings.

Unity Society, 163 West 57th St. Services Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

TALKS ON TRUTH, Sunday, 8:15—Speaker, Paula Verdu, 40 W. 58th St., Cotarie Club, ballroom. Public invited.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. Dr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS MACKENZIE will preach at 11. NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D.D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. 11—Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D. Afternoon Service Discontinued.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. DR. PALMER will preach at both services MEN'S BIBLE CLASS AT 10 A. M. Conducted by Mr. Harold P. Chaffee.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Celebration of the Lord's Supper and public reception of new members. 8 P. M.—DR. MARTIN preaches.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The Lord's Supper. 8 P. M.—Dr. Work preaches.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 18th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Matthews.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. THOMAS W. SMITH preaches at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. ALL SEATS FREE.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. MACKAY.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 143st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. and 85th St. Rev. Tertius van Dyke, Pastor. Will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. Dr. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. Dr. Watson preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., 11 A. M. Communion Service, 4 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11, A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches. 8, F. A. Gaylord, an eyewitness, "Russian Revolution and Why It Has Ended in Chaos."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } At 11 A. M.—Communion Service. At 8 P. M.—Gaul's cantata, "The Price of Peace." Dr. Evans will preach at both services.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M. & 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.) Soldiers and Sailors especially invited.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Holy Communion & Sermon, (Rector).11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. Henry Hobart Barber) Strangers welcome. 4 P. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector. 11—"The Nation, the Army, and the Church," (Rector.) 8—ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES, in command of the Cruiser and Transport Forces of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, will speak.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Celebration of the Holy Communion 8 and 11 A. M., (Rector.) Evening Prayer and Sermon 8 P. M., (Rector.)

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Service & Sermon (The Rector).....11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. H. H. Carhart, Jr.). 8 P. M. Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Preacher, W. Frank Allen.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon. Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D. 4 P. M.—EVENING PRAYER.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. GATES, D. D., Vicar. Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45. Sunday School and Children's Service, 9:45 and 10:30. 11 A. M.—Dr. Gates, Preacher. 7:45—Porch Service. 8 P. M.—Choral Evensong, Dr. Gates, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St. Rev. L. A. DIX EDELBLUTE, Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Holy Communion and sermon, 11 A. M.; Preacher, Rt. Rev. Robert L. Paddock, D. D., Bishop Eastern Oregon. Evening prayer and sermon, 8 P. M.; Rev. William Wilkinson, preacher.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector. SERVICES IN PARISH HOUSE CHAPEL, No. 209 East 42nd St. 8 and 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WILLIAM T. WALSH, Rector. 11—Rev. Chas. P. Tinker, D. D. 8—Musical Service.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St., west of Second Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 10:45—Brief Organ Recital. 11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector, "THE AMERICAN FLAG." 4 P. M.—"The Housing Problem," W. J. Hoggson; "Co-operative Purchasing," Peter Hamilton.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

Protestant Episcopal

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS—7, 8, and 9 o'clock. 10:30—MOIR'S MASS and SERMON. VERY REV. DR. FOSBROKE. 4—PROCESSION and CHORAL EVENSONG.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services. 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Week-Day Services. 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 10:30, 11, The Rector. 8, Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.

THE NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY. CONFIRMATION ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND. The public is cordially invited to this service in the Chapel of The Good Shepherd, at the City Home for Aged and Infirm, on Sunday, June 2, 1918. Special boat leaves foot of East 70th St. at 2 P. M.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Service 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent & 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. JOHN A. DYKSTRA, Minister.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, 11 A. M., Communion and reception of new members. 8 P. M., Patriotic Service. Dr. Tilton will address the Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment and the Colonel Wallace A. Downs Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"A Night in the Garden." 8 P. M.—"An Inch of Time." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Everson Cobb, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock. 144 East 20th St., Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at 8 P. M. sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations.

Theosophy

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway at 67th St. Central Lodge, formerly at 2,228 Broadway. Thursday Eve., June 6, 8:15, a study in ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY. The Wed. Eve. Class will meet with Central Lodge for the month of June on Thursday Evening.

Unitarian

ALL SOULS, 5th Av., at 20th St., Dr. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, Minister.—11 A. M., "Amidst Our Darkness What Lights Are Shining?" A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL. This Church is dedicated to spiritual life and discipline of character, without constraint of creeds.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH. Corner 121st St. Services at 11. "FREE THOUGHT, 400 YEARS AGO." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M.—MR. HOLMES will preach. Subject: "MINOT J. SAVAGE; CHAMPION OF TRUTH."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M.—Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Fighting With Ideas." Miss Alma Beck, Contralto.

Y. M. C. A.

"WHEN A CHRISTIAN FIGHTS." DR. E. A. McALPIN. West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P.M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL Y. W. C. A., Lexington Av., (53d St.)—Sunday Vesper Service at 5 P. M. At 8:30, WITH the AMERICAN ARMY in FRANCE. Speaker, Mr. ROBERT M. McBRIDE.

Other Services

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Miss Edith A. Martin. 8 P. M.—Mrs. M. C. Stoiber. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Laura G. Cannon. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—THE FOURTH DIMENSION, (by request,) Miss Mary Allen. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Eugene Del Mar. Thursday, 8 P. M.—HEALING SERVICE. Saturday, 6 P. M.—BUFFET SUPPER. 8 P. M.—Reception to Dr. JULIA SETON.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, Broadhurst Theatre, 44th St., west of Broadway, Sunday Eve., 8 o'clock. Doors open 7:15. FINAL CONFLICT. Sons of Zion vs. Sons of Greece. Mr. S. D. Lindsey will sing. Seats Free. Welcome.

A. A. LINDSAY, M. D., Phychologist-Author, "Truth About Telepathy," Carnegie Chapter Hall, Sunday, 8:15. Tuesday and Friday, 8:15, Hotal Ansonia, Practical Psychology. Seats free.

ELECT PROPHET